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ANNALS AND STORIES OF BARROWFORD.



JESSE BLAKEY.

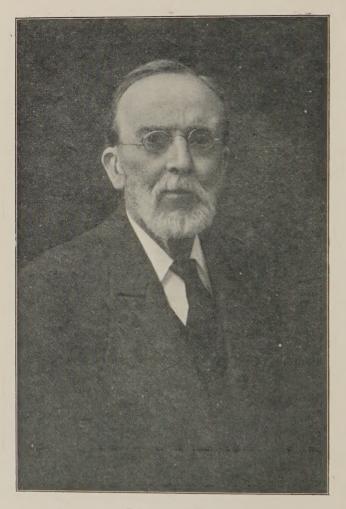
THE ANNALS AND STORIES OF BARROWFORD

BY
JESSE BLAKEY.

NELSON:
BLAKEYS, 9 SCOTLAND ROAD,
1929.

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BLA



BARNABAS FARADAY.

DEDICATION.

To Barnabas Faraday this book is most respectfully and affectionately dedicated. He helped me greatly by advice and pen and repeatedly said, "I will do anything I can to assist you." I deeply regret that he did not live to see its completion.

Of him Joe Bates has said: -

"He was one of the worthiest men that ever walked the streets of Barrowford. Not only was he a gentleman, he was also a man gentle in all his ways, gentle in his thoughts, gentle in his aspirations and tenderly gentle in his prayers."

J.B.

PREFACE.

Forty years ago I commenced to publish from my business address in Barrowford, the "Barrowford Almanack," a publication that sought to arouse and stimulate interest in the history and folk-lore of the village. The venture met with such favour that it was continued by the successors to my business in Barrowford Messrs. Hargreaves and Howarth, until the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. I have quoted largely from its pages.

John Widdup, in an article contributed to the "Almanack" about the year 1898, discussed the need for a book to be written preserving the annals of Barrowford, and suggested that I should be the publisher.

While diffident of my ability for undertaking such a work, the project lay near to my heart. About the year 1916, the urge could no longer be resisted, and I announced in the "Nelson Leader" and the "Barrowford Leader," my intention of bringing out such a work. I asked that information might be supplied to me by old inhabitants, and that I might have the opportunity of inspecting old deeds, diaries, etc. Everyone has been most kind.

In particular, I am indebted to the following gentlemen for the valuable articles they have contributed: F. Bannister, J. Widdup, Dr. Wilmore, J. Clegg, J. T. Marquis of Cheltenham), Councillors Henry Atkinson, Robinson Hargreaves, and Richard Hargreaves.

For much useful information my thanks are due to Miss Corbridge, Mrs. Broughton, Miss Martha Bannister, Mrs. J. Swinglehurst, Mrs. W. B. White, Miss Mary Grimshaw and her brother, Thomas Nicholas Grimshaw Deputy Town Clerk of Wakefield), G. E. Sutcliffe of Stoneshey Gate. Heptonstall, J. E. Calderbank Librarian, Padiham, A. Armistead (Clerk to the Barrowford U.D.C., Alderman Aitken, J. J. Briggs, C.A. of Kildwick Hall, the Owners of Bank Hall, Barrowford Horticultural Society, several members of the Stansfield and Veevers' families, Thomas B. Ecrovd, J. W. Swinglehurst, Martin Smith, R. H. Faraday, Tom Ridehalgh, James Holden, Hartley Sutcliffe, R. T. Baxter, R. B. Clark, J. E. Nowell, T. M'Call, Jeseph Dyson, Hartley Whitaker, F. W. Steele Solicitor, Barnoldswick, J. Brown, and also to the late Samuel Howarth and the late Manley Watson.

T. H. Mayor, of 'Hazlebank,' Selby Road, Blackpool, earns my gratitude for lean of the "Serpent," and F. DeLuce, of Cross Street, Nelson, for the loan of negatives. Finally, my thanks are tendered to the many friends (not individually named here) who have been of much assistance in the compilation of these records.

The observant will notice that the writers of the signed articles differ in their opinions as to the positions of the various fords, the origin of the name "Barrowford," and the much-discussed date of the old bridge at Higherford. The writer, however, has unearthed a document that would seem to settle this latter point of dispute. The various reasoned opinions are interesting and should stimulate discussion and further research.

I have avoided throughout the book the appellations "Mr." and "Esquire," as far as practicable.

It is not possible in these days to produce a book of this description with a necessarily limited circulation, without considerable monetary loss. The work is my tribute to my native place—a place where a happy and, I hope, not altogether useless life has been spent.

JESSE BLAKEY.

" Roseneath,"

Barrowford,

March, 1929.



CONTENTS.

I. EARLY HISTORY.	PAGES
JOHN WIDDUP	1-13
F. Bannister, M.A., B.Sc.	14.21
BARROWFORD BOOTH, MANOR, CARR HALL, RISHTON	
THORNS, BLACKAY, FROM DR. WHITAKER'S	
"Whalley." Roman Station. From Baines"	
"History of Lancashire." Name	21-27
II. ORIGIN OF NAME AND OLD RECORDS.	
Councillor Hy. Atkinson	28
EXTRACTS FROM THE COURT ROLLS OF THE HONOUR OF	
CLITHEROE, BY DR. FARRAR. THE PLEADINGS OF	
THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER. VARIOUS OTHER	
Documents	29-58
III. OLD ROADS, FORDS, BRIDGES, CANAL	
Dr. Wilmore and Road to Colne. Old Roads, Etc.,	
BY JOHN WIDDUP. THE TURNPIKE ROAD AND	
Tolls. Barrowford Roads, by Councillor	
ROBINSON HARGREAVES. LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL	
CANAL. TH' "OWD BRIG." THE DRAGON BRIDGE.	
New Bridge, Floods	59-88
IV. ANCIENT COURTS.	
ANCIENT COURTS. THE HALMOT COURTS	39
V. BARROWFORD IN THE LAST CENTURY.	
EXTRACTS FROM OLD RATE BOOK. EDUCATION.	
EDUCATIONAL REMINISCENCES, BY COUNCILLOR	
Rd. Hargreaves. Public Houses. Musical	
Enterprise. Tooth Pulling. The Amalgamation	00.445
STRUGGLE, FORMATION OF LOCAL BOARD	90-116

VI. CLIMATE, WATER AND COUNCIL	PAGES
ACTIVITIES.	
OLD WELLS. THE GAUMLESS TROUGH, WATER, THE	
NEW GAUMLESS. GAS SUPPLY. ELECTRICITY.	
EXTRACTS FROM COUNCIL MINUTES. PARK AND	110115
Recreation Ground	117-145
VII. NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS.	
Sketch of the Geology, by Dr. Wilmore	146-149
NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS, BY JOHN CLEGG	149-161
Birds	161-164
VIII. OLD HOUSES.	
THE "WHITE BEAR" INN. OLD BAR HOUSE, PASTURE	
House. West Pasture. Water Meetings Farm.	
LOWER FULSHAW. OLD HOUSE IN THE FOLD.	
LAUND HOUSE, OTHER OLD HOUSES, THATCHED	
Houses	165-179
PARK HILL AND THE BANNISTERS, BY F. BANNISTER.	
M.A., B.Sc	181-185
PARK HILL, HIGHER PARK HILL, CARR HALL AND	
THE TOWNELEY'S. CARR HALL. THE CLAYTONS.	
Rishton-Thorn	185-203
BANK HALL, BY J. T. MARQUIS	203-207
Beanfield House. The Grange. Crowtrefs. The	
Нивву	207-211
THE ALTS MILL OF ANY ARVENING	
IX. OLD MILLS AND OWNERS.	
OLD MILL IN PARK. BOGMORILES MILL. HIGHERFORD	
Mill, Barrowclough's Mill, Berry's Mill,	
HODGE BANK MILL, CALDER VALE SHED, LOWER	017 005
CLOUGH MILL	213-221
X. PLACES OF WORSHIP,	
St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Samuel Smith.	

ROMAN CATHOLICISM, WESLEYAN METHODISM.

DICKY NOOK GHOST, JOHN WESLEY, PRIMITIVE
METHODISM, REMINISCENCES, BY JAMES ENGLAND.

Women Preachers. Old Temperance Hall. Congregational Church. Rev. E. Gough, B.A. An Acrostic. The Inghamites. Old Wheatley. Thomas Holt. Independent Methodism.	PAGES
Weddings prior to 1840	228-276
XI.	
Dole Time. Extracts from Old Diaries. The North-West Central Railway. The "Co-op."	277-292
XII. FAMILY HISTORIES.	
THE GRIMSHAWS. THE NUTTERS. HENRY NUTTER. THE SWINGLEHURSTS, THE STANSFIELDS (DICKY NOOK). BARNABAS FARADAY. THE BARROW- CLOUGHS. JAMES HARGREAVES. JESSE BLAKEY. DR. DICKINSON. THE NOWELLS. THE STEEL FAMILY. MATTHEW CRAGG. ODDIE SUTCLIFFE'S WILL. THE VEEVERS' FAMILY.	293-338
XIII. LANDMARKS. THE GRIMSHAW OAK. THE STOCKS. THE NEW BRIDGE CLOCK. THE BOWLING GREEN. BLACKO TOWER. MALKIN TOWER. BLACKO CROSS. EPITAPH ON	
Old Thomas Moor	339-350
XIV. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS. OLI-TIME VISITORS. HAND-LOOM WEAVING. THE	
RUSHBEARING, THE LOCK-UP. THE WORKHOUSE. TRAGEDIES, THE COUN LAWS, MISCHIEF NEET, FUNERALS, THE "GINNEL SCHOOL." STORIES.	
OLD BARROWFORDIANS. GHOSTS	351-386
XV	
LOCAL POETRY	387-405
XVI.	
SURNAMES OR FAMILY NAMES	406-411
LOCAL PLACE NAMES	

D

L



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

												PAGES
JESSE BLAKEY									. ŀ	RON		
BARNABAS FARADA	AΥ						,			DE	DICA	TION
REEDYFORD BAR		٠						٠				68
TH' "OWD BRIG												80
MRS. HOLDEN												102
MUSICAL "SERPE	NT "	AN	D T	HE	Too	TH	DR.	WE	RS			108
MEMBERS OF FIR	st :	Loca	AL I	BOAE	R.D							114
THE "GAUMLESS	" T	ROU	GH									118
FIRST TRAM AND	Cat	CL						٠		٠		130
PARK AND LAKE												138
John Dixon												140
SAMUEL HOLDEN												142
HARGREAVES' GR												
" WHITE BEA	R '')			٠				٠				166
THE TWO TOLL-B	ARS	AT	THE]	Dr4	GON	. 39					172
PASTURE HOUSE			٠								٠	174
WATER MEETINGS,	Нτ	DDF	ERST	ONE	ANI	o P	END	LE				176
THE BARN. PARK	Hn	LL										180
PARK HILL .												186
WILLIAM HARGRE	AVES			٠								190
OLD CARR HALL												192
CARR HALL ROAD											٠	196
CARR CORN MILL												198
CARR MILL CAUL												200
BANK HALL .												204
THE GRANGE .												206
Crowtrees .												208
Тне Нивву .												210
OLD MILL IN THE	PAR	K										212
THOMAS REPRY												222

								PAGES
St. THOMAS CHUR	СН							232
REV. S. SMITH, M	I.A.							256
MR. AND MRS. ING	нам	WALT	CON					246
BIRTHPLACE OF PR	IMIT	IVISM						254
OLD WHEATLEY (I	NTER	RIOR)						270
OLD WHEATLEY (E	XTER	ion)						272
THOMAS HOLT								274
THE OLD "CO-OP	2 2							290
HENRY NUTTER								298
" DICKY NOOK"								306
DAVID STANSFIELD								308
THOMAS BARROWC	LOUG	н						318
JAMES HARGREAVE	s .							320
ROBERT BLAKEY								322
Dr. Dickinson				,				326
MATTHEW CRAGG								334
THE OLD OAK								340
Blacko Tower								346
OLD DANDY SHOP								352

BARROWFORD .- An Acrostic.

Beautiful valley, fair woodland and stream, Arcadian pleasures, old romance and dream, Relics and treasures of ages gone by, Recalling dear visions to memory's eye, Old scenes, forms and faces appear once again, Whose hallow'd reflections love yearns to retain, Fond forms of dear childhood time cannot efface, O! often in fancy those forms we embrace; Remembered for ever, the place of one's birth, Dear old Barrowford, fairest village on earth.

 $B.F_-$

Ι.

EARLY HISTORY

BY

JOHN WIDDUP (Headmaster Whitefield Council School).

DARROWFORD IN PRIMITIVE TIMES.

"To the west, to the west, to the land of the free," has been instinctively sung in all ages, from the remotest times by the various races of mankind, as wave after wave of humanity swept westward, towards the land of the setting sun. The breakers of the broad Atlantic barred their further progress, and the western half of our island home has witnessed the burial of successive races, as superior tribes began their westward march of conquest. These races all trekked along certain marked lines of migration: the eastern counties and the Vale of York were easily reached and conquered, but great parallel chains of hills, known as the Pennine Chain, had to be crossed before Lancashire could be

reached. Across this range of hills nature made a deep depression, named the Craven Gap, in the centre of which lies Skipton. Through this pass or gap the roads, the L.M.S. Railway and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal run, joining the eastern and western halves of the North of England. eastern side of the gap is formed by the valley of the Aire, flowing towards Leeds: the western side of the gap breaks into three branches, one having a blind ending in the Settle district: the second and most important passes through Gisburn by the Ribble Valley to the western plain of Lancashire; the third passes through Elslack, Earby, Foulridge, Barrowford, and along the Calder Valley to Whalley, where it joins the main branch of the Craven Gap, the Ribble Valley. Barrowford was thus on the line of migration of races, and only by accident, or the absence of historical records, has the village escaped fame, such as befel less fortunately situated places.

EARLY RACES.

THE EXELIEST race of people known to have existed in our district belonged to the Stone Age. Very little evidence of this extinct race is to be found locally, the remains consisting of flint implements, which seem to show these people only trespassed on our domains for hunting purposes, but did not dwell here.

Flints had to be brought from other parts of the country, as no flint occurs locally. Some years ago, a boy showed me a very fine and large specimen of a flint hammer, which had been found in the stream at Roughlee. It was in an almost perfect state. Unfortunately, I do not know who has possession of it.

Some time ago I visited a small flint workshop in Boulsworth, in the company of its discoverer, Mr. P. Whalley. A large quantity of flint chippings were scattered about, but there were no complete tools.

No long barrows or Stone Age graves or monuments of their religious rites and ceremonies have been found in the district. This indicates that in the Stone Age, Barrowford and the surrounding district were uninhabited.

Of their successors, the races belonging to the Bronze Age, plenty of evidence remains. The clay urns, containing their ashes lie scattered on our hills, and from them we learn much about their character, beliefs, arts and crafts. They were skilled in hunting, fishing, weaving, the making of rude clay pottery, bronze implements, tools and weapons. They had a faith in a future life, although they cremated their dead, and buried the burnt ashes in clay urns. These burial places are known as barrows, usually consisting of circular rings of earth or stone, in the centre of which is buried the clay urn. Seven such barrows have been discovered in the district, but there is evidence of several more, and in many other cases the remains must have been totally destroyed.

The name "Barrowford" suggests that such a barrow formerly existed near the stream crossing, but the site of the barrow remains in dispute, as all evidence of it has been lost by land cultivation. It has been suggested that the mound on the side of the road at Park Hill marks the spot. There is not a vestige of evidence in support of such a supposition. It has not the shape or character of a Bronze Age barrow, and is evidently a pile of earth from the excavations made when the new road to Colne was constructed and the bridge built, near

the close of the eighteenth century. Besides, there never was a ford at that place, either in ancient or mediæval times. It is, indeed, doubtful whether a grave barrow is the source of the name of Barrowford or not. It is more likely to be the Norse word, "barrow," which means a long wooded hill, which is the characteristic feature a little lower down the valley.

THE CELTS OR BRITONS.

THE NEXT race to dwell in our locality was the Briton. Before the Roman Conquest this great race consisted of various tribes, occupying most of western Europe, including Belgium, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Normandy and Brittany. Remnants of the Celtic races are still found in some of these lands. Celtic remains are very scarce. usually consisting of stone circles, which were both places of burial and worship. Stonehenge is the finest example in our own country; Carnac, in Brittany, is the finest in the world. When the English invaded Britain they waged a war of extermination in the east and south; many fled to the west of Britain, where they made a strong stand against the invaders. The champion patriot defender of the Britons was the renowned King Arthur, and tradition asserts that he waged a battle in Admergill against the insurgent English, who had forced their way into the British kingdom of the west through the Craven Gap. The word "Admer" in Admergill is stated to be the Celtie word for "Arthur."

When the Britons in the west were finally subjugated, they were not exterminated by the English, but held as bond servants or slaves. In this way local geographical names and some words of ordinary domestic life have survived and are still

in common use, such as cradle, clout, pan, lad, lass, pail bucket, kil cyl kiln, and wed.

Intermarriage with Celtic survivors has also led to the reproduction of Celtic features and characteristics, which may be observed very often locally.

Many place-names are Celtic. For example, "Pen," in Pendle, is the Celtic word for mountain; "Calder" means winding water.

Behind the farm at Park Hill is a spring known as "Hel Hole." There are many such places locally. There is a "Hel Clough," in Thursden Valley; "Hel Pool" at Higher Twiston, and the name occurs in Elslack Hel-s-lac. Hel is a Celtic name for water.

Celtic beliefs and customs have not yet died out. When I was a boy in Barrowford it was customary to take children suffering from whooping cough and similar ailments to the lime kiln at the canal locks. the old tradition being that standing over the fumes was a remedy for such ills. This was pure pagan fire worship. Another custom that has practically died out now was the provision of the biscuit and cup of wine at funerals. Little did the recipients dream that this custom was the remnant of a pagan Briton funeral rite, when food and drink were provided, not for the mourners, who had no need of it, but for the corpse, and were buried with it, in the belief that the spirit of the departed one haunted its place of burial, and there found the requisite sustenance. Other Pagan Celtic customs are the celebration of the Yuletide festival with feasting, and decoration with holly and mistletoe; the fixing of Easter, the springtime festival, by the phases of the moon: faith in the magic influence of the horse-shoe; and the custom of well dressing, still practised in Derbyshire.

BARROWFORD IN ROMAN TIMES.

It must not be supposed that when the Romans invaded Britain they forced a peace-loving nation into war. On the contrary, the Britons consisted of a number of war-like tribes, often making war upon each other. This explains the presence of so many British camps, round in shape, on many of our uncultivated tracts of land.

There are the remains of a good specimen on Tum Hill, and several others exist in the locality.

The northern Britons were fierce and war-like, living chiefly by hunting and fishing. The Britons in the south were more settled, carrying on agriculture and rude industries. In A.D. 43 the Romans invaded South Britain, and the more peaceful inhabitants of the south were conquered and submitted to Roman rule. There was nothing to be gained by a conquest of North Britain, and so the North Britons were left undisturbed for more than a generation. The undefended and almost indefensible frontier was a constant menace to the Roman territory, and the Roman Governor, Agricola, began the subjugation of North Britain in A.D. 78. The period of Roman occupation of our locality thus extended from about A.D. 78 to 409. The period of subjection or conquest was of short duration, about A.D. 78, but provided most of the so called Roman remains in the form of forts.

As the Romans advanced northward they established a temporary chain of forts on hill tops, to hold in check the Britons on the north side of it. This was their usual method of advance and defence, and when it was necessary to make the chain into a permanent line of defence, walls of earth were built up, as from the Forth to the Clyde, or walls of stone, as from the Tyne to the Solway.

A temporary chain of forts was constructed in our locality. Castor Cliff, or Tum Hill, may be regarded as its central fort, and the chain extended east and west across the Pennines. Castra is the Roman name for a camp, and tumulus a fort. These forts were usually square, or nearly so, consisting of rough stone, or stone and earth walls, with a projecting wall at the gateway and a central tower.

From Castor Cliff the chain of forts extended eastward, the first two forts being situated on Beadle Hill and Extwistle Moor. Westward the two first forts are in the Barrowford district, the first being situated on "The Heights" beyond Utherston, and the second on a spur of Brown Hill overlooking Castergill.

It must be borne in mind that these forts were merely temporary makeshifts, a passing phase of the period of subjection. No proper camp or permanent buildings were erected, and, indeed, they soon became quite unnecessary, the Roman camps erected on the military roads being all sufficient for the maintenance of peace. The nearest camps to Barrowford were Ribchester on the west, and Elslack on the north-east (Burwen Camp).

The chain of forts was intended to counteract the neighbouring British camps, and was situated practically on the line of a moorland track across the western spur of the Pennines, for roads were then almost unknown in unconquered Britain. This moorland track, which I regard as the oldest road in our locality, was thus made use of by the Romans, and only in this sense was it a Roman road, for the Romans neither planned it nor made it, and only improved it in parts later for connecting up with Roman roads. This track ran in a straight line almost from Downham, through Colne and over

the moors to Yorkshire. A second track went through Colne by Tum Hill, Catlow, Batty Hole, Roggerham, and Worsthorne to Bacup.

It is rather curious to note that the track which the Romans used for their chain of forts passed over the Higher-ford, instead of the Lower Barrowford. This seems to indicate that in pre-Roman days the track via the Higher-ford was the more important; but in Roman times the Lower-ford became much more important, due to the construction of Roman roads.

The Roman Conquest not being a war of extermination, the Britons soon surrendered and submitted to Roman rule. The natives were first employed in making roads and building Roman camps at intervals along these roads. A great Roman station was established at Ribchester, and from here a Roman road was constructed, passing through Downham, Howgill, Thornton, and Elslack to York. At Elslack a large Roman camp was built; it may be observed from the highway between Thornton and Elslack, the railway passing through it just before entering Elslack station. A Roman legion was kept at Ribchester, part of a legion held the camp at Elslack.

Another way of keeping the natives in subjection was the custom of establishing Roman colonies. Roman soldiers who had served their time had the option of settling down in colonies, receiving grants of land for the purpose of maintenance. The name Colne is a contraction of the word "colonia," the Roman name for a colony. The strategic importance of the position at Colne was thus recognised by the Romans in establishing a colony there. The necessity for roads from Colne to Burwen camp at Elslack and to Ribchester is evident. The road to Ribchester passed through Greenfield, along the

present Barrowford lane to Higher Park Hill, down the sloping incline behind Lower Park Hill, across the land now converted into a recreation ground for Barrowford and across the ford of the stream opposite where the Fleece Inn now stands, up Church Street, Wheatley Lane, and along the hill top to Whalley and Ribchester. This was the " Merchant Way," and not a military road like the road from Ribchester to York, of which the Howgill road formed a part. The most important assertion, so far as Barrowford is concerned, is the statement that the Lower Barrow ford was opposite to where the Fleece Inn stands. This is self-evident from an examination of the roads. The roads led straight to the fords, and the road from Ribchester to Colne evidently crossed at that place. The Colne to Downham road was likewise used as a connecting link between the merchant way and the moorland track, crossing the same Barrow-ford, passing up West Hill in a straight line to the ford opposite Roughlee Hall.

The Romans continued the occupation of Britain until A.D. 409, in the meantime developing the wealth of Britain. They taught the natives many arts, such as the art of pottery and brick-making; they made the natives into craftsmen, making them into builders of dwellings and temples on the Roman plans. They trained the Britons in agriculture, and the Roman three-field system remained in operation in this district until the eighteenth century.

Of Roman remains in our neighbourhood, we have (1) the Roman forts: (2) the Roman roads; (3) coins, medallions, pottery, etc. When the Colne Sewage Works were being constructed at Greenfield, a Roman medallion and a Roman coin were found, and when the Greenfield Mill was in course

of construction, Roman coins were found: (4) Roman names, c.g., Colne (colony), Tum Hill (Tumulus=fort. Caster Cliff [Castra=camp].

Castergill.

In A.D. 409 the Romans finally withdrew from Britain to defend Rome from the attacks of barbarians, and probably in that year Romans from Colne forded the Barrow ford for the last time.

BARROWFORD IN MEDIEVAL TIMES.

When the Romans left Britain the Britons were thrown upon their own resources. All around the Roman province were hordes of barbarians seeking plunder. The Picts and Scots on the north, the Angles, Sayons, and Jutes on the east and south, took advantage of the defenceless state of Britain and pillaged the comparatively rich lands which had merited the title of "The granary of Rome." The lack of cohesion among the Britons, the guerilla mode of warfare adopted by the pagan invaders, compelled the Britons to withdraw from the eastern and southern coasts for safety. Soon the English tribes began to settle on the deserted lands and carry on warfare for expansion. This continued for a hundred years or more, by which time the Britons had all been driven into the west or annihilated. By the year 607 the British kingdom had been severed into three weak states: Cumbria. Cambria and Cornwall. It is to this period that all the legends of King Arthur refer : and it is highly probable that each state produced its own Arthur, a model patriot leader, fighting for existence. Admergill was probably the site of a battle between the English and the Britons of Cumbria. Barrowford was in the Cumbrian kingdom, which embraced Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmorland, and a part of Northumberland.

Whether the Britons of our district were subjugated by the English or not is a matter for conjecture. Personally, I do not believe they were subjugated by the English, but by the Danes, as all historical evidence clearly shows. In the ninth century the Danes, or Northmen, invaded the Eastern Counties, Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, and established a Danish kingdom. These new invaders poured through the Craven Gap and down our valley, which was then only sparsely populated. They settled along this valley as the place-names indicate. Practically all the old place-names are either Keltic or Danish, as the following show: "Skip," in Skipton: "by" in Earby: "wick," in Barnoldswick, which is described in Domesday as Bernulf's Wick; "ford" and "forth" in Barrowford and Salterforth: "Gill" in Admergill and Castergill: "kirk" in Gill Kirk and Newkirk now spelt Newchurch', "holm," an island, as in The Holmes at Barrowford; "gate" in Haggate (the hog road).

Our local dialect has also evidence of Danish words not used in other parts of England, e.g., "boun," as in "Ar' ta boun hooam?" "flit," "neif"

(fist), etc

It is highly probable that the invasion of our valley by the Danes took place in the tenth century, with little opposition, but their progress southward was stoutly resisted by the English, by whom they were defeated in a great battle near Brunanburgh, supposed to be the town on the Brun, probably near Burnley. A plan of this battle is shown in Towneley Museum.

This battle stopped the Danish invasion southward and westward, where the place-names are almost exclusively Anglo-Saxon, e.g., Padiham, Hapton,

Accrington, Rishton, Haslingden.

The Norman invasion had not a great influence either on the people or their lives. The gift of manors to Norman lords gave them a right to levy tribute in the form of goods or services. Barrowford was included in the Manor of Clitheroe, which extended as far as East Marton, where the Manor of Skipton adjoined. De Lacy became the lord of Clitheroe, and De Romily lord of Skipton. The next two or three hundred years saw the blending of the races, Britons, Danes, English, and a small number of Norman French, the retainers of the Norman lords.

Barrowford was included in the Forest of Pendle, but it must not be assumed that it was crowded with trees. In mediæval England a forest was a tract of uncultivated land, suitable for hunting, and the district was evidently a happy hunting ground for the Norman lord and his retainers.

By the end of the thirteenth century racial differences had disappeared. The Calder Valley was only very sparsely inhabited, and there was nothing in the form of a village or manor as in Downham, Giggleswick, Colne, or even East Marton, in each of which there was a manor house for the under lord of the Manor, a church, and a village inn. In these manors the lands were divided into three great fields, in which the inhabitants of the Manor co-operatively cultivated strips of land. Later there was a manor at Marsden (Nelson), as is shown by the names of the fields, namely, Southfield, Netherfield (Lower-field and Westfield, This system of land culture lasted until the 18th century in this part of the country, when Acts of Parliament were passed to enclose the lands, or divide them up into what we now call farms. It is quite likely also that outlaws would seek shelter in the glades of the valley and settle there. Among the earliest records of persons possessing and cultivating land in Barrowford occurs the name Bannister. The Anglo-Saxon word "bana," means slayer, and "ster" indicates the doer of an action; as for example, "maltster," one who does the act of malting.

It appears quite logical to assume that the first Banastre who settled in Barrowford, at Park Hill, was an outlaw, who found here a harbour of refuge and shelter from justice. It was natural to choose such an isolated and secluded spot, in the wild, uncultivated part of the Forest of Pendle. Or he may have been a hunter, as well as a keeper of herds of oxen and flocks of sheep.

The house and farm buildings at Park Hill are apparently the remains of the oldest buildings in Barrowford, the house resembling a manor house in structure, but I do not think it ever fulfilled the

functions of a manor house.

It came into existence, as many other similar buildings, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, owing to the great demand for English wool. The Norman name for the place where sheep or cattle were herded or penned was a parc, now spelt park, and here great quantities of wool were grown. An examination of the original part of the hall and its road show that it was not approached from the higher end, but the lower, that is, the Colne road originally passed behind the Park Hill buildings to the ford opposite the Fleece Inn. The old road leading from the Park Hill buildings to the Colne Road still passes out at the back on the lower side of the farm yard, and ascends the hill, where it formerly joined the road from the Barrow-ford to Colne.

On the authority of the late Mr. John Holt this was the original road to Colne from Park Hill : and

it is guite evident this was so.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF BARROWFORD. BY

F. BANNISTER, M.A., B.Sc.

Before 1,000 A.D. the district of Barrowford was certainly one over which wild beasts had roamed from time immemorial. Prehistoric hunters had chased them and passed on forming no permanent settlement here. In the Central Council School Museum there is a "celt" dropped by someone many thousand years ago, and also a hand corn mill or quern, used in prehistoric times long before corn-mills had come into use. Whether Celts, Romans, Angles, Saxons, or Danes ever passed through the valley, we cannot tell, because no record has ever yet been discovered. In Norman times, in the first great land survey of England, made at the direction of William the Conqueror, and recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086 A.D., the lands of this district were recorded as wastes, and were granted, as part of the Hundred of Blackburnshire, to the Norman knight, Roger of Poictou, who built Clitheroe Castle. Robert de Lacy succeeded him, and by the marriage of his only surviving daughter, these lands became, and remained, a part of the Duchy of Lancaster until the Restoration of Charles the Second in 1669. They were then bestowed on George Monk, the Duke of Albemarle, as a reward for his services to the king. and after his death in 1670, they passed through the house of Montague to that of the Duke of Buccleugh. and then to the Clitheroe Estates Company.

Pendle Forest, of which Barrowford forms a part, was a great hunting forest for the Norman baron and his friends, when in residence at Clitheroe Castle. This stronghold of Robert De Lacy lay midway between his other castles of Lancaster and Pontefract, in addition to Lincoln Castle, which he possessed as Earl of Lincoln. As Lord of the Manor, he had many houses at Ightenhill and at Colne, and other hunting forests at Trawden, Accrington and Rossendale.

The earliest record including the 'name of Barrowford is that of the Compotus, or yearly account of Pendle Forest, presented by the steward at the manor house of Ightenhill in 1296 x.b. The name is spelled Barouforde, but in those days spelling was of little importance, words in the same document often being spelled in several ways. Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, had then 29 cattle breeding farms, or vaccaries, one of which was Barrowford. Over the vaccary was a bailiff, or Instaurator, whose yearly account included the item, "Allowed to John del Barouforde of the rent of the vaccary which he holds, 40s."

The vaccary then contained 40 cows and one bull, 5 steers, 8 heifers, 13 yearlings 7 males, and 16 calves. They were in charge of cowherds, who sheltered in booths, which were the first settlements in the district. The cattle reared were of small size, and oxen were of more value than cows, because they were used to draw waggons or ploughs. An ox was then worth 9s., a cow 7s., a hide 2s. 6d., while a cart horse cost £2 to £3. The cattle were affected, to some extent, with the murrain, but they suffered more from the ravages of wolves which then infested the district. At each booth it is reported that cattle have been lost by the attacks of wolves. Such a country was not suitable for sheep farming and neither sheep nor wool are mentioned.

The master forester of Blackburnshire paid one moor-driver 6d, per week for watching the animals whenever they tried to stray into the county of York or of Lancaster, lest they should be taken by thieves. In 1323 A.D. a band of raiders from Craven and Airedale, headed by Nicholas de Mauleverer, the Constable of Skipton Castle, took from the vaccaries a large number of cows and bulls.

There were then three vaccaries in Barrowford. Simon de Blakey held two, at a rent of 28s.: John the Parker had the third at 13s. '4d.: while a close at Blackay was tenanted by Richard de Marsden, who paid 20s.

In 1422, Richard Shireburn had both Over and Nether Barrowford by different leases of £5 and £6, being increases from the old rents of £3 and £4 10s.

In 1474, Robert Banastre was tenant of Over Barrowford, and John Walton of Nether Barrowford. By this time the system of vaccaries seems to have been changed, the land being let out on short leases to the highest bidder.

A great change occurred in 1506 A.D., when Royal Commissioners surveyed, partitioned, and let the vaccaries to nincteen different tenants for copyhold rents of £12 14s. 3d. in all. These holdings were the origin of the present system of farms, and many of the place names have continued without appreciable change during the last 400 years. This breaking up of the King's forest into a system of small farms and cottages was called the disafforestation.

Up to 1506 it had been a forest used for cattle rearing and for the hunting of deer, wolves, and wild boar; a forest not completely covered with trees, although there were many more trees than at present, but it consisted largely of grassland. New farms were gradually made by cultivating the waste forest land, but a large amount of common land remained, on which the different tenants could pasture their cattle. No tenant, however, could send as many cattle as he pleased to the common, but

only a certain number, in proportion to the extent of his holding.

Frequently there were disputes because tenants had sent more cattle to the common land than they were entitled to, or the cattle had trespassed, or new fences had been erected, or old fences had been broken down.

The court of law to settle such disputes was formed by the inhabitants among themselves. The people were mutually responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The law was not a written one, but the ancient custom of the people as declared to be true by a jury of twelve of the oldest inhabitants. Such a meeting would always be an enquiry to decide what had been the ancient custom, so it was always called an "Inquest," or "Inquisition." When held at the hall of the lord of the Manor, it was a Hall mote, or Halmot, and such Halmot Courts have been held for Barrowford at Higham from 1523 until 1926, when the system of copyhold tenure ceased.

At the head of the Inquisition was the Greave, the chief officer of the township, elected by the tenants from among those of their own number having most substance and ability. There was a Constable, or Pinner, whose duty it was to seize cattle trespassing or wandering at large, and lodge them in the village pinfold, there to be kept until they were redeemed by the owner on payment of a fine. An Affeeror was appointed to settle fines imposed for breaches of well-known village laws, first called byre laws, from which we get our modern word bye-laws. The Fence Looker had an important office when fences were first erected, and the common lands and enclosed lands were so similar. An official Ale-taster reminds us that ale was once the common beverage, and must be properly made.

The rent payable was fourpence per Lancashire acre of twenty yards to the perch, and a fine of one year's rent was payable on admittance to a holding. The Halmot Court was concerned only with the lands which had never been granted out or sub-let under the Feudal System, but had remained a part of the lord's manor of the Honor of Clitheroe. Each tenant held his lands directly from his lord by a copy of the Court Roll without any intermediary. He was thus a copyholder, his land was called copyhold land, and his rent, copyhold rent. Until the system was abolished these rents never altered. but as the lands were cleared, drained, manured and tilled, they gradually became much enhanced in value, so that the copyhold rent, or "Duke's rent" was very small in comparison with the ordinary rent. Every tenant, however, had to be willing to render suit and service at the Halmot Court, the vendor surrendered his land or buildings to the lord of the manor, while the purchaser received them back from that source. If a tenant died without heir, his property reverted to the original landlord, the lord of the manor.

Halmot Court Rolls exist from 1510, and are preserved in the Public Record Office, London, and at Clitheroe Castle. Entries relating to Barrowford give information regarding the disputes in those far-off days. There were no proper roads, but simply field tracks with rights of way. Complaints were made concerning tenants who obstructed or tried to stop these roads. Thus, in the first Court Roll of 1510, the jury found that the tenants of Lagherbarroford and Ouerbarroford kept a badly repaired road, and they were ordered to repair the same, under a penalty of 20s. In 1525, Lawrence Hargreaves and Henry Mitton sued James Mitchell for obstructing an ancient way at Barrowfore.

Lawrence Robynson was fined 4d, for an unlawful way in the pasture betwen Rughlee and Barowfore. In 1539 there was a complaint about the obstruction of a way beginning at Barrowford, and extending over the Stone Edge Heid to the Blackow Hill. The jury decided that there should be a road there for ever, free from hindrance.

In 1542, James Mitchell was fined 20d, for obstructing an ancient road at Barowefore in the Holme there by force and arms. The Baroforthe common pasture was mentioned in 1545, when John Yngham was fined 4d, for overstocking it. In 1538, James Mitchell was fined 4d, for keeping a flock of geese at Barowfore, in spite of the penalty laid upon him, and against the enactment of the villagers.

The hedge lookers in 1523 reported that John Hargreyes and Robert Ellott had burned the hedges of their neighbours at Barowfore. In 1532 there was a complaint that Henry Mitton built a wall on James Mitchell's land in the Holme at Barowfore. A special jury ordered the wall to be removed, and the fences to be made good, the "whikwood" planted, to be taken up, and the water course between them to have its proper course as far as the little hole in the dyke. In 1545, Lawrence Herteley was fined 4d, for having moved away mearestones lately placed by an Inquest taken and sworn between the tenants of Barowfore.

When any lands changed hands they were said to have been surrendered to, or to have reverted to the King, Henry VIII., who was then the lord of the manor, from whom the next tenant received them.

Occasionally, there were deeds of violence to be punished. In 1532, Lawrence Mitchell was fined 20d., for a fray on Richard Wode, servant of Lawrence Hargreaves, of Barofore. In 1538 the King's fold, at Overbarowfore, was broken into, and beasts taken away without licence. In 1555, John Robinson, nicknamed Beyse, made a fray upon John Oldfield, of Barroforth, servant of Lawrence Robinson, and drew blood. "He has nothing, and shall be punished by his body." In the next year there was a complaint that Henry Banester, gent., and James Hertley, of Blackoo, senior, kept a violent tenant, John Robinson, nicknamed Beyse, who had dug turves in his neighbours grounds. They were fined 2d. each. In 1560, John Blaykay was fined 20d. for keeping a dog called "a shepe werier."

From these records, extending over 50 years, it must not be supposed that complaints and disputes were numerous. When everything was in order, no record was necessary of the people, places, and customs, which have in many cases been quite forgotten. To live peaceably and justly it was essential that every tenant should observe the common bye laws, made for the common welfare, and that neither carelessness nor guilt should go unpunished. Hence the fines for keeping open gaps, for insufficient fences, for trespassing with cattle, and so on.

Sometimes common pastures can still be located by the names of farms which have taken their place, but most of them have lost their identity during the process of gradual enclosure and cultivation.

I can give no account of the position, extent, or final partition of the common pasture, or town pasture of Barrowford, but they will probably be given in the Court Rolls preserved at Clitheroe. Whenever they were finally enclosed they would be divided among the tenants in proportion to their holdings, and to their previous rights of pasturage. The above is a brief account of the beginning of the Barrowford booth and village.

BARROWFORD BOOTH.

(From Dr. Farrar's "History of Lancashire.")

Barouford 1324. — Blakay 1324.

This township has irregular boundaries and appears to have been composed anciently of a number of separate estates or clearings in the Forest of Pendle. It lies in the valley of a stream called Admergill Water, which enters the township from Yorkshire through a clough named the Hole, and flows south and east till it is joined by a stream from Roughlee: then it turns south to pass through Barrowford proper, consisting of the old hamlets or villages of Higherford, and Lowerford, which extend along its right bank. Then the stream, here called Barrowford Beck, is joined by Colne Water coming from the east, and shortly afterwards turns west round the hamlet of Newbridge, and then, becoming the eastern boundary, flows south, as Pendle Water, to join the Calder. The hills rise up on each side of the stream. In the north-west at Wheathead, on the border of Twiston, and further north on the county border, heights over 1,250 feet above sea level are attained, while in the north-east, also on the county boundary, 1,000 feet is reached at Blacko Hill. West of Barrowford, the hills rise from 380 feet at the beck, to over 800 feet on the border of Roughlee, by Noggarth End.

The soil and subsoil are clayey, with sand in places, lying upon sandstone rock.

A local board of nine members was formed in 1892 for the southern half of the township, and this became an Urban District Council in 1894. The district is divided into three wards—Central, Higherford, and Newbridge each with three members. A school board was formed in 1874. In 1894 two new townships were created, viz., Barrowford, the Urban Council district, and Blacko, the rural portion to the north: a small fragment of the township near Carr Hall, where it had about six acres on the left bank of Pendle Water connected by a ford with the right bank, was separated from it and added to the new township of Nelson.

Blacko has a Parish Council. The new township of Barrowford has an area of 1.385 acres, including 39 of inland water. Blacko has 974 acres, including 1 of inland water. The populations in 1901 were 4,959 and 485 respectively.

William Hanson, born at Barrowford about 4595, went abroad to become a Benedictine monk, taking the name Alphonsus. He was sent on the English mission, and, being captured by the Parliamentary soldiers in 1644, he and another Benedictine were driven so hard that they died of exhaustion.

Richard Baldwin, born at Park Hill in 1672, became provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and died in 1758, leaving his fortune to the college.

MANOR.

There was no Manor of Barrowford, but in 1323 4 there were three vaccaries in Barrowford proper, and a close at Blakay. Simon de Blakey held two in Barrowford at a rent of 28s., John the Parker had the third at 13s. 'd., and the close of Blakay was tenanted by Richard de Marsden, who paid 20s. Richard Shireburne, in 1422, had both Over

Barrowford and Nether Barrowford, though by different leases, the former at £5, and the latter at £6 rent, these being increases from the previous rents of £3 and £4 10s. 0d. A number of tenants held them in 1459 by rents of £4 and £4 6s. 8d. respectively, against previous rents of £5 and £5 13s. 4d. The rents remained unchanged in 1464, when William Leyland held both vaccaries, also in 1474, when Robert Banastre was the tenant of Over Barrowford, and John Walton of Nether Barrowford. Richard Banastre and John Walton similarly held them in 1495.

The commissioners for deforesting in 1507, found that Over Barrowford had been let to farm at £4, and Nether Barrowford, with a parcel adjoining, called Rishton Thorns, at £4 10s. 0d., and they granted them to the old tenants for copyhold rents amounting to £12 13s. 4d. in all.

CARR HALL.

Carr Hall was part of the possessions of the Townleys of Barnside. After the marriage (1754) of their heiress Margaret, with John Clayton, of Little Harwood, it was made the principal residence of the family. Their son, Colonel Thomas Clayton, high sheriff in 1808, died in 1835, when Carr Hall, with the other estates, passed by Will to his daughter Elizabeth, who had married Edward Every, the additional surname of Clayton being taken. Captain Every-Clayton died in 1885, and Carr Hall, with the appurtenant estate descended to his son, Edward Every-Clayton, of Skipton, by whom it was sold to the late William Tunstill, of Reedyford, whose son, H. Tunstill, sold the hall with some adjacent land to Wilkinson Hartley, and other parcels of land to others

BISHTON THORNS.

Rishton Thorns is mentioned in 1440-2. Robert, son of Lawrence de Legh, of Clifton, in Burnley, having there, with a catapult, killed a stag, and carried it away. The place was in 1507 reported to be a pasture, from one moiety of which no profit had been derived, while the other moiety had been let to farm jointly with Over Barrowford.

BLACKAY.

Blackay was, as already recorded, held by Richard de Marsden in 1323, at a rent of 20s. The hey about it had been made in 1296. The rent was raised to 22s., and then Blackay was granted in fee to Richard de Marsden at a rent of 28s. 8d.: but in 1338 the king released all payment of rent, because Richard had promised to pay 20 marks towards the expenses of the king's passage to parts beyond the sea. In 1344 certain lands in Blackay, including a close called Parkhulley, were granted to Richard de Marsden, with remainder to John de Marsden for life; afterwards they were to be given to a chaplain at Coine or elsewhere, who should celebrate for the soul of Richard and Avice, his wife, and others. This grant probably failed. The rentals of 1422 onwards record 3s., as paid for three acres of meadow at Blackay. A family, or families, took a surname from this place and appeared in Barrowford and the adjoining townships. In 1627 Simon Blakey granted the tenement called Wanless, in Blackay, to John Blakey, alias Wilson, and this John died in 1638, holding two messuages, etc., in Blackay and Barrowford of the king, as of his duchy of Lancaster: his heir was a son John, aged eighteen.

There was a dispute as to the title of lands in Blacko in the time of Edward VI., Lawrence Blakey being defendant.

In 1614 an inquiry was made as to the capacity of Christopher Hartley, son and heir of Lawrence Hartley, of Lower Barrowford, who had copyhold lands in Pendle Forest. It was alleged that he was a "natural idiot or sot," but the jury found that he had sufficient discretion to govern his property. Stony Edge, in Barrowford, was in dispute about 1555. Lawrence Townley, of Stone Edge, and Janet, his wife, in 1623, granted lands in Barrowford on lease to John Woodhead.

FROM DR. WHITAKER'S "WHALLEY."

In 1463 a lease was granted to William Leyland, of the Herbage and Pasturage of Overbarrowe Forde and Netherbaroforde.

In 1464 the land was leased to Robert Blakehey. John Townley, of Townley, married Isabel Sherburne, of Stoneyhurst, and had a son Laurence, whose daughter Isabel married Robert Bannister, of Park Hill, and Jane, who married Simon Blakey, of Blakey, in 1500.

ROMAN STATION AT BARROWFORD.

THERE are two lingulee of land between Colne and Barrowford (the name indicates something of antiquity on the north side of Colne Water, and formed by the influx of two inconsiderable brooks which have equal pretensions to being the sife, but now cultivation has removed all traces.

Wild boars were hunted in the Pendle district as late as 1617.

In 1553 Pendle Forest supplied 36 men to the army.

In the Compotus of Henry de Lacey, the strangling of calves by wolves in the Forest of Pendle is frequently mentioned.

In a despatch sent to Parliament in 1642, it is stated that the inhabitants of this district are "Sturdy Churls," ready to fight the King's forces, rather than that their beef and fat bacon should be taken from them.

FROM BAINES "HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE."

THE POPULATION of Barrowford township in 1801 was 1,224: in 1811, 1,721: in 1821, 2,468: in 1861, 2,880. (The population of Burnley in 1804 was only 3,305).

In 1824 the following firms are described as Cotton Spinners and Maufacturers:—Ormerod Baldwin, John Barrowclough, Brightmore and Hudson, Richard Bury Berry, Grimshaw and Bracewell, Richard Hartley and Son.

Thomas Dickenson was a surgeon, William Baldwin a wire maker and sieve maker, Ellen Barrowclough kept the "Fleece Inn," Ann Bracewell the "White Bear," and Ben Moore the "George and Dragon."

There were five shop keepers, namely, Robert Crook, James Dixon, William Law, all drapers and shop keepers; Robert Buckle, tailor and draper; Ambrose Wilkinson, shoemaker. A carrier - Thomas Lancaster journeyed to Manchester every Monday.

BARROWFORD THE NAME AND ITS ORIGIN

In the place names of Lancashire, Mr. Ekwall gives the meaning as derived from the Old English word, "Bearo," a grove. The ford by the grove.

This suggests the rites and ceremonies of the Druids, and their open-air temples amongst the trees offering worship and sacrifice, sometimes of human beings, to their gods. Another suggestion from a reputable authority takes the word "barrow" as meaning a "mound" or "hill" to mark the position of a ford. They say the word "barrow" means a "burial place," and the old name by which the place was known, "Hell-Hole," seems to suggest the "burial place by the ford." There is a large mound, evidently artificial, close by the bridge at Park Hill, which might mark the last resting place of some chieftain, or person of importance. There are many smaller mounds scattered all over the country marking these burial places, and these are called "barrows." It is sincerely hoped that when the roadway here is widened-a process which cannot long be delayed—and this mound has to be cut into, that it will be carefully examined, as some important articles of antiquarian interest might be discovered.

II.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME "BARROWFORD."

COUNCILLOR HENRY ATKINSON.

WHETHER the present bridge opposite the "George and Dragon," indicates the actual position of the Barrow-ford may be uncertain, but the name of the village no doubt originated from the fact that the river was forded near to the barrow or burial ground.

By a stretch of imagination, we can see old Barrowford with very little to indicate its position except the ford, which had to be crossed by the then sparse population in going to and from the historic town of Colne.

In times past, no doubt, many a detachment of Roman soldiers crossed the ford in going and coming between the Camps of Ribchester, Clitheroe and Colne.

In about the year 1555 numbers of Flemish workpeople sought refuge in England, many settling in Bolton and Manchester. They were kindly treated, consequently blessing came to the County of Lancashire.

France hounded from her shores many of her best sons: Lancashire received them. It was by these strangers that cottom was first introduced into our County. Gradually, our Lancashire people began to learn to weave, taught by these Flemish settlers.

THE BARROWFORD.

It is worthy of note that some of the old records refer to Barrowford as "The Barrowford," and when I was a boy it was always alluded to as "t' Barrowfoor,"

EXTRACTS FROM A SURVEY AND VALUATION OF THE LANDS AND PREMISES IN BARROWFORD BOOTH. MADE IN 1803,

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This book was presented to me by the late Dr. Lavcock, of Sabden.

At this time there were under 300 dwellings, including farm houses, in the whole township, which included Blacko and part of Wheatley Lane.

Park Hill is described as a Manor House.

Crowtress Farm, Owner Christopher Bulcock; Thomas Grimshaw, occupier.

P. 10. Huby Causeway. Owner, Christopher Bulcock: William Holt, occupier. 23 acres. There were four cottages here, occupied by John Holt, Hy. Barrowclough, Thos. Robinson, and Ellen Manley).

Mawkin Tower Farm. Owner, John Swingle-hurst.

Middleton Laithe Farm. Owner, John Swinglehurst.

Valued at £5 5s. 0d. 3\frac{1}{4}acres.

(P. 16.—Huby Causeway. Owner, Farington, Esq. Robert Hartley, occupier. 9 acres.
Farington Farm (West Hill), Farington, Esq. (No farmhouse, only a barn).

(P. 18.—Charles Farm. Owner, Abraham Hargreaves: John Bracewell, occupier. (This is evidently the "White Bear," as there is a

brewhouse and public-house, bowling green and garden. Lower Laither Farm, Warth, and Great and Little Parrock are mentioned).

(P. 21).—Clough Farm. Widow Dent, owner for life: Thomas Robinson, occupier. Manor House. Widow Dent, occupier. The lands were farmed by Thomas Robinson.

(P. 25. There are 2 or 3 colepit fields about the

Laund and Noggarth.

(P. 27). Carr Hall Farm, Corn Mill, Kiln, "Warth,"
"Fall of Water." About 20 entries: valuation,
£79 10s. 0d.

P. 29).—Noggarth is spelt Nugworth.

(P. 31. Sparrowhawk Farm, public-house, brew-

house, etc.

(P. 34).—" Saite" mouth field. This seems to be the same word that we used in the dialect for a drain). Big owners are Abraham Hargreaves, Thomas Clayton, Sutcliffes, Swinglehurst and Faring-

(P. 41).—Ridge "Hunderstone." I wonder in how

many ways this word is spelt).

(P. 42 . Oddie Sutcliffe's Farm, himself owner and

occupier.

- (P. 43).—Halstead Farm. Owner and occupier, James Halstead. "Bogmoor Hill" is a field. Watermeetings Farm. Owner, William Farington, Esq., one cottage and loomshop, occupied by Aron Nelson.
- (P. 54). Spouthouse Farm. John Hoyle, owner. There are 4 farms, all owned by John Hoyle. House, "Manor House."

"Navy" describes the canal. (As boys we called

it the "Navvy").

(P. 71).—On Great Stone Edge Farm is a field called Townley Holme. (A member of the

Towneley family lived at East Stone Edge, described as a Manor House).

P. 74. "Bridge End" Bridge Inn. James Walton, owner: William Leeming, occupier; public-house, brew-house, stable, etc.

P. 76. Reedyford Holmes. Owners, Trustees of John Marriott. Meadow, Holm and Warth.

P. 90. One public-house Fleece Inn, brew-house, stable, etc., Occupant, Jas. Pate. Owner, William Farington, Esq.

P. 94. One cottage and sizehouse. Owner, John

Smith; occupied by Henry Baldwin.

P. 102. Abraham Hargreaves, Mill premises, one factory building, with the reservoir "Fall of Water," etc. This is the old mill across the river).

(P. 107. - Land taken to the L. & L. Canal from Swinglehurst, Abraham Hargreaves and John

Yorker.

1P. 108.—The remainder of the Tythe of Barrowford not sold to the landowners by Lord Ribblesdale, said Tythe, £21.

It was evidently prepared for J. Swinglehurst.

It is beautifully and clearly written, some of it almost equal to copper-plate.

The writer's name shall be placed on record; at the foot of the title page is "Ralph Holgate's Scriptures."

EXTRACTS FROM OLD OVERSEER'S AND OTHER ACCOUNT BOOKS.

FROM 1760 TO 1833.

(Notice the quaint spelling).

THERE were several payments for window money of 3s. 6d., 6s., 48s., 8s. 6d., etc.; this tax was not removed until 1851.

Several payments are for "Church Lay" and "Grave Gauld," sometimes spelt "Greave," this probably meaning paid to the Greave of the Forest.

1s, 2d, a day was paid for a man's work, and for

a horse 1s. a day.

1792.—A skilled man's ware was 1s. 6d. or 2s. a day.

The total cost of building ten houses at
"Pendleside," including everything, was

£542 1s. 2d.

1778.—" Turnpicks and expenses at Preston. Two days 8s. 4d.: horse and self, two days, 5s."

1779.—" Expenses when went to Preston to summon Wain and to Whayley Seshons, 4s. 8d."

Colne is spelt "Couln." A large number of entries are for "Malitia" orders signing These accounts are signed "James Hargreaves, Warding."

"Paid for 4 pairs of clogs for Baldwin children, 4s. 10d." Holgate is spelt "Howgit."

1785. "For a pair of cloggs clogging, 6d."

"Expenses when --- tiliated." I omit the name).

1788. "Expenses at Preston, 7s. 9d." "Shows opinyon." Show was evidently a solicitor.

1789. "Widow a shift, a hancutcke and making 3s. 9d."

"To Edmund Starkie for conducting to House of Correction, 9s. 9½d."

In another case he was paid 5s.

(This would be a case of taking a prisoner to Preston Gaol).

1792. "John Swinglehurst was appointed an Overseer."

1794. "R. Crowsho for James Riley lad and doctoring him, 4s. 4d.

"Candels at meething, ½d." "Newbrig" is mentioned.

About 1794, £44 5s. 6d. and £50 18s. 6d. was paid as Barrowford's share in "raising seamen." Paid John Smith, Overseer, for collecting and attending meetings when the sailors was raised, 47s."

- 1798.-- Allowance for a wife and child, the husband being serving with the Militia for Barrowford, £3."
- 1799.—There was a trial at Preston Sessions between Higham and Barrowford about "James Dixon Settlement," which cost £15.
- 1800.—"To Mary, wife of Thomas ———, of Burnley, a substitute wife, 7s.

"To Widow Foulds, cotton weft, 4 lbs. at

2s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. = 10s. 9d."

" A pair of looms for Henry Ellins, £1 5s. 0d."

1801. Several payments are made to Old Laund Workhouse.

"Blakey, Roughlee for Widow Baldwin, £1 6s. 0d. for 26 weeks."

The Overseers seem to have boarded women and children out for certain payments.

Postage of a letter to Kendal, 6d.

"Summons to Lord Ribblesdale and John Margerison, 2s."

1803.—"Expenses on numbering people. Constable. Churchwarden, etc., at Colne ——."

1804.—" Cash on assessment of 10d, ye £."

1804. "Paid William Starkie for going with horse and cart to Tosside in removing a family, 3s." (The meetings seem to have been held at private houses).

"Defence of the Realm."—" Six men wanted:

none went, £2 0s. 3d."

"To Richard Emmott for fliting thripeny Nan from Hubby Causeway, in the year 1799." "Likewise for fetching hears from Colne to carry little Betty to bury, 5s."

1805.—" Journey to Little Harwood about Stocks.

"To Betty Brotherton for doctoring

Bob Holgate lad, 4s. 9d."

"To expenses when spechal constables was

sworn, 2s."

'Phillis Duckworth to go to salt water, £1 1s. 0d."

"Robert Crowshey, churchwarden, for the use of Colne Church, £4 11s. 11d."

1805.—Barrowford had to pay a fine of £22 2s. 9d. for default of raising men under the Additional Force Act.

" Expenses for numbering and taking the age of the males from 17 to 55, within Barrowford, 6s."

- "February 4, 1806. Expenses to self and Robert Crowshey, going to get pettion signed by the inhabitants of Barrowford against turnpike bar being erected at priestfield lane head, 1s. 11d."
- 1807. Postage on letters seems to be chiefly 71d, and 8d.
 - "Assisting the constables three days in taking the Militia List."

" Hiring substitute for the Militia in addition to the subscription, 4 men ballotted."

- 1810. "Barrowford share with all the Booths in the Forest of Pendle in raising five Militia men. £46 2s. 44d."
- 1811. "Expenses for assisting the constables of the Forest to take a list of the Militica, 3 days 7s. 6d.
- 1812. "Repairs to the thatch, £3 14s. 11d." Spent at the Vestry Meeting at Sparrow-hawk, 19s. 6d."

"Paid Richard Brotherton for repairing the turnpike road for the year within Barrowford Booth, £9 10s. 0d."

1813. -There are special references to " Garth Mill."

1819.— Special Meeting at the house of Mrs. Barrowclough of the Fleece Inn, June 3rd, 1819, of the principal inhabitants, substantial householders or occupiers of Barrowford Booth to establish a select Vestry for the care of the poor. The meetings were to be held in the "chapel." The members elected were:—John Swinglehurst, Thomas and James Grimshaw, William Eltoft, Thomas Frankland, John Briggs, James Hartley, Henry Wilkinson, Jonathan Walsh, Robert Crayshay, William Heap and Joseph Parkinson."

"At the first meeting John Swinglehurst was

elected Chairman."

1819.- Eleven houses were inspected "at the bottom of the village of Barrowford, called by the name of The Square, to be appropriated into the Workhouse at a yearly rent of £56 for 21 years with James Hartley, of Fulshaw."

Notice of a Public Meeting was given at Colne Church, the Meeting to be at Barrowford Chapel, to enter into an Agreement with James

Hartley, of Fulshaw.

1820. The following were appointed to visit the workhouse at least three times a week:—
Benjamin Moor, Joseph Parkinson, Robert

Hartley, and Thomas Veevers.

1820.—Application was made for a summons to Colonel Clayton against a man for "harbring" a poper belonging to the workhouse.

1823.—"The Trustees of the Burnley and Gisburn turnpike road applied for £10 towards making

a new weir opposite the chapel."

("Weir" evidently refers to the river wall, as £2 2s. 0d. was paid to John Broughton for repairing the "wall or weir" opposite to Frankland House).

- 1826.—They purchased a pair of looms for James Varley, who now lives with William Admergill, who engaged to "deliver them up in the repair he receives them."
- 1830.—On October 30th, a Meeting was held at the White Bear Inn.

Notice was given to the owner -James Hartley -of Fulshaw, that unless the rent of the workhouse was reduced from £56 to £45 a year, they would "quit." It was afterwards agreed the rent should be £48. Ingham Walton and Thomas Corlass were Overseers at this time.

- 1831.—On January 20th, it was arranged "that any and every person attending a Vestry Meeting before 4 o'clock shall have sixpence each allowed for liquor, and no more." "but those attending after must pay their own expenses." One of the persons attending usually signed himself as "churchwarden."
- 1831. " John Grenwood to have 15s, toward a pare of looms if he can raise the remainder."
- 1831. -There is a reference to the Overseer, who is to be constable as well. Thomas Veevers' salary as Assistant Overseer was £15 8s. 0d., and £2 12s. 0d. as constable.

Thomas Nowell was Governor of the Workhouse at £18 a year, and Assistant Overseer for £12 a year.

The clerk's salary £5, raised to £6.

1832.—The Overseer at Manningham is asked to send a letter by some private persons to save the expense of the post.

1832. Two pairs of looms were taken out of the workhouse for the use of persons named.

1833. -There is a settled bill for "112 quarts, 7s.,"

probably milk at 3d. a quart.

"All filiation orders and loose notes to be

presented to the next General Meeting."

Dr. Dickinson's bill for one quarter was £2 5s. 0d., a small sum for attending the immates. His charge for confinements was 5s. each.

Many cases are given where a person agrees to keep a child for 9d, or one shilling a week.

The Workhouse Authorities seem to have lent

hand looms occasionally.

1834. Rd. Laycock became Assistant Overseer at £16 a year.

That — — to have 5s, when he has got a pair of good looms into the house.

1836.—John Holgate be Constable at £5 for the year.
David Brown appointed Assistant Overseer at
£45.

The Rate Collector's salary was £9.

Thos. Nowell's salary as the work-house was raised to £23 10s. 0d.

1839. – That John Holgate be Constable, " except the police disband him."

1842. -The salary of David Brown, Assistant

Overseer, had risen to £20.

1845. -David Brown to be Constable, in place of John Holgate, without salary, and to be sworn in.

1846. —David Brown's salary, as Assistant Overseer, was £28 10s. 0d.

1849-50.—George Hartley, of Laund, became Assistant Overseer, at £35.

1851. -John Brown, of Flaxmoor, became Assistant Overseer. 1857.—John Brown, of Trough Laith, be Assistant Overseer, at £26 10s. 0d., and that "no other candidate shall oppose him as long as he fulfils the office with justice and integrity."

1860.—The meeting thanked Mr. Christopher Grimshaw "for the kind and gentlemanly manner in which he has presided over the

meeting."

Mr. Grimshaw complained about the valuation of his mill in comparison with those of Messrs. Barrowclough and Berry, and it was decided to ask Mr. Obadiah Foulds, of Burnley, who was coming to value the recently built Oaklands to value properly Mr. Grimshaw's mill.

EXTRACTS FROM THE COURT ROLLS OF THE HONOUR OF CLITHEROE.

BY Dr. Farrar.

The "Halmot" Court of the Manor of Colne in 1457 was held at "Nether Baroforth," before the Earl of Salisbury.

Manor of Colne, 1533. Also they say that the King's Tenants in Rughlee shall have a road for earts and waggons, and for fetching and carrying, going and returning to Bradley Mylne, from Rughlee, aforesaid, down across the pastures to Barowforez, and was as far as the gate at Redefoore, and then along the "loyne" as far as "Le Hey" open land, belonging to Robert Banester.

A bridle-path commenced at Blackwood then Hugh Parker's house and, continuing across his land into Wheatley Lane to a point where the Inghamite Chapel now stands, passed through the fold at Wheatley Carr, crossed the river at Lomeshaye, continued up the present road, through Whitefield—which then, with Reedyford, belonged

to Robert Banester, of Park Hill—and so through Higher Lomeshaye (at that time John Hargreaves estate to the Hey at Bradley Hall. This was a mill-way to be used by the inhabitants of Pendle Forest, in bringing their grain to the Manor Mill at Bradley, to which mill the soke and suit of certain of the inhabitants of the forest was attached until the building of Carr Mill, a few years later.

HALMOT Court, held at Higham, 1525.—An action was brought for obstructing an ancient way at Barrowford, fined 10 shillings. The jury awarded a road for carrying hay, grain, and dung, within the Holme at Barrowford. There are several cases brought before the Court, having reference to the Holme for building walls, causing obstruction, and diverting streams.

Penhull, Richard Grenakers, gent., came and surrendered a messuage and other buildings, etc., in the occupation of Christopher Blakey and Lawrence Blakey (yearly rent, 10s. 11d. which late belonged to the maintenance and finding of a priest or the service of a priest within Colne Church, to the use of Robert Blakey, priest, late incumbent of the said service, for term of his life, and after his decease to the use of Lawrence Blakey and his heirs for ever, and the said Lawrence Blakey is admitted tenant, provided that Christopher Blakey and his wife shall have the occupation of that whole tenement now in their occupation for term of their lives and the longer liver. Fine, 10s. 11d.

In the report of a Court held at Higham in 1561, there is a very uncommon spelling of Higherford-"Ouerbarowefforthe." About this time several references are made to the disafforesting of Pendle as taking place in the reign of Henry VII., 1485-1509. In a survey of the forests or chases of Blackburnshire

returned in answer to the commission for granting the forests in 1507, it states: "There be two other pastures or vacheries—one callid 'Overberford,' let at £4 in ferme by yere, and that other callid 'Netherbariford,' with a certain other parcell of ground, and that belonging callid Russheton Thornes, at £4 10s., by yere."

EXTRACT FROM COLNE PARISH REGISTER.

THOMAS B. ECROYD.

DEVILS.—1637, Johannes Banester, of Carrhall, 1638, Jana Hargreaves, of Parracke and in 1642, Anna Towneley, of Carrhall, gent.

LOCAL EVENTS.

1792.—Construction of the Foulridge Tunnel on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

1796. -May 1st. Foulridge Tunnel completed, and the Canal opened at Barrowford.

1797.—Reedyford re-built.

1819. Demonstration at the Nelson Inn, Nelson, altended by the handloom weavers of Colne and Barrowford, against a proposed reduction of wages.

1820. Very severe frost, lasting from January 1st until March 7th.

1824.—Erection of Greenfield Mill.

1826.—Great distress in Barrowford.

1838. Long frost, commencing January 6th.

18'0. Great commercial depression in Barrowford and neighbourhood.

(The above are taken from "Annals of Colne").

Saturday, July 25th, 1846. Free Trade rejoicings at Barrowford, and a nublic procession of upwards of 1,000 persons. Mrs. Foulds, the wife of Thomas Foulds, of Foulds street, baked the two Daves that were used in the procession—a big loaf and a little loaf: the large loaf was baked in a large weft tin, kindly lent by Richard Berry. Mrs. Foulds again baked two loaves for thartington and Grafton when contesting North-East Lancashire in 1880.

Morday, August 30th, 1875. Reuben Holt drowned in Foulridge Tunnel. W. Stevenson killed by falling from Barrowclough Mill chimney.

1849. Railway, Colne to Preston, opened. Colne to

Skipton opened 1847.

1869. Barrowford Rushbearing, Monday. Railway socident at Helmshore: 10 killed, 50 injured. Starkie Harrison killed: Mary Fell, sister to Mrs. Thornton Bannister, killed: Lawrence Dewhurst, Robinson Hartley, and Mrs. T. Bannister, injured.

1872. Toil bars dispensed with on the Gisburn, Longpreston, and Marsden tumpike road. The toll sales were at Hollin Bank, Reedyford, Barrowford 2. Blacko, Gisburn, Nappa,

Hellifield, and Longpreston.

1876 October 31st .- Railway accident at Brierfield; passenger train ran into a cattle train: John

Nutter, of Barrowford, was killed.

1888 November - District surveyed by promoters of proposed new rallway from Bradford to Preston, via Howarth, Trawden, Colne, Barrowford, Sabden, Whalley, etc.

1888 December - John Parrowcloach and Shaws, of Colne, amounced gifts of £100 each for the promotion of the new railway: Knights and

Sagars, of Colne, each promised £50.

1890 January: A largely attended public meeting approves of the North-West Central Railway, and pledges itself to use every endeavour to assist its promotion. A local committee

- appointed to collect subscriptions. New Board School at Blacko opened; total cost £1,000.
- 1888 (May).—A Bell, J. Barrowclough, R. H. Wiseman, D. Nutter, C. Atkinson, E. Butler, F. Bracewell, go to London to give evidence in favour of the proposed railway.
- 1889. Barrowford School Board. Death of Thomas Berry. Thomas Bracewell and Jesse Blakey proposed to succeed T. Berry. The chairman, Nutter and Sharp voting for J. Blakey, and Bell and Wiseman for T. Bracewell. J. Blakey was the one elected.
- 1891 (January .—The Rev. A. F. Studdy Studdy, in referring to the death of the old sexton, John Bolton, said he had opened nearly 1,500 graves. The report of the sub-committee appointed to collect information as to the probable cost of a sewage scheme, of a local board, and the terms of the Nelson Corporation is under consideration.
- 1891 (October .—County Council inquiry as to proposed local board, Opposition from New Bridge and Blacko.
- 1891 (November).—Local Board granted by the County Council, including New Bridge, but excluding Blacko.
- 1895. A poor rate of 1s, in the £ sanctioned. First Local Board rate of 1s, in the £.
- 1892 January: Warehouse of the Barrowford Room and Power Companies Mill destroyed by fire: damages between £20,000 and £30,000.
- 1892 (May . Rate of 1s. 2d. in the £ sanctioned.
- 1895. Commenced laying pipes for the sewering of the district.
- 4902. Several old coins unearthed; one a half-crown dated 1555, and two shillings dated 1561.

1906.—All the mills for the first time stopped with Nelson for the holidays.

1907.—Commencement of erection of Holme Field Mill.

Price of milk raised from 2½d, to 3d, a quart. Robert Sutcliffe, popularly known as "Bob Sut," after working at Albert Mills for 46 years, never being late or absent through sickness, was presented by the employers and workmen with a handsome gold mounted walking stick, silver mounted pipe with amber stem, and a substantial sum of money.

1912.—New rate sanctioned of 3s. 6d. in the £.

John Holt, The Grove, gave a piece of land in the centre of the village for a suitable fountain in place of the old Gaumless trough.

A new road opened from Rushton Street to St. Thomas' Church.

AN OLD DIRECTORY.

In a directory of 1872 we find the following names which will be a reminder to a few old Barrowfordians:—

James Clegg, Postmaster.

William R. Hill, Constable, Police Station, Alma Cottages.

Rev. J. Aldred, Wesleyan Minister.

Rev. S. Smith, Vicar. Overseer, John Grimshaw, Dorset House.

Richard Brown, Burnley, Carrier.

BOOKSELLERS.—John Blakey, John Fieldhouse.

Brewers.—Tom Thompson, Clough Spring Brewery.

CONFECTIONERS. -Abraham Duckworth and W. and C. Sagar, Higherford.

COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS .-

T. Barrowclough, R. Berry and Son., Richard W. Harper and Jonathan Stansfield.

INNS.—Cross Gaits, John Holt: Dragon, Joseph Brown: Fleece, Ellis Fell: Victoria, Robert Bradshaw: Bridge Inn, John Clark; White Bear, Misses Midgeley.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—

Sutcliffe and Atkinson, Calder Vale. F. and R. Wilkinson, Higherford.

Shop-keepers.—Robert Bannister, New Roadside; Hartley Butterfield, Higherford; David Smalley, New Bridge.

Sungeons, -John Lord, Halstead Lane: Hiram

Uttley, Higher Causeway.

Richard Brown -- Tea dealer and teacher of music.

Thomas Buckle-Lamp and oil dealer.

Ellen Cayley—Stay maker.

John Emmott—Photographer.

John Horn—Wheelwright.

James Rushworth-Oat cake baker.

Samuel Smith-Blacksmith.

Nicholas Strickland--Maltster.

AN ACCOUNT OF JULY 11th, 1814.

8 Planks of Timber, 8 ft. long, 4s. per foot. Bought at Burnley.

Paid Carriage to Barrowford, 72d.

PLEADINGS, ETC. DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The following interesting particulars have been extracted from the Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, which are preserved in the Record Office, London.

They relate to disputes which were tried in the Court concerning the ownership of certain property in Barrowford, and are interesting by reason of their quaint wording, and their references to people and places in and about Barrowford.

The answer of Bernard Blakey, Gentleman, Defendant, to the information of John Brograve, Esq.. Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster.

DATED 27 --- - Date gone :? QUEEN ELIZABETH. INFORMATION has been given regarding certain property in Barrowford held of the Manor of Ightenhill, called Sympasture and Horestones. A messuage and divers lands called Blakey were granted by Letters Patent on 8th October, '5, Edward I. 1277, to Simon Blakey, ancestor of this defendant, with sufficient pastures in the pasture in Barrowford to him and his heirs for ever, vielding to the said late King and his heirs at the Court of Exechequer 11s. 5d., being the ancient rent, and 5s. of increase at certain seasons, as in the Letters Patent appeareth. By virtue whereof the said Symon Blakey was seized of the said premises, together with the common of pasture, after whose decease the said premises are descended and come to this defendant by divers descents, as heir lineally descended from the said Symon. And this defendant saith that he and all his ancestors being owners of the said premises have used and enjoyed the said lands inclosed, mentioned in the said information in recompence of the said common of pasture granted, by reason that by Inclosures made of ancient time by the Queen's progenitors of the said grounds, parcel of the Forest of Penhill wherein the said Common of pasture was granted, and the same parcels of ground being marsh and barren, the

(Duchy of Lancaster, Pleadings. Vol. 208. A.14).

title in the premises.

ground called Sym pasture and Horestones were allotted to the ancestor of the said defendant to hold in recompense of the said common of pasture originally granted. Thus the defendant proves his Depositions taken at Rysheton Thorne in the Forest of Pendill, in October, 5 Edward VI. (1552).

LAURENCE HARRYES, OF THE HIGHER BAROWFORTH, YEOMAN. AGED 66.

JOHN HARGRAVE, of Wigglesworth, aged 79, saith that the inhabitants of Barrowforde did yearly occupy one piece of meadow lying at the end of the waste ground lying between six Fosters Doles and the pasture called Russeton Thornes.

Note.—There are many depositions of witnesses concerning the parcels of land in the Forest of Pendill, but I see no other references to Barrowford.

(Duchy of Lancaster. Depositions. Vol. 61. R. 1.).

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN AT CLIDEROWE CASTLE IN OCTOBERR, 33 HENRY VIII. (1541).

JOHN ROBINSON, of the Olde Launde, aged 67, saith that tenants in the forest of Penhill used certain of the King's mills inter alia. The tenants of Barrowford used to grind their corn at Fulrigg Mylle.

Barnard Harteley, of Netherbarrowforde, aged 70; Christopher Blakeley, of Netherbarroweford, aged 60; Laurence Harteley, of the same, age 56; Richard Bibby, of Rughley, aged 36, and William Robynson, aged 49, say that the most necessary and convenient place for a mill to be built within the Forest of Penhill is in a place called the Lower Barroweford, because there are four common highways coming to the same. And the others say that the most convenient and necessary place for a new mill to be builded is at the Overlande, because it is in the midst of the said forest.

INTERROGATORIES TAKEN ON BEHALF OF LAWRENCE TOWNELEY AND HENRY BLAKEY DEFENDANTS AGAINST THE QUEEN.

- 1. Did you know the forest of Pendle?
- 2. Do you know certain ground called Overbarrow forde and Netherbarrow forde, sometime parcel of the said forest?
- 3. Do you know the lands and tenements called Blackowe whereunto William Tusser doth entitle the Queen's Majesty, how long have you known the same?
- 1. Is the said Blackowe part of the said two vacharies cailed Overbarrowford and Netherbarrowford, and have they been time out of remembrance of man used and know to be part of the same?
- 5. How long is it since the said two vacharies were divided by the tenants and owners, were not some parcels of the said lands called Blackowe divided as part and parcel of the said two vacharies, since that time other parcels were so divided also by the tenants and had not the said tenants some part of their portion allotted to them in Blackowe, and part in other places of the said vacharies?
- 6. Do you know that the said vacharies have of ancient times been bounded by hedges or ditches from other ground, and whether Blackowe lies within the boundary?
- 7. Does the ground called Blackowe lying in the said vacharies join a parcell of land called Blackowe in Admergill. Is there not one hedge or ditch dividing the ground called Blackowe lying in the said vacharies from the said ground called Blackowe lying in Admergill?
- 8. Have you known any of the tenants of the said vacharies, being owners of any land in

Blackowe, exchange the same for land lying in other

places of the vacharies?

9. What charges in building hedges, &c. on the lands called Blackowe have the tenants, &c., been at since the granting by Her Majesty's progenitors?

10. Are the said vacharies and lands called Blackowe as dearly rented as other vacharies in the

late Forest of Pendle?

11. Are there not within most of the vacharies in the forest certain places called by names other than by the names of the said vacharies and vet part of the said vacharies wherein they lie. What places?

12. What places do you know within the said vacharies called Overbarrowford and Netherbarrowford known by other names than the said vacharies. And is not Blackowe as well as the other places taken to be parcel of the said two vacharies?

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN AT COLNE, CO. LANCASTER, 4TH APRIL, 25 ELIZABETH 1583 ON BEHALF OF LAWRENCE TOWNELEY AND HENRY BLAKEY, DEFENDANTS AGAINST THE QUEEN UPON INFORMATION OF WILLIAM TUSSER.

ESO., PLAINTIFF.

James Robinson, of Marsden, co. Lancaster, husbandman, aged 80, deposeth as follows.

- 1, 2, 3.. Saith he did know the forest of Pendle and Blackowe. And has known the same for 70 vears.
- 4. That Blackowe is parcel of the said 2 vaccaries and so hath been used for 70 years.
- 5. That part of the said two vaccaries was divided by the tenants 60 years ago, and the other part since, and further that some parcel of Blackowe was divided by the tenants of Overbarrowford and Netherbarrowford as parcel of the said

vaccaries, and that some tenants had some part of their portions in Blackowe and part in other places of Barrowford.

- 6. That the said two vaccaries are bounded from other grounds as follows beginning at a place called Whitevate adjoining Henry Banister's land, from there to Barnard Blakev's land and from there to the water of Wandles, then following the said water to the outside of Fowlerig from there to Driecloughe, from there to Haiestack Thorne from there by an old dike to Hanson Dike Newke from there after a dike and wall over the top of Blackowhill from there to Whiteheadfole and so to Smithiehole from there to Whitelee, from there over the water to Ridgende, from there to Rudgall Inge and so to Knogworthend to the Carmill Deemehead, from there to Colne Waterfote and following Barrowford Water joining to the lands of Henry Banister to the said Whitevate. That Blackowe lies within the said
- 7. The Blackowe in Barrowford joins another parcel of land called Blackowe lying in Admergill and that a ditch divides the said grounds.
- 8. That he knew of divers of the tenants of the said vaccaries, having lands in Blackowe, exchanged the same for other lands in other parts of the said vaccaries. Lawrence Hartlaie, of Netherbarrow-ford exchanged with James Hartlaie, of Blackowelands in Netherbarrowford for lands in Blackoweland others in like manner.
- 9. That to his judgment the tenants of Blackowe have bestowed £1,000 and more in building, &c. upon Blackowe since the granting of the same by copy by Her Majesties progenitors.
- 10. That the vaccaries called Blackowe are as dearly rented as any other vaccaries in the late forest of Pendle.

- 11. That there are places lying within divers vaccaries in the said late forest known by other names than the said vaccaries and yet part of the said vaccaries.
- 12. That he knows divers places in the said vaccaries called Overbarrowford and Netherbarrowford, known by other names. That is to say, one called, The Lower Pasture, another the Ridge, another Fulsha and divers others, all which are parcel of the said vaccaries and that Blackowe is known to be part of the said vaccaries.

Nicholas Robinson, of Roughlee, co. Lancaster, husbandman, aged 70.

John Mankenhotes, of Marsden, co. Lancaster, husbandman, aged 86 years.

Lawrence Shuttleworth, of Wynewall, co. Lancaster, husbandman, aged 67.

William Hyggyn, of the Lymeroide, co. Lancaster, husbandman, aged 40.

William Edmondson, of Medoppe, co. York, husbandman, aged 70.

Alt depose, but give no further information.

Interrogatories to be administered in a suit between Her Maiesty and Lawrence Townley and Henry Blakey.

- t. Do you know certain pastures or vaccharies in the forest of Penhull called Overbarrowford and Netherbarrowford, and how long, and for what cause were they called vaccaries?
- 2. How many farmers or tenants, and what are the names of those who have dwelling houses in the said two vaccaries?
- 3. Had every of the said tenants their farms then severed or enclosed by themselves and how were they severed from one another?

- 4. Was Overbarrowford always divided from Netherbarrowford, and how, and how long and for what cause was it so divided?
- 5. Did you ever know any keepers of game in the said forest, and where did they dwell and what were their names?
- 6. What are the boundaries of Netherbarrowford?
- 8. How long since deer were kept in the Forest, and how long since the forest was destroyed?
- 9. Have you heard who were the first takers of the said vaccaries by copy of Court Roll and when were the same so taken?
- 10. How many acres of ground in Overbarrowford and how many in Netherbarrowford?
- 11. How many acres of ground doth that part of Rusheton Thornes occupied by some of the tenants of these vaccaries cojoin, and who occupies the same?
- 13. How long since Blacke was enclosed, who first enclosed or built there, and where did he dwell, and by what warrant, was he one of the tenants of Overbarrowford or a tenant of Netherbarrowford?
- 14. Do you know if Blackow was ever a common ground to the copyholders of Penhull?
- 15. Have you heard or seen that game or deer used to be kept in Blacko and was it lawful to chase the deer out of Blacko?
- 16. Do you know a piece of ground called Morehey and doth it lye within Blacko?
- 17. Do you know that since the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. ground called the Fence bath been enclosed in the said two vaccaries, how much was enclosed, by what warrant, who now occupies the same?

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN AT COLNE ON 4TH APRIL, 25 ELIZABETH (1583 UPON THE PART OF THE QUEEN ON INFORMATION EXHIBITED BY WILLIAM TUSSER. PLAINTIFF AND HENRY BLAKEY AND LAWRENCE THORNELEY, DEFENDANT.

John Hartlaye, of the Cotes in Craven, co. York, aged 76.

- 2. That about the time mentioned in the interrogatory or about 10 years after, which was after the grant made to the tenants. Overbarrowford was divided into 4 parts.
- 4. That Overbarrowford and Netherbarrowford were not always during the time of his remembrance divided. The dividing was by the agreement of the tenants for their profit and commodity.
- 9. That his own father Barnard Hartlaie was one of the first dealers to the King's Commissioners for the taking of the said vaccaries by Copy of Court Roll, which commissioners he hath heard were Sir Henry Halsall and Sir Peter Lee, knights.
- 12. That he hath known Blackowe all the time of his remembrance, and that it is bounded by a place called Whitemore of the east side of the water of Wandles of the south side and joins the freehold land of one Bernard Blakey of another side, and of the freehold land of the Parkhill of another side, and some part of the same land joins to the Newbrigge of Barowforde and to the Whitelee, from there to Blackowfote Yate, from there to Smithy Hole, from there to the dike of Admergill and to the top of Blackow Mownte and so to Hestackthorn. And hath all been used and occupied by the tenants of Barrowford during his remembrance, except one enclosure now in the occupation of Barnard Blakaye.

- 13. That about 66 years ago a house was built upon Blackow where one Henry Blakey now dwells.
- 14. That he hath not known Blackow to have been occupied as a common ground to the copyholders of Pendle, but as a parcel of Barrowfordes.
- 16. There is a pasture in Blacko called Sym pasture containing 30 acres enclosed, but knows not if it is the same as Morehey, but that it has been enclosed for 60 years or more and that it is within Blackowe.
- 17. That the ground called the Fence hath been enclosed within the time of his remembrance, but is not part of the said 2 vaccaries, and before was a vacant ground and no part of Barrowford and Blackowe.

John Haigreaves, of Netherbarrowford, co. Lancaster, husbandman, aged 73.

- 1. That he hath known the said pastures since he was 6: and that Pendle Forest was divided into certain booths, and one was called Barrowford Boothe which containeth Netherbarrowford, Overbarrowford, and Blackowe, but why the Barrowfords were called vaccaries was he supposed that they were granted by the King's Commissioners by the name of vaccaries.
- 6. He cannot bound Netherbarrowford by itself, but he knoweth how to bound Netherbarrowford and Overbarrowford and Blackowe together, because they are all one.

8. He hath heard the said forest was destroyed

75 years ago.

9. That the king's commissioners did sit at a lodge in Trawden and did grant the said vaccaries to the tenants of the same, by Copy Court Roll.

11. That Henry Towneley and the tenants of Netherbarrowford do occupy Rushtie Thornes.

13. A tenant of Underbarrowford called Christopher Blakay built one of the first houses upon the ground called Blackow about 60 years ago, wherein one Henry Blakay now dwells, that the same was

taken by Copy of Court Roll.

16. That the parcel of ground called the Morehey was enclosed before the time of his remembrance by Simon Blakay or his elders, and hath heard that 3s. rent is yearly paid to Her Majesty for the same, and that the tenants do pay tax and gawldes for the same together with Barrowford, and that the same lieth within Blakowe and within Barrowford.

(Duchy of Lancaster, Depositions 24 Elizabeth (1582) Bdl. 24, No. 54.)

Interrogatories administered on behalf of William Bannester and Elizabeth, his Wife, Plaintiffs, against Agnes Robinson, Barnard Robinson and Henry Robinson, Defendants.

Depositions Taken at Barrowforth 1 May, 40

ELIZABETH.

The following witnesses appeareth: --

Agnes Robinson, of Barrowforth, widow, one of the defendants, aged 76.

Barnard Robinson, of Barrowforth, one of the defendants, aged 34.

Henry Robinson, of Barrowforth, one of the defendants, aged 44.

(Duchy of Lancaster. Depositions, Vol. 209, B.50).

Dated 16th June, 1591.

The complaint of John Kepax and Isabel his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Lawrence Wilson, late of Bradley, deceased. The said Lawrence Wilson was lately seized, according to the custom of the Manors of Ightenhill and Colne, of divers premises in Great and Little Marsden, and also in

le overbaroweforthe neare or beneathe the stone bridge late buylded in le overbaroweforthe aforesayd within the forreste or Chaise of Pendle. and surrendered the same to the use of Nicholas Michell, John Harteley, William Sageher and John Hargreves, who desired to be admitted thereunto. And thereupon came Elizabeth, wife of said Lawrence Wilson, and claimed a fourth part of the premises as her dower. The said Trustees were admitted and seized of the premises to the use of Anthony, son of said Lawrence and his heirs, and in default to Isabel Kepax and to Jenett. Anne. Isabel and Margaret Wilson, sisters of the said Isabel Kepax, and their heirs. About December, 16 Elizabeth 1573. Lawrence Wilson died, and about May, 21 or 22 Elizabeth, Anthony Wilson died without issue, and the said premises should descend to the said sisters: but John Halsteede having now married Elizabeth, the late wife of Lawrence Wilson, deceased, who, having got the deeds into his hands, hath entered into the premises and taken to his own use the profits thereof and disinherited the children, etc.

The answer of John Halsteed, the elder defendant, dated 21st June, 1591, states that the Bill is untrue, and that the said Elizabeth, his now wife, had the profits of the premises for the education of the daughters for the term of 15 years after her late husband's death, and after for the term of her life, and when he married the said Elizabeth, he entered into the same in right of his wife, etc., etc.

(Duchy of Lancaster, Pleadings. Vol. 154. H.2. & 2b).

An action was brought by Edward Whittaker, clerk, parson of Thornehyll, Yorkshire, as guardian for Henry Mitton, an infant, against Lawrence Harteley, Robert Bannester and Christopher Nutter, and the document is dated the 28th June, 1598. It sets out that James Mitton, of Barroweforthe, Yeoman, deceased, was in his lifetime the owner of property in Barrowforth, within the Forest or Chase of Pendill, and at a Halmott Court held at the Manor of Ightenhill on the 9th of May, in the third year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth 1562, surrendered the property to Robert Bannester. Christopher Nutter, Lawrence Harteley, son of Christopher Harteley, of Lowerbarrowforthe and Robert Bullock, of Whitehatghe or Witaughe, in Lancashire, as trustees, the property being then in the tenure of Barnard Harteley, of the Lawnde, upon certain trusts therein set out.

After giving full particulars of various families and deaths which had taken place, it alleged that the owner of the property was then Henry Mitton, an infant.

It was then alleged that one of the trustees having married a daughter of the said Barnard Harteley, and having combined and confederated with his other trustees, and having by some smister means got into his hands custody and possession of all the documents of title relating to the property at a time when his wife was living in great extremity of sickness, whereof she then shortly after died, together with the assistance of his trustees procured his wife to send for them, his co-trustees, she lying on her death bed, to surrender the property to her husband and his heirs for ever, whereby by the unlawful means aforesaid it was intended to have disinherited the said Henry Mitton, the infant, who ought to have enjoyed the premises. It was contended that such surrender was directly contrary to the custom of the Queen's Manor of Ightenhill, and therefore void, as against the infant, all of which

facts it was proposed to prove when the case was heard.

The portions of land referred to are described as "Outeblakowe," "Rydgende" and "Latchersteide."

THE ANSWER OF LAWRENCE HARTELEY, DEFENDANT, TO THE BILL OF COMPLAINT OF NICHOLAS SMYTHE, OF BAROWFORD AND ELIZABETH, HIS WIFE, AND ELIZABETH ROBINSON, OF LAWNDE.

DATED 15TH APRIL, 1602.

Whereas James Hartlie, late of the Lawnds, was in his lifetime seized according to the custom of the Manor of Ishtenhill, of divers lands and a certain messuage wherein he dwelt in Barrowforthe, after whose death the said premises descended in possession or reversion to Alexander Hartley, brother and heir to the said James, and afterwards the said Alexander died without issue, and the premises descended to Barnard Hartley, another brother of the said James Hartley, who was admitted thereunto, and afterwards had three daughters. viz., Margaret, by Joan his first wife, and Alice and Elizabeth by Margaret his second wife, and the said Barnard died, and the premises descended to his said daughters and co-heirs who were admitted. The dispute concerns the descent of the property through the second wife's re marriage.

This answer was taken before John Blakey and other Commissioners.

(Duchy of Lancaster, Pleadings. Vol. 207. S.12).

1527. The certificate of Thomas Boteler, Esq., the King's Commissioner, appointed by the King's Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, 22 February 18 Henry VIII.

Tenants of the Lord the King in Pendle.

f" Inter alia."]

Crist.	Robynson		 7.1.,	1ij ^d	ob.	15 35
Crist.	Baldwyn		 vij	Vijd	ob., oa	7 73
Jones	Sutclyff		 vijs	vijd	ob./qa	
Jones	Hayke		 XXXS	vjd	ob.	
Laure	ncius Robyn	son	 XV^s	iıjd	ob.	
Jacob	us Hertley		 xv^s	iijd	ob.	
Jones	Smyth		 XV^S	$-iij^d$	ob.	
Jones	Wylson		 vijs	vijd	ob./qa	
Crist.	Robynson		 $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$			
Jones	Haregreves		 xijs	vijd	q ^a	
	Haregreves					
Berna	rdus Hertley	e	 xxjs	\mathbf{X}^{d}	_	
Crist.	Blakey		 XS	xj^d		
Laure	ncius Hertle	V	 xvjs	iiijd	ob.	
Jacob	Hertleye		 xvjs	Vd	ob.	
Henr	Mitton		 XVjs	V^{d}	ob.	
Jacob	us Michell		 ilijs	iijd		
Jacob	us Hertley		 ijs	jd	ob.	
Laur	Hertleye		 ixs	xj^d		
	43 5/15)					

[&]quot;Ob." stands for "obolus"—one half-penny; and "quadrans"—one farthing.

III.

OLD ROADS.

DR. WILMORE writes me in reply to a question about the road to Colne:—

" I wonder if you know any better authorities than those I have been able to work from. E. Bowen's map of 1751 is considered reliable, and I have found no cause to doubt it. Among his other roads he shows the one from Clitheroe, by Annell Cross and Black Moss to Colne very direct. I suspect it came by the Old Hall at Roughlee, by Blacko Foot, and Cross Gaits and Wanlass to Colne (not, of course, the present road from Cross Gaits to Colne, as is obvious enough. At Roughlee it would probably become part of the road from Whalley through Read Lane, Sabden Fold and Newchurch and Roughlee Fold to Colne. Then at Roughlee there probably came off a road (not quite co-incident with the present one over the top of the hill to the "White Bear," then forward almost along the present tram route, past the old Weslevan Chapel. and over the Pack Horse Bridge (not the present Gisburn Road Bridge, which is 1807, and up to join the road from Cross Gaits to Colne. From Cross Gaits (as the name shows a road went forward, probably to Foulridge, possibly dropping down at Ball House or somewhere in the neighbourhood. Cross Gaits is 1736. The roads were seriously interfered with by the coming of the Canal (1790 to 1805), and again more seriously and much later by the making of the reservoirs.

I suspect there was a pack horse track rather than a road from about the "White Bear" to Bradley

(afterwards "Nelson-in-Marsden" where it would possibly join on to the well-known pack-horse tracks from Marsden and Colne to Halifax: but these were not well developed until perhaps 1770." Then, very soon, John Metcalfe was making his roads and beginning to open up the district.

Bowen shows the Lancaster-Clitheroe-Colne road ending at Colne. He marks "Wicoler," but there is no road. We do know, of course, that Metcalfe's Road, Burnley-Colne-Skipton of about 1785 went by Tom's Cross Black Lane Ends to Carleton and Skipton. At Black Lane Ends it joined with the Cowling Hill road. There were no roads at Burnley marked on Bowen's map, and there is reason to believe that there were but Pack Horse tracks. Burnley was, of course, much less important than Colne until about 1830. In 1841 it had once for all passed Colne in population."

OLD ROADS, FORDS AND BRIDGES OF BARROWFORD.

BY JOHN WIDDUP.

The departure of the Romans from Britain, and the invasion of the country by Angles. Saxons and Danes, caused a collapse of the artificial unity the Romans had established; trade and commerce almost ceased, producing isolation of tribes and groups. The new settlers were mainly agriculturists, who adopted the Roman system of land culture in Britain, but allowed the industries to die out and the towns to go to ruin.

In this way many roads went out of use, though remnants of them may still be seen, covered with grass, in our own locality. The roads which remained in use were simply footpaths or packhorse tracks. Some of these packhorse tracks and bridges remain almost unaltered, but in recent years there has been a tendency to destroy them or alter them out of all recognition. The best remaining example of a packhorse track is to be seen on the Barrowford Road to Colne from Higher Park Hill to the canal; it runs along the right hand side of the present newer and lower road. The old road was broken through in several places for gateways when the land was enclosed for modern farming.

The packhorse track leaves the new road where the latter bends away to the left to pass over the canal bridge. The track may be seen passing into the canal just above the second lock, and is continued below on the Greenfield side. The right of way is still shown by a footpath to Greenfield, although the new road is not many yards away.

From ancient times there have been three fords, or river crossings: the Higher-ford, the Barrow-ford, or Lower-ford, and a ford near what is now known as Newbridge.

The Barrow-ford was the one to which most of the old roads led. No less than seven roads or tracks led to the Barrow-ford, near the Fleece Inn. The first was an old packhorse track, along the right bank of the river to the ford at Newbridge and on to Bradley and Marsden, the ford being situated close to the spot where a laundry has been built. There are many people still living who can remember this road being complete from the Fleece to Newbridge. It is now closed at Berry's mill and Berry's farm. The new road, Gisburn Road and bridge, were constructed about the beginning of the 19th century.

The second road, more modern, ran from the Fleece to the village that sprang up round about the Gaumless. The third road was the old Roman road up Church Street to Whalley and Ribchester. The

fourth was the old moorland road to Downham past Bank Hall and up West Hill in a straight line to the ford opposite Roughlee Hall. This road has been enclosed at West Hill, and is now entered beyond West Hill by a road from Pasture Lane, past the building known as Tummy's. The fifth road from the ford passed in front of the White Bear Inn, and is known as Pasture Lane. This was the least important until modern times, when its gradient, being easier than the direct track to Roughlee, became more suitable for vehicles.

The sixth road, the Barneldswick road, passed along the river side to the Higher-ford. Here it crossed the river, passed Dicky Nook and proceeded to Cross Gaits. It was simply a packhorse track, usually called a "gait," as in the Lancashire saving, "Get aat o' mi gait!" Likewise, the spinner talks about the "wheel gate." Similarly one who speaks the dialect will talk of zoing "a gaitings," meaning to accompany someone on the road. The Cross Gaits were the Cross Roads where the Barroldswick road crossed another packhorse track from Sabden, through the Roughlee Valley via Blacko Foot, Cross Gaits and Wanless Water to Colne.

The seventh road was on the opposite side of the river at the Barrow ford, and the road passed across where the reservoir now stands, up the gradual slope behind Lower Park Hill to Higher Park Hill, along Barrowford Road to Greenfield and Colne. There was also a right of way along the river side, on the opposite side between the Barrow-ford and the Higher ford. From this it is evident that the Barrow-ford was a great road centre, and it is not surprising that in Tudor and Stuart times the old mansions should be built close to it, for example, Park Hill, White Bear and Bank Hall.

When was the Barrow ford closed? Undoubtedly when the old mill was constructed. When the first mill was creeted, the Stannery (waterfall) and reservoir had to be constructed to collect and store water for driving the water wheel of the corn mill. The road was thus diverted and nedestrians or packhorses had to pass through Park Hill farmyard to the Colne Road. There was also a right of way from the ford to the mill, and from the mill over the top to Greenfield. The stile associated with this tootreth was to be seen until recently on the top of the hill, thus showing a right of way; but a building now stands on the spot.

When the new bridge and road opposite to the Dragon were constructed towards the close of the 18th century, or the beginning of the nineteenth, the bad old road from the Barrow ford through Park full farmy and was closed though I well remember many of the old inhabitants claimed there was a right of way through Park Hill farm yard.

I have usually found that these traditional claims of the old people provide us the surest evidence of former conditions and customs).

When the corn mill was turned into a woollen mill the old grinding stones were taken out, and three may still be seen in Park Hill farmyard.

For the supposition that the Barrow-ford was opposite where the George and Dragon now stands there is not the slightest evidence. All the evidence is against it. Not a single road led directly to it on either side. Nothing was to be gained by crossing at that point. On the Park Hill side there was a sudden drop, which presented an engineering difficulty when the new road was constructed, and the bridge built about 1800.

Further, the name "Holmes," for the flat lands here, show that the lands were marshy, forming river islands, and the right of way through the Holmes, which has always existed, seems to show that the packhorse track from the Barrow-ford or Lower-ford Fleece, to the Higher-ford, crossed the "Holmes" and did not follow the course of the river across the marshy lands.

From about 1790 to 1810 great changes took place locally in our main road system. The old packhorse roads were totally inadequate for the new industrial system that had come into being. Spinning mills were constructed along the river sides, and the new transport required larger and better roads and bridges. Also the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was changing the configuration of the surrounding lands and roads. Many roads had to be diverted, bridges built, and wharves constructed. It is said that Telford, the great engineer, designed and planned the new Gisburn Road through Barrowford, and also the bridges at Higher ford, and the ford at Newbridge.

The new Barrowford Road to Colne was also constructed, and the bridge built opposite the George and Dragon. The reasons for this are quite apparent. The old road from the Barrow-ford had long been closed, and a reservoir stood in the way. From the new Gisburn Road, opposite the George and Dragon, to Higher Park Hill, was the shortest possible distance of new read required, so the engineer planned accordingly.

In connection with the packhorse track to Barnoldswick, Gisburn and Foulridge, an interesting question arises. When was the old bridge at the Higher ford built? It is in no sense a Roman bridge. It is a good example of a well-built Tudor packhorse bridge. It had no sides originally, and was as steep almost on the higher side as the lower. It was probably built towards the close of the 45ftr

or the beginning of the 46th century, certainly not earlier. Its construction is contemporary with the building of Roughlee Hall, White Bear, Bank Hall, etc., and shows that the Higher-ford was becoming once more the most important of the three fords, as this was the only ford to be bridged until nearly 4800, about two centuries later. The Barnoldswick road formerly ran straight down to the river at the Higher ford, on the lower side of the bridge. The destruction of this road took place about forty years ago.

The bridge is very picturesque, and it will be the privilege of the local authority at Barrowford to preserve it in its simplicity, now that it is a national monument.

Mrs. Ezra Bolton, now over 70, said her mother always said that the road originally crossed the river pear the "Fleece Inn." John Holt, of Park Hill also made the same statement, J.B.

THE TURNPIKE ROAD.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, JUNE 41th, 4803.

AUTHORISING THE AMENDING, ALTERING AND KEEPING IN REPAIR THE ROAD FROM THE TURNPIKE ROAD BETWEEN BURNLEY AND COLNE, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MARSDEN, TO THE TOWNS OF GISBURN AND LONG PRESTON.

THE ROAD led from the turnpike road, in the township of Marsden, through the townships of Barrowford, Brogden, Barnoldswick, Midhop, Rimmington, Gisburn, Horton, Newsholme, Nappa, Swinden, Hellifield, and Long Preston, there joining the turnpike road leading from Skipton to Settle. The Act recited that "the present road was narrow and much out of repair, incommodious and

could not be effectually amended, widened, turned, varied, altered, improved and kept in repair by the ordinary course of law."

Here follows a list of about 250 gentlemen to form the Trust, from which I have selected a few names of particular interest:—

Edward Clayton. Richard Ecroyd. Henry Ecroyd. Christopher Grimshaw. Thomas Grimshaw. Gilbert Hammerton. James Hargreaves, of Stonedge. John Hargreaves, of Barrowford. James Hartley, of Fulshaw. Thomas Lister, Doctor of Laws. Richard Moon. Thomas Parker, of Alkincoats. James Roberts, of Thorneyholme. Francis Sagar. Oates Sagar. William Sagar. Richard Sagar, of Southfield. John Swinglehurst. Charles Townelev. Peregrine Towneley. Sagar Veevers. Richard Wroe Walton. Robert Walsh. T. D. Whittaker, Doctor of Laws.

No person could be a Trustee unless he should be in his own right, or his wife's right, in the actual possession of property, of a clear yearly value of £50; or should be heir-apparent of a person possessed of property of the yearly value of £300; or shall be possessed of, or entitled unto a personal

estate of the value of £1,000, and the form of oath which had to be taken was set out in detail.

No practicing solicitor could be a Trustee. The Trustees were to meet together at some public-house in Gisburn four weeks after the passing of the Act. Trustees at all their meetings were to defray their own expenses.

No Trustee, nor any retailer of ale, beer, or spirituous liquor could hold any place of profit under the Act.

Any seven or more of the Trustees could set up cates or turnpikes in, upon, across, or on the sides of any part of the said road, and also a toll-house near to such cate or turnpike, as the Trustees should think proper. "and the tolls following should be demanded and taken by the toll-cate keeper, among others, before any horse, mare, golding, mule or ass, laden or unladen, should be permitted to pass through, the sum of one penny half-penny."

The Trustees were also empowered to lease and demise the tolls for any term of years not exceeding three at any one time for the best price that could be "gotten." They were also empowered to raise money by mortgaging the property. Also they were empowered to get, take, and carry away, furze, heath, stones, chalk, flint, gravel, sand and other materials proper for the repairing of the road from any waste grounds, commons, rivers or brooks from any parish wherein the said road lies, but shall not take sand, stone or other materials within 50 yards distance from the foot of any weir, dam, river or lock.

Cattle and horses found wandering on the said road were to be impounded until the penalty was paid. Certain conditions were attached to the taking of property in the possession of the following



property-owners in Barrowford:—Robert Crawshow, Thomas Hodgson, Robert Pate, Richard Stansfield, James Smith, James Crook, Christopher Bulcock, and James Wilson.

The Trustees were also given power to contract with any person for erecting milestones. Persons liable to repair the old highway were to contribute similar amounts to repair the new road.

If any offences were committed against the Act by persons unknown to the collectors of tolls, it was enacted that the collectors might seize and detain such persons and take them before the Justices of the Peace.

TURNPIKE TOLLS.

For every score of cattle 1s. 3d., and in proportion for any greater or less number: for every score of sheep 7½d., and in proportion for any greater and less number.

For every coach, chariot, landau, Berlin Chaise, Curricle, Calash, Chair, Carayan, Hearse, from 6d. upwards, according to the number of horses or other beasts of draught.

For wargons etc., the toll varied according to the width of the "fellies" wheels and number of horses, from 4s. down to 4d. On Sundays the charge for any horse, wargon, wain, or cart was doubled. If they passed through five times or more in any one day, the tolls were doubled.

For a refusal to pay the tolls they could "distrain any horse or harness, etc.," and after four days sell and return any overplus.

No tolls were to be charged in respect of vehicles carrying the mails, nor for horses belonging to officers or soldiers, nor from any Rector or Curate, or for persons going to or from their Parish Church, or road repairers.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTE BOOKS OF THE MARSDEN, GISBURN AND LONG PRESTON TURNPIKE TRUST, FROM 1803 TO 1872.

1803.—"Road to be made from the North end of the Canal Bridge in Marsden to Walverden Water, and the bridge intended to be built over the same, and from thence to near the mill in possession of William Marriott, and from the Methodist Meeting House in Barrowford, to the Pendle Water and the bridge over the same, and from thence unto and over the lands of Mr. Bulcock, in the possession of James Crook."

From this place over the lands and grounds belonging to Mitchell, Swinglehurst, Bulcock, Shaw, Swinglehurst, Shaw, Farrington, Driver, and Wilson: and it was agreed to advertise the intended new road to be made from Blacko Laithe to near the lane called Rimmington Lane.

1804.—" Resolved that a Barr House with a barr and side gate be erected at or near the bridge in Barrowford, opposite the public house in the possession of William Leeming."

The Blacko and Reedyford "Barrs" were decided on at this meeting.

1805. It was decided to make a road from the bridge over Walverden Water to the Methodist Chapel in Barrowford. The "Barr House at Barrowford" was let to build for £60. John Rigby of Settle made the road from William Sutcliffe's garden to a stake in Bulcock's meadow.

The section "from the new bridge at Reedyford to the end of the road leading to Marriott's mill and from the bridge-work over Pendle Water to Bulcock's meadow was authorised.

"It being necessary to take part of the meadow owned by John Swinglehurst for the purpose of widening the water course there, and also for the getting theirout materials for repairing the road, proper steps to be taken, etc."

The tolls were let to James Rawlinson for the Barrs" between Burnley and Gisburn for one year, for £361.

1807.—The tolls at "the two Barrs and side gate at Barrowford and Reedyford" were let at £286.

1808.—The road "between the canal bridge and the public-house with the sign of Lord Nelson" was ordered to be made.

1811.—The tolls of all the bars from Reedyford to Nappa and Bend Yate Barr were let for £521.

1814.-They were let for £705: in 1818 they had advanced to £750: in 1822 they had reached £850, and in 1829, £1,000.

1888.—The "Weare" wall was made or repaired at a cost of £53.

1839.—Notice was given to the owners of the old mill in the Park "to reduce the height of the Caul or Weir, as in flood time the river is thrown upon the road." There is here a reference to the Reedyford Bridge (Newbridge) having been swept down.

1846. It was reported that a portion of the river wall described as the breast wall near the bar, had fallen down.

1855.—John Barrowclough was present at a meeting. Lord Ribblesdale was a good attender.

1856.—The tolls were let for three years for a total sum of £1,950. A claim was made by Thomas Sutcliffe, Innkeeper of Burnley, "for the loss of a valuable horse and a damaged conveyance, and himself being thrown in the river in consequence of a portion of the road through Barrowford being unfenced."

A suggestion was made by Ingham Walton that a footpath should be made, and that the Trust should contribute £150 towards the cost, but to this they did not agree.

1863.—The Nelson Gas Company asked permission to lay down pipes to convey gas to Barrowclough's mill.

A new footpath is now being made "between Barrowford and Reedyford."

1867.—The Trustees of Blacko Chapel were allowed to lay gas pipes along the side of the road.

1872.—A deputation consisting of Messrs, Uttley, Thompson, and Barrowclough waited upon a Committee of the Trust, asking for the abolition of the toll-bars. Meetings of the inhabitants of Barrowford were held, and a memorial sent to the Home Secretary, in which it was pointed out that the total debt, when the Act of Parliament was passed in the 15th and 16th year of the reign of Queen Victoria was £8,000, and they were empowered to liquidate the debt by the cellection of tolls, and that the amount had been reduced to £111 's. Id., at the end of December, 1871, and that at the date of the Petition, April, 1872, the Trust was entirely free from debt. That there are two paying bars within a mile, and that the scale of tolls was oppressively high, and that they had to pass through two bars to get to the railway station. and that the largest portion of the sum collected was from the manufacturers of the village of Barrowford

In June, the Home Secretary directed that the Trust should cease on the 1st of November, 1872.

Reedyford Toll House was sold to Mr. Tunstill for £40, and the Gisburn and Newsholme bars were sold to Lord Ribblesdale for £20 each.

(These books are deposited at the County Hall, Wakefield, and I was enabled to inspect them by the kindness of County Alderman John J. Brigg, of Kildwick Hall).

ROAD-MAKING IN THE OLD DAYS.

THE OLD road turned to the right at Newbridge, and ran behind Benny Blakey's shop to the Water Meetings, then followed the river to opposite Berry's old mill, then by the Water Trough Gaumless up the hill to join the Wheatley Road.

In 1812 the Overseers paid to Richard Brotherton for repairing the turnpike for the year "within Barrowford," £9 10s. 0d.

The footpath was made and the river wall repaired during "Dole Fime." Forty years later the footpath was flagged, at a cost of £800.

Councillor Henry Atkinson states "that until about 1860 there was no causeway on either side of the main road, pedestrians having to walk in the cart track. The roads being then repairable by the property owners were not kept too well. The road-making material was got chiefly from what was then called, the "Stannery," that part of the river besides the "George and Dragon," It was the custom for some of the lads to collect the check stones or lime stone boulders and break them on the road-side besides their homes, in order to earn a little money to make ready for the Rush-bearing. John Barrowclough used to come round and look at the heaps of broken stones, and pay the youthful owners what he thought they were worth. Sometimes as much as 2s. 6d. was received, to be spent in swings, round-abouts, nuts, brandy snaps, etc.

At last it became evident that the old method of road-making by the property owners was not satisfactory, on account of the greatly increased traffic, waggons driven by three horses, which were coming and going daily, carrying cotton and cloth between Barnoldswick and Nelson Station. This was before Barnoldswick railway was built. At last a young man called Aitken was engaged as full-time road maker. He broke the lime stone, put the metal on the road, and scraped the whole length from bridge to bridge.

"After the Local Board was formed in 1892, another young man was then added to the road staff, named William Roberts, and for some years these two men did all the main road repairing and scavenging. A new sewage scheme has been inaugurated, enlarged, and modern methods of sanitation adopted. The Council now employs a staff of over twenty."

BARROWFORD ROADS.

BY

COUNCILLOR ROBINSON HARGREAVES.

THE BARROWFORD Urban District Council have taken a good deal of interest, and are naturally proud of the recent road improvements that have been made in their district. The road in Church Street leading to the old Barrowford Brewery, better known as Grey Stile, made at a time when motor traffic was never dreamt of, was a bugbear to all vehicular traffic, especially to heavy motor traffic, this has now been brought up to modern requirements and should serve the needs for a considerable time to come.

In a book written by Mr. Trevelyan on British history in the nineteenth century, the writer has given a very graphic account of the change which, a few generations ago, overtook English towns and villages. At a time not far distant from our own, the life of a township was almost incredibly self-contained. It had neither the need nor the means to produce goods for exchange. It was with its surrounding area of fields, self-supporting and self-sufficient. The usual transport was by packhorses, and not until the reign of George III. did the coach, the waggon, and the barge supplant this primitive mode.

The invention of the Macadam surface, and the work which Macadam and Telford put into road problems resulted approximately 100 years ago, in a network of roads which linked the previously semi-isolated communities. The later invention of the railway banished the stage coach, and the roads of England were neglected as a main channel of transport almost as soon as they had been moderately efficient. With the development in mechanical means of transport came the industrial revolution, under the stress of which certain towns grew out of all proportion to the means which their governing bodies had of coping with the population Towns were never planned: they were allowed to grow. From the faults and difficulties of our immediate ancestors we are suffering to day, especially round and about Barrowford.

The making of the roads in and out of Barrowford is an interesting topic. Without doubt we have had a flying visit of the Romans (in quest of plunder or sport, who left a few of their coins at Wheatley Lane and also at Greenfield, under the shadow of Castor Cliff, where they had a very extensive camp, and from this camp diverged several roads, one of these came down the hill, two medallions were found during the excavations through the present Colne Sewerage Farm to

Greenfield, where Roman coins were found in 1825. This road came over the canal to Barrowford and then divided: one leading by way of Greystile to Wheatley Lane, and so on to Ribchester (another Roman station or camp : the other road leading to the once ivy-mantled old bridge in Higherford. Here the road crossed the river and went due west, past Grimshaw's Lodge, through the pasture land to the heights where there was another Roman camp. The road then leads down the hill over Pendle Water, and then over the pinnacle side of Brown Hill to another Roman camp, as indicated by the name Castor Gill Clough, which means camp on the brook. Leaving here, the road continued over the moors, and would join the main road about Chatburn.

About the year 1810 new roads were made and old roads improved. The making and opening of the Marsden, Gisburn and Long Presten turnpike road was a step forward. At this time the Higherford, Barrowford, and Newbridge bridges were built, which improved our means of communication from one place to another. Previous to this, from Gaumless, the road io Marsden went down the Old Bow, between Berry's old mill and shed, through Berry's field, to near the present Newbridge, where the old ford for vehicular traffic was situated, and probably a wooden bridge for pedestrians.

Going north, the road went very much the same route as at present, only there was a short detour in Higherford; instead of going over the new bridge, the traffic went over the old bridge and up the Pinfold, and then up the old road towards Cross Gaits, there being then no direct road to Gisburn.

The making and altering of these roads was effected by the Marsden, Gisburn, and Long Preston

Turnpike Trust, from about 1800, and cost a considerable sum of money, which amount had to be redeemed by the erection of toll bars and the collection of tolls for all vehicular traffic. These necessary, but irksome tolls, were collected till the time when the roads became free to all, in 1872.

It is interesting to compare the present Barrowford with the Barrowford of 100 years ago. The total length of roads in the Urban District Council area is just over 11 miles. Divided into Class 1 Main Road: Class 2 Secondary Roads: Unclassified Secondary Roads; District Roads.

The traffic over the main road for 7 days of 16 hours each 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., August 10th to 16th, 1922, averaged per day, 817; weight per day, 1,297 tons.

For the same period in 1925 the figures were respectively numbers 1.176: weight, 1,511. For 1928 numbers 1,470; weight 3,028.

Daily increase in number of vehicles, 1928 over 1922, 653.

Daily increase in tonnage, 1928 over 1922, 1,731.

Daily increase in number of vehicles, 1928 over 1922, = 44%.

Daily increase in tonnage, 1928 over 1922, 56°'.

From the above figures there is a big increase in heavy mechanical transport, a decrease in horse-driven draffic, and a large decrease in ordinary bicycles from 743 in 1923, to 405 in 1926, during the corresponding week. The Grey Stile improvement is best realised when it is remembered that the narrowest width of the carriage way prior to alteration, was 13 feet 8 inches. The minimum width of highway between fences after the improvement is 40 feet. The total length of widening is 186 yards.

The Wheatley Lane Road, Colne Road, and Carr Hall Road have each been scheduled by the County Council as main roads, and it is expected that in the near future, Barnoldswick Road will be put in the same category.

LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL CANAL.

THE CANAL was built about 1796, and reaches its highest point at Barrowford Locks.

The engineer for this portion of the canal was a man called Drinkwater, whom Mr. Marquis's father knew. Drinkwater said: "If you do not take the canal through Colne the trade will leave you." "But," said they, "how will you take the canal up hill?" "By means of locks: I will build a reservoir at Whitemoor." "Ha! ha! ha! He's bahn to mak' watter run up hill."

Mr. Marquis makes three remarks: "If Drinkwater had not belied his name, he would have lived to complete bigger works than these." The trade did leave Colne, and went to Halifax, and there is a reservoir now at Whitemoor.

The stone for the locks came from Hudderstore. Mr. Marquis, senior, said that before the canal was opened, £100 shares could be bought for a shilling, and that when it was proposed to have railways, it was suggested that the canals should be filled up and the ground utilised for the track.

Mr. Swinglehurst, of "Fair Oak," near the Cress Gaits Inn, has a plan dated 1702, showing a cart road made through Roger Nowell's estate at the Water Meetings to the quarries in "Hutherstone Bank." The plan was made by the order and direction of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company. The stone for the locks came from here. The road shown is now a footpath from Higherford.

The river is described as "Barrowford Water, a branch of the Calder."

TH' "OWD BRIG."

THERE have been many different opinions as to its age. Old records and books have been ransacked to try to catch some brief mention of its age and builders, but in vain. The first bridge builders with an arch were the Romans, and they were the best roadmakers the world had at that time. Those who believe it is of Roman origin base that belief on the fact that it stands in the direct line of the Roman road, from Castercliffe to Ribchester; and also that its style of architecture seems to confirm that idea. But the Roman legions left England for the last time in the year 4.0, 420, their services being required nearer home, to arrest the decay of the Roman Empire. But the best judges do not consider that it is so old as this. Mr. John Widdup thinks it may be the 15th or 16th century, Dr. Wilmore the 16th, and Mr. Marquis early 17th. Formerly it had no sides on, and when it was repaired many years ago the stones were carefully scrutinised to see if there was any suggestion of a date, but there was none. Probably it has been built by the squire, or landowner, for the convenience of his tenants. It is quite possible that it was built by Squire Bannister, of Park Hill, in the 16th century. He was the local land-owner and squire of the village, and there would then be a number of small thatched houses, which were the homes of the labourers and useful artisans. Becoming numerous, these men would need a more reliable means of crossing the river. When the floods and storms have risen high, they have not been able to disturb its calm serenity, for it is founded on the solid rock. It is one of the most notable spots in Pendle Forest.



TH' OWD BRIG.

It was not built for the age of steam and petrol, but for a pastoral people. It would only accommodate one cart at a time. In the year 1927, the Barrowford District Council received a notification from H.M. Office of Works that the Commissioners had scheduled the old bridge as an ancient monument, the preservation of which is of national importance. In consequence thereof, the Council are placed under the obligation of giving notice to the Commissioners before doing anything in the way of demoishing, altering or making additions to the bridge.

Formerly, it had no side walls to it, and packhorses bringing coal from Coal Pit Lane near Gisburn, had to pass over it. John Holt, of Park Hill, said that on one occasion, when a lorry was passing over it, an accident was narrowly averted. so side walls were put up by Christopher Grimshaw, of "The Grange," or as stated in an old diary by his brother Thomas.

I have heard old people speak of "Lothersdale Lime Gals "bringing lime into this district. There might be 15 to 20 horses in the team, and all of them were muzzled except the leader, to prevent them stopping to eat grass. The leading horse had in the centre of its collar a fair sized tenor bell, and on the right side two hollow bells, with a rea in each, and on the left side two more, which gave a rather lower note. This horse was called the "Bell-horse." Each had a strong wooden saddle, with a ledge on each side. There was only one man in charge, who rode the first horse. It was said that when the leading horse changed its direction either right or left, it stopped one of the side bells, and loudly rang the other, so that people with a practised ear, and even the horses behind could tell which way it had turned. Children play at "Bell Horses" to-day.

THE OLD BRIDGE.

Mr. Marquis says: "I reckon the date of the old Higherford Bridge from a its appearance—a late Tudor bridge; do from the date when the necessity would arise for such a bridge to be built. The Act of Elizabeth, withdrawing the monopolies which had been granted to noblemen enabling them to tax goods which went from one county to another, was annulled by James I., and a few years elapsed before the House of Commons, by a money grant, induced him to repass the Act which caused a great packhorse-carrying trade to spring up between county and county, and is the time when all those packhorse bridges began to be built at Wycollar, Catlow Bottom, and other places, and such bridges as the Higherford bridge, which were built for all purposes, would be built a little later: c the "Beggar's" bridge in the north is almost a replica of Higherford old bridge, and has the date 1626 on it. It you ask me for a date, I should say any date between 1600 and 1610."

When the bridge was being repaired, the banking numbers were in Roman numerals, IV., V., VI., etc.

THE OLD BRIDGE ITS AGE SETTLED AT LAST.

JUST REFORE going to Press, my searchers at the Record Office have sent me some extracts from the Pleadings in the Duchy of Lancaster. In one of these, under date 1591, appears the phrase, "and alsoe in le overbarroweforthe, neare or beneathe the stone bridge late buylded in le overbarrowforthe, within the forreste or chaise of Pendle," and another reference under date 1583 is to the "Newbrigge of Barowforde," between Parkhill and Whitelee.

There was at one time a plate and hook under the bridge which, it was stated, carried a bell to give warning when a flood was coming, or it may also have carried a plodget pole to prevent cattle straying along the river bed from one pasture to another. We may now fairly conclude that this fine and picturesque bridge was erected about the middle of the 16th century, so that the dates given by Messrs. Marquis, Wilmore and Widdup, are not far from the mark.

The Higherford Bridge bears the date 1807, being built when the Marsden, Gisburn and Long-Preston Turnpike road was made. The Grimshaw cart was the first to pass over it.

THE DRAGON BRIDGE.

Described on the Ordnance Map of 1844 as the Barrowford Bridge.

This bridge was twice washed away. After the second occasion, the Swinglehursts, who lived at Park Hill, were trying to cross it with a horse and trap, but were unable to do so, and had to cross by the old bridge, the Higherford bridge, built in 1807, not being then in existence. The bridge was formerly half its present width, as may be plainly seen by looking underneath. It is built of Hudderstone stone.

The river here must have been very broad, or, more probably, it has changed its course, as large quantities of sand have been taken from behind the "George and Dragon Inn."

NEW BRIDGE.

Mr. Widdle is of the opinion that before the making of the Marsden, Gisburn and Long Preston turnpike road, the bridge was at the bend, about

100 yards higher up the stream, and exactly opposite Clegg's mill, and this view may be supported by an entry in Colne Church register for the year 1787, where is an allusion to the "Cotton Mill Bridge." It would be in a direct line with the old road coming down by the side of the river.

It collapsed at one time, just after a man had crossed it with some cattle. He had had his caps blown off so many times that he decided to go without any, and was afterwards known as "Bare Headed Billy." He was a forerunner of the present "hatless brigade." When the bridge had collapsed, men carried women across the river. On one occasion Tom Simpson was callantly crossing with a stout female in his arms, when he fell, and both got a ducking. His widow, in her 92nd year, gleefully told me of the incident.

The widening of the present bridge took place in 1907.

FLOODS.

PERHAPS one of the biggest floods within living memory took place on the evening of July 6th, 1881. It is believed that a cloud burst on Pendle, and the rushing torrent tore along carrying everything within reach away with it. The river overflowed its banks at the Stannery, and formed another river in Gisburn Road. For the second time we, who lived on the river bank at the shops opposite the Council Offices, found we were on an island, and deemed it safer to get on the mainland. Fortunately, a spring cart was reared up opposite, and some men backed it across the road, where the water was rushing past several feet deep, and we were able to get across dryshod, and found refuge in the house opposite, of William Duckworth, the mill manager. The mill Holme formed one vast sheet of water with that in the river and Gisburn Road. Huge pieces of timber were deposited in the streets, and the Newbridge district was one vast turbulent sheet of water. Live stock was lost, but happily there was no loss of human life. Some of the houses were completely isolated by the surging waters: families were forced into the upper rooms, and as the water rushed through, the condition of these people might be imagined. The families in the Old Row were panicstricken. Much timber was carried along in the flood from this district belonging to builders; some of it being recovered at New Bridge.

One Sunday, many years ago, a cattle dealer was proceeding in his trap from Gisburn, down Gisburn Road, towards his home in Burnley, and seeing a light at the Fleece Inn, when opposite the White Bear, he turned to the left, and there being no river wall at that place, horse, man and trap plunged into the swollen river. Fortunately, the man managed to get out of the river and into the plantation, but the horse was carried along by the force of the flood down to the bridge near the old mill and was drowned. The man had a marvellous escape, as described elsewhere.

At mid-day on Sunday, July 20th, 1879, a Burnley man named Bracewell, in crossing the river near Thornyholme in his conveyance, got into difficulties in the stream. Several men wished to help him across with ropes, but he felt satisfied he could manage without, but in mid stream he was washed out of the trap over Roughlee waterfall, under the three bridges, then over the waterfall at Park Hill, and plunged into the seething cauldron below, and away through Barrowford. A man (John Berry), an eye-witness of the accident, had followed the body down the stream, and once or twice had

practically got hold of it, but was unable to bring it to land. I saw the body pass behind our house. Ultimately it was recovered near where Walverden

Water joins Pendle Water.

There is a mark on the bridge at Newbridge, showing the height of the flood in 1866. We lived at the shop opposite the Council Offices, and when our abode had become an island, with a roaring torrent behind, and several feet of rushing water in the road, my father thought we were in some danger, so he carried my mother and all the children across on his back. I was five years old at the time. My mother was a short and very stout person, and it was a grand joke in the village for very many years, but it was no joke for us at the time.

In "Annals of Colne" it is stated that on December 21st, 1837, there was a great flood, and Barrowford bridge was swept away.

The flood marks at Lomeshaye are: -

November 16th, 1866, ———— February 10th, 1920, ————

These heights are dependent on the combined floods from Pendle Water and Colne Water. It is believed that the flood of 1881 was higher than any of the above in Barrowford, and that if Colne Water had been correspondingly high Newbridge would have been destroyed.

THE FLOOD OF 1881.

Bob Atkinson, with his wife and children, made a family of nearly 20 persons. They lived in the house opposite the Fleece Inn and near the Caul. During the height of the flood the mother missed her baby and feared it was lost, but she discovered that her husband had taken it upstairs and placed it on the bed. The house was shaking with the FLOODS. 87

flood behind in the river, and the water was several feet high in the road. They could not see any way of getting out and across the road, so the father said, "Come to this lower end, as this part will go first." When the water subsided the rooms were deep in slush, and some of their things were found at New Bridge.

Dick Stansfield, who lived under the clock in the old houses at New Bridge, told his wife and children to come out at once saying, "If Colne water rises, this house will be buried in the water."

JULY, 1881.

In the diary by William Corbridge there is the following entry:—

"Greatest flood ever known. Fearful night. Six hours of thunder and lightning. The flood was at its height about 11 o'clock on Tuesday. Swept all the bridges down from Barley to Barrowford."

THE BIG FLOOD.

Barnard Faraday lived at Newbridge at this time. He says:—" Great beams from the bridges further up the stream rushed across Berry's field and meadow below the present police-station, smashed down the wall, and stationed themselves about Lee Street. Fortunately no human lives were lost, but much damage was done to roads and property, and a lot of timber was carried along by the rolling tide. I was just about going to bed when an unusual noise startled me, almost like the rushing of steam. Looking across the meadow between our house and Gisburn Road, the grass which was ready for cutting was in a state of commotion, moving like the billows of the sea. It was the water rushing through the grass that caused the hissing noise.

The flood cleansed Narrowgates Mill Lodge, and deposited the contents at Newbridge, leaving an unpleasant sight and smell."

NO BEER TO BE LEFT.

On the last occasion 1881 when we had to desert our house and shop, which were in danger of being engulfed in the mighty torrent, we took refuge in a house opposite. The son there being slightly inebriated, called out: "Mother, bring that bottle up: 't world's going to be at an end, let's sup up."

INCIDENTS OF THE FLOOD.

Old Greenwood, who lived in the cellar opposite the Caul, had a narrow escape, being up to the neck when rescued.

Thomas Buckle was in imminent danger of being swept over the Caul, being rescued by Metcalfe the policeman.

IV.

THE ANCIENT COURTS.

Previous to the Norman Conquest in 1066, there were two judicial courts, the "Wapentake" and the "Hallmoot." The former seems to have dealt with the more important cases. The origin of the name is said to be due to the custom of touching the spear of a newly appointed magistrate with the points of the spears of the assembled magnates of the district, thus confirming his appointment. In the early centuries after the Conquest "Wapentake Court" was held at Clitherse, every three weeks, but afterwards only twice a year.

THE HALMOT COURTS.

These dealt with the smaller districts or manors. The word is a corruption of the Saxon "Hallmoot," meeting in the hall." For centuries the court, which served all the Forest of Pendle and the Burnley area, was held at Ightenhill, but about 1520 the Court dealing with Pendle Forest alone was transferred to Higham, where it has been held until the abolition in 1926. It was for long held at Higham Hall, and afterwards at the "Four-alls" Inn. Dr. Farrar's translation gives abundant evidence of the proceedings of the local Court, and throws some light on the methods of life and customs during the last four centuries.

Byr-Lag, from which our modern word, Bye-law, has come, appears to have been the code of laws on which the administration of justice, amongst veomen of Pendle was founded.

V.

BARROWFORD IN THE LAST CENTURY.

"O give to me the good old days of 50 years ago," is no longer a popular song. At this time all the pianos in the village could be counted on the fingers of the hands, and there was only one organ in all the places of worship, and that was little bigger than a common wardrobe. Sofas and carpets could be found only in the homes of the rich. Furniture was mostly of deal, and pictures were of the commonest kind, with poor frames. Fustian and cotton velvets were worn on Sundays. Cuffs and collars were scarcely dreamt of; overcoats were luxuries, rugs being worn instead, fastened with iron hooks from John Blakev's shop. Jellies, custards, blane manges and ices were unknown. Most meals were of porridge and blue milk. Children were sent to the mill long before they were 10, and often as young as 7, being carried to the mill in the early morning in their parents' arms. The hours were much longer than now. There were no 4 and 6 loom weavers then, and the average earnings for adults was about 12 or 14 shillings a week. There were then only two rows of houses at New Bridge. One near the river on the west side of the bridge, which carried the old clock, and the other on the east of the main road. As the district began to increase it became known as New Town. Robert Bradshaw kept a beer shop in the two old houses close to the Victoria Hotel, and afterwards built that place, and had the licence

transferred to it. Some of the residents were Robert Blakev, a shuttle maker, and father of Benny Blakey, Thomas Pickles, George Mitchell, Richard Stansfield and Richard Roberts. Richard Roberts was father of Thomas Roberts, of Robertsville, U.S.A., who founded the town of that name. He, also, had a son who ran some looms in the bottom room of the old building in Water Street. shown in the illustration as an old dandy shop. Another son, Richard Roberts, became a manufacturer in Nelson. Old Richard was very fond of sport. He, and his dog, and gun, were a trio seldom seen apart. I remember on one occasion when I was selling him some powder and shot, he thought I was not giving him sufficient over-weight. He was very indignant, and said rapidly, "Thou'll have to go to hell."

Parker Robinson had a garden adjoining the Victoria Hotel. The land on the other side was let chiefly for garden plots, and the houses now standing thereon were built by the Ancient Order of Foresters in 1851.

A well-known figure was Henry Harrison, better known as Harry-o' t'-Coilstay. His "staith" was near Hodge House, and there he resided with his family. The house has long been demolished. The land at New Bridge formerly belonged to the Farringtons, of Leyland, and was farmed by the tenants of Fleece Inn.

EXTRACTS FROM AN OLD RATE BOOK, DATED 1845.

RICHARD BERRY and Sons, as owners and occupiers, were rated for a mill with engine, engine house, boiler house, and yard at £95 17s. 0d.,

and at a later date, which is not given, for a new shed, £64-15s, 6d., and for a large new shed £158-16s, 0d.

George Cutler, of Parrock Cottage, was assessed at £1 14s. 0d. Parrock House, garden, barn, and farm was occupied by James Smith Hartley, valued at £68 11s. 0d. The corn mill occupied by Joseph Moon and Sons, £111.

Rushton Thorn. Owner, Every Clayton. This place appears repeatedly in the Court Rolls of the honour of Clitheroe. I have made reference to it elsewhere. It was tenanted by Robert Hargreaves. It is the old Sparrow Hawk: it mentions house, inn, and brewhouse, stable, spirit vaults, garden, potato field, wheat field, field above house, wood, house field, Rushton Thorn., near meadow, old barn in meadow, far meadow, field top of meadow, barn field. The value is £33 3s, 0d.

Owner, Ingham Walton. The George and Dragon. Occupant, Benjamin Moor. Inn. with brewhouse, garden, stable, and cart shed, £18 1s., with an allowance of 15s, 9d, for turnpike road.

Christopher Grimshaw, of the "Grange," for Grange field, £3 17s. 0d.

Lawn meadow, £4.5s. 0d., of the "Grange."

Many of these owners have a deduction for turnpike, which must mean for making a turnpike road. In the above there were 44 yds, 2 ft. to make.

"The Grange," Owned and occupied by Christopher Grimshaw. House, out-kitchen, lawn and garden, gig-house and out-chambers; value £16 17s. 6d.

Barrowford Mill, the old mill now in the Park. Owners, Smith's Exors: occupied by Henry Armistead. The description is, "Barrowford Mill, house, boiler house, warehouse, gasometer, mill dam, and goit: caul, £128-8s, 6d., less turnpike, 9s, 3d.

In 1845 David Stansfield had a stable and shed, and Thomas Holt a closser's shop in Sutcliffe buildings.

In 1845 Sutcliffe's mill, owned by Emmot Sutcliffe and brothers: tenant, John Barrowclough. Mill, with steam power, engine house, boiler house, warehouse, shed, yard, gasometer, £61 5s. 0d. This stood at the top of David Street, and was usually called Bogmoriles Mill.

Ingham Walton, for Bank House, £17 6s. 0d.

William Baldwin owned and occupied Hubby Causeway. House, garden, barn, mistal, pasture, holme, £42-7s. 6d., less for 8 roods of bye-road, 9s. 6d.

Church Street appears to have been formerly known as School Lane).

Fleece Inn. Owner, J. V. Farington; tenant, John Hartley. Inn and brewhouse, stable and loft, mistal and cart shed, and garden, £16 12s. 6d.

For West Hill Meadow, 2 Lower meadows, West Hill field and garden, £59 5s. 6d., with an allowance for making turnpike road and bye-road of £1 5s. 6d.

The main road is described as New Road, and Corlass Houses as New Row (12 houses).

James and William Baldwin are assessed for a house and shop and a wire shop at £11 12s. 0d., with a deduction for road, 6s. 11d. (This building stood on the site of the new M. and C. Bank.)

There were several beer shops kept by John Brown, John Gabbath and others.

Grimshaw and Bracewell owned and occupied Higherford Mill, with steam and water power engine, engine house, and boiler, water wheel and gasometer, cart shed and yard, £197 19s. 9d.

Nicholas Grimshaw was rated for North and South malt kiln and four cottages, £37.2s. 0d.

The Square had 20 cottages, a stable, butcher's shop, clog and shoe shop, " and a chamber occupied by Socialists."

Coal must have been got in many places in the Township, as several fields are described as Coalpit Field.

Amongst 13 assessments "Below Barr," the names of David Smalley, and Robert Blakey my grandfather appear, and also Henry Sutcliffe, as occupant of a "Temperance Hall" he had a little shop and sold "pop," lemonade, etc., and Jonas Edmondson for the Smith and Wright's shop, which stood at the Caul Top.

EDUCATION.

THE FIRST public school was held in the old Weslevan school, Higherford, which was built in 1834. The master for a time was Mr. Curadice. There were few in those days who were able to read and write, these matters being left to parsons, lawyers, and doctors. There were then some Dames' schools kept in private houses. One was kept by Mrs. Jane Duckworth, formerly Beanland; another was kept by a Miss Hartley in a little house adjoining the old Weslevan Chapel. She was the sister of John Hartley, who kept the Fleece Inn at that time. Another Dames' school was kept by Mrs. Mills in Jonathan Street. During the time of the American War, in 1861-3 Dole times, most of the men and women being out of work, a school was started in Higherford by James Clegg, and another for Lowerford by James Hargreaves, in the old Primitive Chapel. Many were taught then to read and write, who were quite unable to do so before. Most of this fuition, up to then, had been given in the Sunday schools. The Church day school was built in 1859. The first teacher was David Smalley, and the first school mistress Mrs. Holden, who was later assisted by her daughter Jane. The assistants were selected from the elder scholars. In 1884 it was considerably enlarged.

Many children were sent over to Roughlee school, the headmaster, Mr. Cliff, having a big reputation. Then a school, under a joint committee of Nonconformists, was started in the Congregational school. The first master of this school was John Fieldhouse. Then a school board was formed, and the education work was continued in the Congregational. Primitive Methodist, and Reedyford schools, and also at Blacko.

REMINISCENCES OF EDUCATION IN BARROWFORD AND ROUGHLEE.

ВУ

COUNCILLOR RD. HARGREAVES.

My earliest recollections of a day school in Parrowford are of a small cottage containing two rooms, one upstairs and the other downstairs, situated just off David Street. The house was below the street level, about three or four steps down. The floor was stone-flagged and was well sanded every morning. The furniture consisted of a spindled oak chair with iron rockers, occupied by the teacher at the fireside, three forms, which, along with the fireplace formed a square around which the children used to sit and repeat their A. B. C. lesson which was on a card hung over the fireplace.

The old lady who kept this school used to sit in her chair with spectacles on her nose, over the top of which she invariably looked, when looking round at the class. She had a long hazel stick in the corner by her side, which served as a pointer for the alphabet, and also as a rod of correction when any of us were unruly, she being able to reach all round the class with it. Our school fee was twopence a week.

The greatest diversion we had at this school was when a neer-do-weel brother of our teacher's, who lived with her, came home drunk during school hours, wanting to sponge on his sister for money, in order to get more drink. I think we rather appreciated this, as it sometimes ended in the school having to be closed for the afternoon, and so we got a holiday.

Apart from the drink, he was a very kindly disposed man, and we were not at all afraid of him.

The name of the brother was Thomas Hartley, and the sister, Alice, at that time pronounced "Ailce."

About this time a Church School was opened under David Smalley, who was parish clerk as well. He took the boys, and Mrs. Holden was the teacher for the girls.

ROUGHLEE SCHOOL.

A school was then built at Roughlee by two brothers William and James Roberts, and a brother-in-law named Ambrose Walton—and this went under the name of a "British" School. This family owned the mill at Narrowgates, also one at Thornevholme, and one at Roughlee, at which yarns were spun for their weaving sheds at Burnley. William Roberts lived at Thornevholme House in fine style as a country gentleman, keeping about 5 or 6 hunters, as well as a pack of hounds, with which they hunted the district from Roughlee to Barley, Newchurch, and the Sabden Valley.

When we heard the hounds we often ran away from school, and when we returned at night, hungry and tired, we well knew what would await us in the morning. The Schoolmaster, Mr. Cliffe, was a good teacher and a strict disciplinarian and the stick was laid on us pretty freely. He was followed by a younger man called Ball. The school fee was fourpence a week and we had to buy all our own books.

The school soon became very popular, and children were sent from far and near. They came from Barley. Newchurch, Wheatley Lane, Sandy Hole Farm, Whitehough, several other outlying farms, the Whithams from Thorneyholme, and the Armisteads from Dam Head.

In addition to these, there were several families from Roughlee village—the Greenwoods, James Fletcher, the Whithams, Hailey, and several others, including the late John and Stephen Wood, who both died in Barrowford.

From the Barrowford district about 40 scholars were attending at one time Fred Hartley, from Ridgaling: George Hartley, from Fulshaw: William and Bernard Sutcliffe, Royal Oak Cottages; Jonas Maud, West Pasture: Tom and Willie Goodchild, Higher Lock House: Albert Stansfield: Richard Nutter; Everitt and Sagar Nutter: Tom and Mark Hancock: John and Willie Strickland; William Henry Pollard (who was buried at Higherford Chapel a few years ago): William Henry Brown: Ezra Nutter: and a family named Dugdale, who removed from Roughlee, and still sent their children from Barrowford. They were called William, Robert and two sisters, Betty and Ellen. The late Cr. E. Butler along with his brother, Hindle and two

sisters, Elizabeth Ann and Sarah and the late Robert and Everitt Stansfield.

Two other families whom I should mention, who were identified with the school, and removed from Roughlee to Barrowford, were the late Ellis Fell of Fleece Inn, whose two sons, Edward and James, and two daughters, Margaret and Mary, and Richard Woodworth, of White Bear Inn, whose three sons, William, Robert and James, and their daughter, Jane, still attended this school.

I will finish this list with the only remaining two in Barrowford that I can remember— Councillor Henry Atkinson, of Thornhill, and myself.

Four boys attended who were later prominent in Burnley -Thomas Pickles, of Cairo Mills, inventor of the patent shuttle: Thomas and Mitchell Grey, the manufacturers: and James Greenwood, who came from Whitehough: the two latter becoming Mayors of Burnley.

We complain sometimes about compulsory education nowadays, and keep our children away from school on the smallest pretext, but there had to be no missing at this school, unless it was a case of serious sickness, and no allowance was made for weather. Wet or fine, wind, frost or snow, we were expected to be there.

Some years before the War, Councillors Atkinson, Butler and I took upon ourselves to organize a re-union of all the old scholars who attended in our time, and after great efforts, I think we got nearly all who were living at that time. With a friend or two we totalled just over 60. We had a splendid tea, and a good concert was arranged for us by James Armistead, of Brierfield and a few

friends. We had a good old time, and parted from each other with the best of good wishes for the future

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

Mrs. Mills used to keep a small dames school at the bottom of David Street. She used to put unruly pupils in the cellar. One time she forgot one of her prisoners until it had become dark, but the lad used his lungs with extra force, when she remembered him and give him his freedom. In the morning she found that her prisoner had not been altogether idle. He had demolished a couple of pasties and other toothsome dainties. She never used the cellar as a prison after this.

There were many cellar dwellings in those days.

EDUCATION.

The Church School was the first really public school. David Smalley was the first master. He was a rather strict disciplinarian and used to administer punishment by means of a stick (I have felt it many a time. A lad was occasionally sent out to find a suitable stick, from the bedges near by, and it was a proverb amongst the boys that the one who brought the stick was the first to feel its effect. An incident occurred in David's life which, at one time threatened to have a serious result. A lad of the name of Gray had spoilt his copy book. He was taken to the desk and thrashed before the whole school. He was soon after taken ill and died. A Coroner's inquest was held in the Fleece Inn, and the schoolmaster was brought before the jury. He was committed to the Liverpool Assizes. The Rev. S. Smith, the Vicar, and other local gentry appeared for him. Some of the lads of the school had to give evidence, but ultimately Smalley was acquitted.—B.F.

One of David Smalley's old scholars expresses the liberties taken by his pupils in the following lines:—

In summer time when days were long.
And Flora filled the hedges;
O'er Noggarth top and U'dderstone.
And then down by the Ridges,
We wandered long through fields so gay.
Unmindful of all schooling,
We'd wade and fish from morn till night.

The following doggered composed by his pupils bears testimony to his ability and discipline:—

We had no school-board ruling.

David Smalley is a good man, He learns his scholars all he can, Reading, writing, and 'rithmetic, But he never forgets to use the stick.

At one time nick-names were very common in Barrowford, and some persons were known only by their nick-names.

I remember a man once coming into our shop and telling my father that "Billy Red Nob" had sent him for something. My father mildly rebuked him for speaking so disrespectfully of his employer, but the man said "I do not know what his right name is."

John Ellens was a hard-working market gardener and also a lamp-lighter, but he was better known by the name of "Dolly." Being in want of some assistance in picking his gooseberries he went to the old Independent School to ask for some boys to help him. The Master John Fieldhouse—called out to those boys who knew John Ellens to hold up their hands, but only one hand went up. He then said, "All who know 'Dolly' hold up their hands," and

immediately every hand in the class went up. What would our modern Directors of Education say if such a request were made to-day?

When boys were picking gooseberries for James Brotherton, he used to go round to see if every boy was whistling, for he knew that no boy could whistle and chew gooseberries at the same time.

These were great days for pilfering fruit. We called it "swining." I was a sharer with others in some exciting and not altogether pleasant experiences of this kind.

MRS. HOLDEN.

"Old Mrs. Holden." as she was affectionately called, was the first female teacher at the Church School, where she was assisted by her daughter, Jane.

She taught me and many of my contemporaries "pot hooks and ladles and A.B.C.'s." Long after she had left the Church School she came to stay with my Aunts Emma and Mary Ann Blakey. Showing half-a-crown to an old scholar in Mrs. Joshua Kendall, she said "See! Elizabeth Duckworth has given me this. She said, 'Old Mistress, I should never have learnt to sew but for you, and I have had 47 children.'"

I am pleased to be able to say that her last years were spent peacefully at Blackpool. She died in 1886, in her 31st year, and is interred at Barrowford Church.

THE PUBLIC-HOUSES ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF LAST CENTURY.

THERE were then three fully-licensed houses and five beer-shops, but three of these were closed by Act of Parliament in 1867, one being Gabbatt's,



MRS. HOLDEN.

opposite the "Gaumless," and the Band Tavern at the bottom of David Street, whilst another was in the Old Row, and earlier still there was one in Halstead Lane.

Amongst the names of beershop-keepers we find John Bailey, Isaac Berry, Joseph Brown, John Clark and R. Brotherton.

They were very little patronised by females in those days.

SANITATION ABOUT 4850.

THERE was practically none. All through the village there were huge refuse heaps, and ash middens, containing also putrid fish, entrails of sheep and cows from the butchers' shops, heads, wings and entrails of fowls.

BARROWFORD ABOUT 1840 TO 1850.

OLD BRYAN HODGSON had the Mire Hole Farm, with field and meadows, and old cow lane, where the Lower Clough Mills now stand.

Around the Bogmoorisles in Halstead Lane were green fields and meadows, and the lane was rough and narrow, with a beer-shop kept by "Terrylog."

In those days it was porridge two or three times a day, with clogs and fustian on Sundays.

Pianos and sofas were unknown amongst working people—there were no four loom weavers, and they had to pay for gas, breaking oil bottles and brushes, cleaning, healds, etc.

John Veevers and Heaton Butterfield, shoemakers, worked for Thomas Butterfield, and were both married. They had sometimes to work until 12 o'clock on Saturday nights to finish work for Sunday. The wage was 12s. a week.

Heaton Butterfield was a a great practical joker, and used to tell with glee how he ate Veevers' dinner which his wife had brought.

In 1849 there was no township of the name of Nelson. The station was in Little Marsden, and it was to serve the villages of Marsden, Bradley and Barrowford-Barrowford being the largest. The station was given the name of "Nelson for Marsden," the latter name being ultimately dropped. From the position of the Old Nelson Inn we may infer that it was intended specially to cater for travellers from Barrowford.

LOVERS OF 60 YEARS AGO.

AN ELDERLY couple decided to be married at Wheatley. They were walking, and when between Grevstiles and the Clough, Jam said, "How much brass hes ta i' all t' world?" She said, "I've just 4s. 8d." "Well," he said, "Tve just short of two pounds, an' I move we put it together an' start equal. "She said I'll gi' thee mine now." She handed to him two 2s. pieces, a sixpence, and 2d. Thus they started level and lived happily ever after.

MILK IN THE MIDDLE OF LAST CENTURY.

FIFTY years ago all the children had to fetch the milk from the various farms in the neighbourhood; now it is brought to the door in elaborate milk thoats, in neatly polished milk kits, which is a great public convenience. These may seem trifling matters to-day, but they are changes which have told on the social condition of the people. Try to imagine for one moment, the little ones having to rise early and trudge away to Lower Laithe, Fulshaw, Pasture, Ridge Farm, Water Meetings, Park Hill, Clough Farm, Mire Hole, and Parrock.

and this task had to be performed every day and at all seasons of the year. This may give the present generation some idea of the boon which is conferred upon them by having this good and wholesome article brought to their doors. John Bolton, of the "Hubby," used to fetch six quarts of good blue milk daily from the Laund at ½d. per quart. In Barrowford at the present time there are 32 registered milk purveyors.

COUNCILLOR ROBERT HARGREAVES AND BLUE MILK.

When a boy Robert Hargreaves had to fetch a gallon of blue milk every day from Jonas Maud's at the Pasture. He carried it in what was called a back tin." On one occasion he arrived at the farm before the occupants had got up. When it was suggested that they should rise earlier, the farmer said: "Nah, we're noon bahn to burn can'les to let thee ha' milk at a hop'ny a quart."

PORRIDGE IN THE LAST CENTURY.

This was the staple food, oatmeal and blue milk, and it was not despised. One old lady made it for her big family without salt, thinking they would not be hungry so soon, and also that they would not eat as much. A large manufacturer said they had porridge twenty times a week, with a slight variation for Sunday dinner. The number of big healthy men and women brought up on this diet was a testimony to its healthfulness and sustaining power.

A LONG DAY TRIP.

In the early years of last century several villagers heard of a trip from Hebden Bridge to Hull. This

was before the opening of the local railway. The trip started from Hebden Bridge at five in the morning. These people set off at midnight, walked to Hebden Bridge, then rode to Hull, and walked about the town. On returning they reached Hebden Bridge late at night, and at once set off to walk back to Barrowford. In those days if a man wished to see anything he had to walk to it.

MUSICAL ENTERPRISE IN THE PAST.

THERE have been some very fair bands in Barrowford. The Reed Band existed between the years of about 1840-50. Some of the names were, Harry Harrison, who played the cornet, others were John Brown, who kept the band tayern, John and Steve Watson, Tom Bannister and "Jack Devn." A little later than this the village had two bands. A brass band and a drum and flute band. One Christmas, they were both out playing when they came in contact with each other, between the "Gaumless" and Berry's shed, which resulted in a contest of strength. The two bands formed in order in the middle of the road. The players of each band played with all their might, and the drummers beat their drums with all the sirength they could muster. The drummer of the little band turned his drum sticks and beat the drum with the heavy ends. and just about the finish he struck the end in. The flute band came out victorious, having made the biggest noise. A very good string band existed about this time. One fine evening they marched through the village playing lively airs. The violincellos being strung from the shoulders of the players. At one time the brass band played for dancing regularly in a space of ground besides the old mill now adjoining the park.

"JACK DEYN" AND "TOM BAN."

ABOUT 1850 two well-known characters were John Dean and Thomas Bannister, better known as "Jack Devn" and "Tom Ban." Both were members of the old Barrowford brass band, which was about then in its prime. Tom and Jack were regular jokers. It was Jack that at one of the Clitheroe elections, when the band had been engaged by one of the two political parties and was playing through the streets, persuaded someone to knock his drum head in, and then went to one of the committee, and demanded a new one, and got one too, although the old one was well-nigh worn out. Jack went to live at Burnley and Tom to Great Harwood: but for a great many years after they came to their native place. Jack with his one-keyed flute, and Tom with his sement, an instrument in the form of a serpent with brass keys, now seldom seen, except at a museum of musical instruments. I remember hearing and seeing them playing at Navlor Robinson's in David Street, about 1870.

They were always welcome at the houses of the old Barrowforders. During one of their rounds at Christmastide they called at the house of a niece of Jack's, the house besides the "Fleece Inn," which is a small triangular building. Tom greeted his niece with the remark, "Well, an aah lang 'es tu lived i' this smoothin' iron?"

On another occasion they had been playing at the house of two maiden sisters who kept a grocer's shop in Church Street, near the Congregational School, and as a reward for their playing they received the smallest silver coin. They returned it with the remark, that "they might just be able to pull through without it."

One Christmas tide they went to Colne, and in the Cloth Hell there was a Wax-work Exhibition. As



they went through they noticed a space between two of the figures. Jack quickly stepped into the breach and, with form erect, he stood still and stately, like a statue. Tom at once took in the joke and stood back to watch the effect. In a short time two young ladies came round viewing the figures, and stood before Jack with the flute in his hand. They looked first at the figure and then at each other, and then exchanged remarks about the life-like appearance of the object before them. Then the figure winked; the two ladies screamed and made for the door. One of them well-nigh fainted. The proprietor came to see what was the matter. When the joke was a plained to him he enjoyed it immensely.

TOOTH PULLING.

IN THE old days the only person drawing teeth in Barrowford was old Robert Bannister, who lived besides the "Gaumless." When a boy, Joseph Dyson, went there to have a tooth extracted. Bannister said, "Sit on the floor." He got his head between his legs, produced a fearsome instrument and, after a strenuous and painful struggle, the tooth was extracted. The usual charge was two-pence, but the dentist said, "I think I have hurt thee, lad, tha can have th' twopence back."

He always wrapped a red handkerchief round the tool used. His patients had to sit on the floor, or stand, according to the position of the tooth. In obstinate cases he got the patient's head between his legs.

I remember hearing a mechanic at Barrow-clough's tell about knocking out a tooth with hammer and cold chisel.

Illustrated on page 108 are his instruments and the serpent carefully preserved by his grandchildren. A musical serpent similar to this has been

sold in America for £300.

The Bannisters were very musical, especially "Thornton," who had ten children, seven of them boys, each named after some celebrity in the musical world. They were:—Handel Orridge, Haydn Novello, Julian Mozart, Mendelssohn Skelton, Robert Rossini, Beethoven Reeves Best Spark, Irvine Verdi William Fell.

ORGAN BUILDERS AND TUNERS.

ABRAM HOLT was the only piano *uner in the whole of the district from about 1830 to 1850. He tuned at Carr Hall, and his district included Haggate. Pianos were few and far between in those days. He built the first church organ, which was afterwards presented to the Primitive Methodists. He also assisted Christopher Grimshaw in building the Wesleyan organ, which is still in use.

He was succeeded as a tuner by Richard Brown, a bachelor and a man of fine character and disposition who, owing to his being a tea dealer, was vulgarly alluded to as "Dicky Taa."

A DRASTIC CURE.

EVEN IN the middle of last century over indulgence in strong drink caused much trouble and distress. A man who, for long years, had spent in drink what should have provided for his family, exasperated his sons, who were growing up, to such an extent, that they dragged him out of bed almost naked, and were taking him to the Gaumless trough to put him in, when a neighbour interfered, and probably saved the man's life. But the experience had a salutary effect on him, and he was never so bad again.

HARD TIMES.

A BOY in Church Street, by hard saving, had managed to accumulate what was to him the enormous sum of 9s. 3d. But the good mother had to take this to provide bread for her starving children.

A JOURNEYMAN shoemaker working very long hours, and sometimes into Sunday, in order to finish a pair of boots had a wage of 12s, a week, and on this he married and set up house-keeping.

A CHEAP BED.

IN THE 48th and early 19th centuries, Press Beds were very popular, when living rooms were scarce, and limited in size. The Press Beds were let down at night, and were very comfortable. In the morning they were folded up and appeared just like a wardrobe. I have heard of one which was 6ft, high, 4ft, 4in, wide, and 2ft, to the back. The ends and doors were 1\in, thick, the panels and back boards \(\frac{1}{2}\)in. The wood cost 14s, 1d., the cost of making was 5s, 5d., the total cost of a very elaborate and good job being only 19s, 6d. This was in 1809. The price to-day would be from £10 to £14.

A BARROWFORD CHRISTENING IN THE OLD DAYS.

AUGUST 25th, 1811. Christening Fee, 6d. Praying for, 6d. Rum, 8d. Total, 1s. 8d.

THE AMALGAMATION STRUGGLE.

Nelson having become incorporated in 1890, was growing very rapidly, and had far outgrown Barrowford, which might almost be described as its parent, having sent two energetic joiners, namely, Holland and Whitehead, who were the originators of the room and power system in this district. This system has been the main artery of Nelson's commercial life, enabling aspiring business men to engage in the cotton trade with a limited amount of

capital.

In 1890 young Nelson put forth the suggestion that it would be for their mutual benefit if the younger were to absorb the elder. She took very energetic measures -too energetic, perhaps, as the sequel proved to accomplish the union, but the old village proved to be extremely shy, and showed no disposition to accept young Nelson's tempting offer of a 12 years' differential rate of 1s. 6d. in the £. When she sought Parliamentary powers to compel the union, the opposition, led by the village elders, became very pronounced. An enquiry was held before a committee in the House of Commons. The enquiry lasted several days. During the week-end both parties returned home. The village elders got a crowded meeting together and feeling became fanned to white heat. The new Vicar, the Rev. A. F. Studdy Studdy, occupied the chair, platform of the Congregational school was filled with the party opposing the amalgamation. Some of the villagers favourable to amalgamation were present, but they had difficulty in getting a hearing. One young man Henry Atkinson get on the platform to speak in its favour. He was received with hootings which almost lifted the roof. During a momentary lull, he was able to say, "I am going to speak, and you will have to hear me or I shall stand here until the morning." Ultimately a fair hearing was given to him. Reporters were at the meeting, and newspapers containing a full report were sent to the chairman and officials of the House of Commons committee. The Chairman, at the resumed enquiry, yery soon announced that these applications were usually made by boroughs which had grown around the lesser area, but in this case, the borough only touched Barrowford at one point, and that being the case, and in face of the opposition shown in the town's meeting, the committee could not do otherwise than recommend a refusal of Xelson's application to include Barrowford in its municipal area. When the triumphant Barrowford representatives returned they were met at the station with a waggonette, and were drawn like conquering heroes to the ground besides the White Bear Inn. where an open-air meeting was held. The representatives were D. Nutter, R. H. Wiseman, F. Bracewell, P. Dugdale and Jesse Blakey.

In those days I was a very strong antiamalgamator, being one of the witnesses at the House of Commons enquiry, and made my first public speech from that waggonette. I little thought that the time would come when, for ten years, I should be a member of the Nelson Town Council.

Forty years have fied since these stirring events happened, when the village was divided not into Liberals and Tories—but amalgamators and non-amalgamators. Nearly all the prominent participators in that strenuous fight are no longer here, and one wonders whether, if Nelson were to renew her proposals with more wisdom and tact, as to whether the result might not be different. The village had been under the rule of Burnley Rural Sanitary Authority, but a Local Board was formed which had its first meeting in 1892.

THE FORMATION OF THE LOCAL BOARD.

A MEMORIAL from the Overseers of the Township of Barrowford Booth was presented to the Lanca-



shire County Council on the 7th of May, 1891, praying that the township then forming part of the Rural Sanitary District of the Burnley Union might be converted into an Urban District.

An enquiry was held by the County Council on October 7th, 1891, at the Liberal Club, Barrowford, when the scheme was opposed by Newbridge and Blacko. On the 5th November, 1891, the County Council made an order constituting the Township of Barrowford with the exception of Blacko) a Local Government District. The part of the Order describing the boundary reads as follows:-" That a new Local Government District shall be formed consisting of so much of the township of Barrowford Booth as lies to the South of a line drawn from the point where the Township boundary crosses the Roughlee water, then following along the centre of the said stream and Barrowford Beck, to a point 25 vards or thereabouts North of the Weir, called "Grimshaw Weir," then along a fence on the Northerly side of Grimshaw Wood, crossing the Gisburne Road, and following the fence immediately on the South side of "Stonedge View," to the North-Easterly boundary of Crow Tree Farm, then in an Easterly direction following the North-Easterly boundaries of Middleton and Withy Croft Farm to Mitton Houses, thence along the South side of the road, then to the junction of Barnoldswick and Colne Roads, thence along the Easterly side of the last-mentioned road, and in a Southerly direction to the boundary of the Township where it crosses the said Colne Road." The election was held on August 5th, 1892.

MEMBERS AND OFFICIALS OF THE FIRST BARROWFORD LOCAL BOARD, 1892.

The names are, from left to right: -

Back row.—J. C. Waddington, Clerk: James Dugdale, R. H. Wiseman, James Bracewell, Thomas Faraday.

Second row.—John Hartley, Daniel Nutter, James Baldwin, Martin England, and Dr. Pim, Medical Officer.

Front row. -John Emmett, J. C. Howson Craven Bank, and J. Whittingham, clerk to Mr. Waddington.

All the nine members have now passed away.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

THE LOCAL government had for long been in the hands of the Burnley Board of Guardians, under the style of the Rural Sanitary Authority, but in 1888 they appointed a Parochial Committee. At this time the Overseers were Thomas Bracewell and Daniel Nutter.

The first School Board election took place in 1874. The local Board was formed in 1891, the first election taking place in 1892.

The Council school was built in 1896, at a cost of £9,000.

When the Local Board was formed, six acres of Barrowford, across the river, on the left bank of Pendle Water, and connected with the right bank by a ford, were added to Nelson.

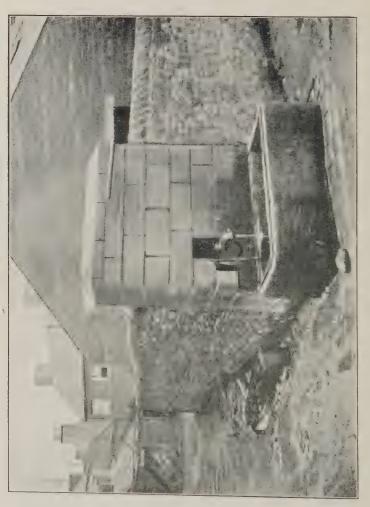
VI.

BARROWFORD ITS CLIMATE AND MINERAL SPRINGS.

This part of the country is damper than many other parts, and this is given as one of the reasons for its manufacturing supremacy. The westerly winds from the sea are warmer and damper than those from the east, which come from over the land. Another advantage which we possess is its small range of temperature. Ernest Evans, a Burnley scientist, says that "Barrowford, because of its mineral spring Gaumless might have become famous as a Spa had it not been for its industries, as the district is prettier than that of many Continental Spas. Its stream, Pendle Water, as its name implies, rises on Pendle, joins the Colne Water at the Water Meetings, and then the Calder below Burnley, and together they run into the Ribble." Mr. Evans also says that "the Lancashire valleys are some of the most perfect in the United Kingdom, and the valley of Barrowford before it was industrialised must have been amongst the prettiest."

There is a mineral spring at Greystone House, a mile or two outside the Barrowford boundary. An analysis is to this effect: "This is an Alkaline Water due to the presence of the carbonates of lime, potasi, soda and magnesia."

"It smells strongly of sulphuretted hydrogen, and may be classed as a sulphur water. The low amount of albumenoid ammonia points to its freedom from organic contamination."



THE OLD WELLS AND SPOUTS.

Before about 1870, when Nelson Corporation brought water into the village, this vital necessity was met from wells, with which a large number of houses were supplied. There were also spouts in the Pinfold, Higherford: Park Hill; Bogmorisles, at the bottom of Halstead Lane: one near Bank Hall; two in Church Street: and one going down to Mire Hole which had a big reputation: Gaumless; Berry's spout in Old Row: and there was a public pump at the entrance to Lee Street, and spouts at many other places.

For purposes other than drinking there were many openings and steps down into the river. In times of drought there were often queues at the spouts.

I have a lively recollection of aching arms caused by carrying water from the Gaumless and Park Hill.

What a blessing it is to have a plentiful supply of good water brought inside our houses, and how little we think of it.

THE GAUMLESS TROUGH.

In the year 1847 on the 16th day of August, there was a great meeting of the Clans in Barrowford to be parties and witnesses to an agreement, and to bear and pay their share in the bringing of the water in pipes from West Hill to the Gaumless Trough.

Oddie Sutcliffe, yeoman of Barrowford, of the first part: Henry Armistead, of Barrowford, cotton spinner, of the second part: and Christopher Grimshaw of the same place, gentleman; William Baldwin of the same place, wire worker; John Hartley, of Fulshaw, near Barrowford, yeoman;

Frederick Hartley, of Wheatley Carr, near Barrowford, yeoman: Reuben Hartley, of Colne, in the County of Lancaster, gentleman; Jane Hartley, of Fulshaw, aforesaid, spinster: Thomas Veevers, of Barrowford, joiner: Ambrose Wilkinson of the same place, shoemaker: Thomas Hargreaves, Park Hill, Barrowford, aforesaid, gentleman; Harriet Grimshaw, of Barrowford, spinster: James Armistead, of the same place, blacksmith: William Nutter, of the same place, butcher: Thomas Pollard of the same place, weaver: Robert Bannister, of the same place, weaver: and William Fish, of the same place, weaver: which the said Thomas Pollard, Robert Bannister and William Fish are the Trustees of certain dwelling houses and premises situate in Barrowford, belonging a Society in Barrowford, called the Independent Order of Oddfellows of the Manchester Unity; James Hargreaves, of Laudo, near Barrowford, aforesaid, gentleman: Anne Lacey, of Todmorden, of the said County, spinster: John Sagar, of Lomeshaw, within Marsden in the said County, wool comber: Martin Smith, of Nethereys, near Colne, aforesaid, gentleman; and all other persons who shall thereafter become parties to these presents of the third part.

Whereas the said Oddie Sutcliffe is the owner of a dwelling house and premises, situate at the lower end of Barrowford aforesaid, who hath devised the same for a term of years to the said Henry Armistead, being making repairs and improvements in and upon the said dwelling house and premises, for the occupation of himself and his family, and, there being a scarcity of water on such premises, and also on the adjoining dwelling house and premises, and the said Henry Armistead, having raised a considerable stream of water, by sinking for the same, it hath been agreed by the said

Oddie Sutcliffe and Henry Armistead, at the request of parties hereto of the third part, that such water after supplying the dwelling house and premises of the said Oddie Sutcliffe and Henry Armistead respectively, shall be possessed and enjoyed by the parties hereto of the third part, and their tenants, they being respectively owners of dwelling houses and premises adjoining, or in the immediate neighbourhood, and such persons as shall hereafter come in and sign these presents, as and upon the terms and conditions hereafter mentioned.

Now this agreement witnesseth, that in consideration of the sum of tive shillings apiece to each of them, the said Oddie Sutcliffe and Henry Armistead respectively, paid by the parties hereto of the third part, they, the said Oddie Sutcliffe and Henry Armstead, joining herevi of the said Oddie Sutcliffe, testified by the signing of these presents, and only concurring herein for the term of his lease, do hereby for themselves, their several respective heirs, executors administrators and assigns, promise and agree, and such other persons as may hereinafter sign these presents, shall and may open trenches, and lay pipes for conducting the said water, or such parts thereof as shall not be required by the said Henry Armistead and Oddie Sutcliffe, their heirs, executors and administrators and assigns and the future owners and occupiers of the dwelling houses, now in the respective occupation, for conducting such water from the place where it rises to a place called the Bull Stake in Barrowford, aforesaid, on the side of the turnpike road leading from Burnley through Barrowford aforesaid, to Gisburn in the County of York: where the same shall come out in a spout and shall be hereafter quietly and peaceably

enjoyed by the parties hereto of the third part, their heirs and assigns, and their tenants and such other persons as shall hereafter become parties to these presents, and their tenant, the same parties hereto of the third part, keeping the said trenches and the pipes in good and proper repair and paying all charges which may be incurred.

In case such water shall fail to flow and rise, as at present it is accustomed to do, by reason of the place from which it rises, getting out of repair or from any other cause whatever, then it shall be lawful for the said parties hereto of the third part. or any of them, their or any of their heirs or assigns, to repair the same, without being liable to any action of trespass or other proceeding for so doing, as little damage thereby as may be; and the said Oddie Sutcliffe being the owner of certain cottage property at the lower end of Barrowford, aforesaid, it is hereby agreed that the tenants of the same shall for ever have a right to fetch water from the said spout, at the Bull Stakes on keeping the same in repair, and it is further agreed by and between the said parties hereto, that the parties hereto of the third part, shall contribute rateably and proportionately according to the value of their respective dwelling houses and premises, situate in the lower end of Barrowford, aforesaid, towards the expense of the pipes, which may be required. the opening of the trench for laying the same, and all other expenses which may be necessarily incurred in conducting the said water to Bull Stake. aforesaid, in keeping and upholding for ever the same hereafter in good repair, and it is hereby further agreed, that in case any person or persons shall fetch water from the said spout to be fixed at Bull Stake, aforesaid, except the parties of the third part, their heirs or assigns, their respective tenants, and such other persons as shall hereafter become parties to these presents and contribute towards the same, shall be prosecuted as wilful tresspassers or such other proceedings may be taken against them as may be deemed necessary.

As witness the hands of the parties, the day and year first herein before written."
Signed by the said Oddie
Sutcliffe and Henry
Armistead in the presence
of Thomas Wiseman.

His mark.
Oddie X Sutcliffe
Henry Armistead

The solicitor drawing up this agreement was Reuben Hartley, of Colne. From the name Bull Stake we may reasonably infer that the site had been used for the baiting of bulls. When the trough and its supply were in need of repairs certain persons would go round to collect for the cost of the repairs. Amongst others we find the names of John Lee, Daniel Nutter and Thomas Foulds.

The local butchers used to sharpen their knives here, and the sides became badly worn in consequence, so iron plates were fixed to prevent this being done.

The old trough was purchased by J. H. Foulds, of

Blacko, and is doing good service still.

The house referred to as belonging to Oddie Sutcliffe is Bank Hall, and the Oddfellows houses probably the three cottages adjoining.

The Gaumless did splendid service for a great many years. What great "slatting" matches we boys used to have, and I have heard of people being immersed in it.

WATER.

ON THE 27th July, 1860, under the "Joint Stock Company's Act," the Nelson Gas Company, Ltd., obtained a Certificate of Incorporation for the purpose of manufacture and sale of gas, and of acquiring by purchase, lease or otherwise, such lands, rights of water and other easements, for the purpose of supplying water to a limited area, but not including Barrowford.

In 1866 the Nelson Local Board took over the above undertaking, and were granted powers to construct the Walverden and Waids House Reservoirs; and were enabled to extend their mains into the Barrowford area.

A 4in, diameter pipe was laid from the Centre of Nelson as far as the Fleece Inn. Barrowford, and a 3in, pipe was carried forward to the Higherford Wesleyan Chapel.

In 1871, the proprietors of the old brewery Hartley and Bell-laid at their own expense, a pipe from the public main at the Fleece Inn along Church Street to the brewery.

In 1886, owing to the abnormal growth of population and of the requirements of industry, an Act of Parliament was obtained giving powers for the impounding of water in the Pendle Valley area (Ogden and Blackmoss), and for the construction of a service reservoir at, or near Pasture Head, in the Barrowford area.

The following year, 1887, was exceptionally droughty, and with the large increase of consumption of water in the rapidly developing district, Coldwell Reservoir was drained almost dry, and it was found necessary to adopt a temporary measure of piping water from the stream at Water Meetings, above Higherford, by means of a 4in, diameter pipe

WATER. 125

for the supply of Barrowford, thus affording an emergency supply to this side of the area of distribution at the time when only three days reserve remained in the Coldwell Reservoir.

Although this water was of a much softer nature than that from Coldwell, it was found to be unsuitable for domestic purposes, and with the coming of the rainy season the relief pipe was removed between Water Meetings and Higherford and relaid from Higherford, along the Gisburn Road, towards Blacko.

Mong with the development of the Pendle Valley Reservoirs came a new trunk main direct from the Ogden Storage Reservoir, and through Barrowford to Nelson, thus affording a duplicate supply to the town of Barrowford by means of which either Ogden or Coldwell water could be given.

It was not, however, until 1912 that the Ogden water was filtered by means of the plant at Barley, and not until a year ago that the local service reservoir at Pasture Head was constructed and brought into use.

Owing to engineering difficulties, this Reservoir was not placed at the position originally specified, that is, alongside the road leading from Roughlee to Barrowford, but was erected at Ridgaling, on the South side of the old bridle road between Pasture Head and Noggarth Head, at a more commanding altitude than the site originally chosen.

Barrowford is, therefore, in the happy position of having a copious supply of filtered water gathered from the neighbouring moorlands and stored ready for use in a locally-placed reservoir, constructed on the most modern and scientifically hygienic principles.

PARK HILL SPOUT.

PARK HILL was always held to be very pure water, but on one of the pools of the canal being emptied, the flow stopped, the inference being that the water was not spring water, but came from the canal.

There is a well at Spring Grove, just above the Spout, and this water was sent for analysis by Mr. Baldwick, the occupant, and the analyst's report (who knew nothing of its source, was that it was canal water.

Three houses in Ford Street are still supplied by the old Bogmoriles water, which some prefer to Nelson water.

A "GAUMLESS" GRANDMOTHER.

OLD MRS. BANNISTER, whose family lived so long near the "Gaumless," had a little granddaughter. Now this little girl had another grandmother. On one occasion, the little girl was asked which grandmother she had been to see. The reply was "My gaumless grandmother."

PENDLE WATER

Pendle Water is described by Harrison, Chaplain to Lord Cobham in the 16th century, as "Pidle Brooke, that runneth by Newchurch-in-the-Pidle."

GAUMLESS WATER.

With wondrous waters we're replete, And water ærated, But gaumless water them will beat, Or this is wrongly stated. How it doth cool when hot in love,

How great its power of healing:
And those whom cupid cannot move,
It might draw out their feeling.

Let not sciatic patients sigh,
There's hope for the sciatic;
With faith and patience this apply,
If tortured with rheumatic.

For outward and for inward pains, 'Tis handy and most willing; 'Tis also good for window panes, When these are wanting swilling.

For rheum or humour, or the gout,
Distemper or a tumour;
This is the thing to draw them out,
And put folks in good humour.

It soothes the nerves and cools the blood,
In ice 'tis nice to suck it;
For scolding wives 'tis also good,
Thrown on them from a bucket.

'Tis not amiss for wife or miss,
'Tis safe to give to babies;
So long as people drink of this,
They need not dread the rabies.

When horses come to drink at first,
They seem to rather doubt it;
E'er long they'll freely quench their thirst,
Nor happy be without it.

Its smell tempts not, some people think, But let them keep on thinking; If tipplers nothing else would drink, 'Tis certain cure for drinking.

When health has gone again we may,
With iron tonics win it;
It is not irony to say
That this has iron in it.

Or if a surfeit causes pain,
Spasmodic or long lasting;
Drink freely, drink, and drink again,
And try a course of fasting.

'Twill regulate with proper use, Excessive fat or leanness; And if he's not amphibious, 'Twill cure a man of meanness.

Let not the reckless speed their reck.

But give them a reversion;

'Tis handy to give them a check,

By giving an immersion.

When colic spoils all taste for mirth,
Apply it warm with towels;
'Tis from the bowels of the earth,
And therefore good for bowels.

When fits of gaumlessness attack A gaumless son or daughter; A hose to gaumless spout attach. And trust in gaumless water.

When people find this is the sort,
For gaumlessness they'll blame us;
Our town may be a health resort,
And gaumless water famous.

A. VEEVERS.

ROYAL MEMORIAL WATER FOUNTAIN. THE NEW "GAUMLESS."

THE FOUNTAIN is executed in light grey Scotch granite, standing about 6ft. 6in. high. On the side facing the footpath, worked out of the solid rock, is a drinking fountain, which is formed by a circular recess with protecting circular water bowl, with rounded edges diminishing back to the solid or upright face, and with drinking cups and chains

in white metal. On the side facing the roadway is arranged a large, substantial horse trough, about 6ft. long, with supply and outlet attachments, providing an automatic and constant flow of water. Under the horse trough, on the ground level, is a dog trough, which is supplied with water from the drinking fountain, the overflow of which is arranged to pass through it. On the fountain is the following inscription, cut in granite:

"Erected in commemoration of the Coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary, A.D., 1911. The site was presented by John Holt, Esq., Barrowford. This fountain was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. C. Atkinson, Barrowford."

THE GAS SUPPLY.

When lamps superseded tallow candles, this was looked on as a great advance. When gas began to be made and used for the lighting of the mills, it was looked upon as a great mark of progress. The making of his own gas for lighting his shop was an evidence of the enterprise of David Stansfield. The Nelson Gas Company first brought gas to Barrowford in 1863. I think I was first to use incandescent mantles in Barrowford. They cost nearly 3s, each, and gave a very poor light.

ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO BARROWFORD. FIRST CAR.

"Rosehill," in Carr Hall Road, was the first house to be supplied with electricity, this being in September, 1906. The Empire Picture Theatre, Newbridge, was supplied in January, 1914, this supply being taken from the tramway overhead wires, but the first supply to this part of



Barrowford, from the lighting mains, was to Holden Brothers, Holmefield Mills. This was in March, 1915.

The photograph of the "First Tram to Higherford "gives the date of that event, August 8th, 1903.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

- 20th Aug., 1892. First meeting of newly-constructed Barrowford Local Board. Nine members present. Robert H. Wiseman appointed chairman.
- 29th Sept., 1892. Jas. C. Waddington appointed Clerk, at £20 per annum.
- 3rd Nov., 1892.—Dr. Pim appointed Medical Officer of Health, at £10 per annum.
- 3rd Nov., 1892.--J. Howsin, Craven Bank, appointed Treasurer.
- 3rd Nov., 1892. -Mr. Crumblehulme appointed Surveyor, Nuisance Inspector and Collector, at £60 per annum.
- 21st Feb., 1893.—District Rate levied, at 1s. in the £. 11th July, 1893.—District Rate levied, at 1s. 8d. in the £.
- 27th Mar., 1894.—Wm. W. Cant appointed Inspector of Nuisances and Collector, at £52.
- 25th Apr., 1894.—John T. Landless appointed Surveyor, at £25 per annum.
- 6th Sept., 1894. -District Rate levied, at 1s. 4d. in the £.
- 18th Sept., 1894.—Application to L.G.B. for borrowing powers for the following works: -£8,500, sewers and sewage disposal; £500, land, stables and vard.
- 3rd Dec., 1894.—First meeting of the new Urban District Council.

18th June, 1895. -District Rate, 1s. 8d. in the £.

15th June, 1897. District Rate, 1s. 8d. in the £.

4th Feb., 1897.—Edwin Butler appointed Nuisance Inspector and Collector at £52 per annum.

16th June, 1898. District Rate, 1s. 10d. in the £.

42th June, 1899.—Emanuel T. Preston appointed Nuisance Inspector and Collector, at £52 per annum.

20th July, 1899.—District Rate, 2s. in the £.

15th May, 1900. District Rate, 2s 2d. in the £.

14th May, 1901. Salary of Clerk increased from £20 to £30.

29th May, 1901. District Rate, 2s. 8d. in the £.

10th June, 1902. District Rate, 3s. in the £.

12th May, 1903. Agreement with Nelson for working tramways, sealed.

28th May, 1903. District rate, 2s. 10d. in the £.

19th Apr., 1904. District Rate, 2s. 10d. in the £.

18th Apr., 1905. District Rate, 2s. fod. in the £.

20th June, 1905. Formation of a Higher Education Committee (9 members). A. T. Chandler appointed Clerk, at £5 per annum.

8th Aug., 1905. Three acres 2 roods at Charles Farm, to be laid out as recreation ground.

8th May, 1906.—District Rate, 2s. 10d. in £.

2nd Oct., 1906. A. T. Chandler resigned as Collector; E. T. Preston appointed, at £22. A. T. Chandler's salary as Clerk increased to £95 per annum.

12th Feb., 1907. Salary of A. T. C., as Secretary to

H.E. Committee, increased to £10.

12th March, 1907. M.O.H.'s salary increased to £30.

16th Apr., 1907. District Rate, 2s. 10d. in the £.

27th May, 1908. District Rate, 3s. 4d. in the £.

26th May, 1909. District Rate, 3s. 6d. in the £.

26th May, 1909. Geo. W. Hewes appointed Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector (Joint). Salary: Surveyor, £70 to £100 in 6 years; Sanitary Inspector, £50. A. T. Chandler's salary, as Clerk, increased from £95 to £120. A. T. Chandler formally resigned as Assistant Overseer.

A. T. Chandler re-appointed Assistant Overseer at £60 (all duties except Collector).

26th May, 1909.—Jos. Kenyon appointed A/O. to collect, at £26.

Jos. Kenyon appointed Collector to Council, at £50.

28th Apr., 1910.—District Rate, 3s. 8d. in the £.

19th May, 1910.—Application to borrow £300 for Church Street widening (cost, £424).

25th Apr., 1911.—District Rate, 3s. 8d. in the £.

15th Aug., 1911.—Geo. W. Hewes's salary, as Nuisance Inspector, increased from £50 to £75; £70 for Nuisance Inspector, and Housing Inspector, £5 Canal Boats, etc.

15th Aug., 1911.--Dr. Pim, M.O.H., salary increased from £30 to £40 from September 1st, 1911.

17th Oct., 1911.—Purchase of 151/153, and stable, Gisburn Road, for £300.

21st Nov., 1911.—Agreement sealed with Lamb Club for widening Church Street.

21st Nov., 1911.—Agreement sealed with John Holt for Corner of Old Row.

19th Dec., 1911.—Application to borrow £350 for 151/153, Gisburn Road, and enfranchisement.

19th Mar., 1912.—Jos. Kenyon's salary as Collector to Council, increased from £50 to £60.

19th Mar., 1912.—Jos. Kenyon resigned and reappointed Assistant Overseer, at salary of £32.

1st Apr., 1912.—District Rate, 3s. 8d. in the £.

20th Aug., 1912.—Land at Woodwell for tip, purchased for £78.

1st Apr., 1913.—District Rate, 3s. 4d. in the £.

20th May, 1913.—A. T. Chandler, as Clerk, increased from £120 to £140.

17th June, 1913.—G. W. Hewes, Surveyor. Note of condolence passed on his death.

26th June, 1913.—Frank Sutcliffe appointed Surveyor, at £70, rising to £100.

Frank Sutcliffe appointed Inspector of Nuisance at £70.

Frank Sutcliffe appointed Inspector Petroleum Acts at £5.

29th July, 1913.—Gift of land by John Holt and Fountain by Councillor and Mrs. C. Atkinson.

1st Apr., 1914. District Rate, 3s. 4d. in the £.

16th Mar., 1915.—Land between Grove Street and Lee Street bought from Mary Speak, £18.

1st Apr., 1915.—District Rate, 2s. 8d. in the £.

1st Apr., 1916.—District Rate, 3s. 2d. in the £.

45th Aug., 1916. Salary of F. Sutcliffe, Surveyor, increased to maximum of £100.

21st Nov., 1916.—Salary of Collector increased to £66 10s. 0d., and bonus.

16th Jan., 1917. -C. Atkinson appointed J.P. for County of Lancaster.

4th Apr., 1917.—District Rate, 3s. in the £.

4th Sept., 1917.—F. Hartley appointed Junior Clerk, at 15s., rising to 25s.

16th Oct., 1917. War bonuses granted all round.

19th Mar., 1918. Further increase in war bonus all round.

3rd Apr., 1918.—District Rate, 3s. 10d. in the £.

20th Aug., 1918. Further increase in war bonus all round.

15th Oct., 1918. Further increase in war bonus all round.

17th Dec., 1918. -Salary of Dr. Pim increased from 1st July, to £55 per annum.

Salary of J. Kenvon, Collector, increased from 17th December, by £22.

War bonus of Clerk increased, £52 to £60.

War bonus of Surveyor increased, £52 to £60.

War bonus of J. Kenvon increased, £1 to £1 3s. per week.

Further increase in bonus to workmen.

18th Feb., 1919. F. Hartley, increased to £1 per Week.

1st Apr., 1919.—District Rate, 5s. in the £.

17th June, 1919. War bonus increase to officials as from April 1st, 1919.

15th July, 1919. War bonus increase to workmen, as from November 1st, 1918.

16th Sept., 1919. F. Hartley's salary increased to £1 2s. 6d.

18th Nov., 1919. Resignation of Dr. Pim accepted.

18th Nov., 1919. Application to Road Board for grant of £1,200 for widening Colne Road.

20th Jan., 1920. Dr. Sellers appointed M.O.H. Salary, £55 per annum.

17th Feb., 1920. War bonus of workmen increased from January 1st, 1920. War bonus of officials increased from November 17th, 1919.

16th Mar., 1920. Carters granted 5s, per week for overtime, from January 1st, 1920.

1st Apr., 1920. - District Rate, 6s. 8d. in the £.

17th Aug., 1920. Further increase in Workmen's bonus.

19th Oct., 1920. Salary of F. Hartley increased to 25s. a week, with bonus.

16th Nov., 1920.—Thos. C. Slack appointed Surveyor at £105 per annum, and honus. Sanitary Inspector at £70 per annum, with

bonus, from January 1st, 1921.

Salary of M.O.H. increased to £80, from April 1st, 1920.

1st Apr., 1921.—District Rate, 6s. 6d. in the £.

17th May, 1921.—Agreement with Nelson for Fire Brigade, at a 2d. rate.

6th Sept., 1921.—Application to borrow £450 for 96, Gisburn Road: £250 for Smithy, and £30 for Legal charges.

29th Mar., 1922.—Application to B.O. Health to utilise portion of Lower Park Hill as a cemetery.

7th May, 1922.—First "Chairman's Sunday."

18th Apr., 1922.—Permission granted to Allotments' Society, to use Mill Holme for five years.

28th Apr., 1922.—District Rate, 7s. in the £.

16th May, 1922.—Scale of allowances adopted, 25s. when away over night: 8s. 4d. otherwise.

16th May, 1922.—Purchase of one half of Park and Recreation ground, £1,325 0s. 0d. Purchase of 96a, Gisburn Road, etc., £405 0s. 0d. Purchase of Smithy, £225 0s. 0d.

25th July, 1922. Vote of condolence on death of Councillor E. Butler.

15th Aug., 1922. Vote of condolence on death of Councillor Thompson Robinson.

21st Nov., 1922.—Basic salary of F. Hartley increased to £78, from November 1st, 1922.

4th Apr., 1923.—District Rate, 6s. 6d. in the £.

26th Apr., 1923. Isaac G. Briggs appointed Collector at £102, plus bonus.

15th May, 1923. Resolution, to pay £1,386 for property purchased from E. G. Eastwood.

18th Sept., 1923. Resignation of A. T. Chandler.

18th Sept., 1923. Resignation of Isaac G. Briggs.

27th Sept., 1923.—A. Armistead appointed Clerk and Accountant and A/O., as from November 1st, 1923, £300 to £350.

W. Hyland appointed Collector and A/O., £102 to £120, with bonus, as from October 15th, 1923.

27th Sept., 1923.—Appointment of A. T. Chandler, Consulting Clerk, at £100 per annum.

Land at Dicky Nook purchased for £175.

20th Nov., 1923.—Salary of T. C. Slack increased to £200, rising to £230, as Surveyor.
Salary of T. C. Slack increased to £120 per annum, as Sanitary Inspector.

18th Dec., 1923.—Application to borrow £625 for

improvement at Dicky Nook.

2nd Apr., 1924.—District Rate, at 6s. 6d. in the £.

16th Apr., 1924.—Housing subsidy fixed at £75 per house.

16th Apr., 1924. Acceptance of deeds of portion of Lower Park Hill Farm, recently purchased by public subscription.

15th July, 1924.—Appointment of Dr. Chevassut as Deputy Medical Officer of Health, during the absence of Dr. A. E. Seller, for six months.

POPULATION OF BARROWFORD, INCLUDING BLACKO, UP TO 1891.

IN	1801	the	population	was	1,224
	1811			3 3	1,721
:	1821		5.9	2.2	2,168
1	1831		1.9	9.9	2,633
	1841		, 5	11	2,630
2	1851		- 1	11	2,875
	1861		3.1	2.2	2,880
1	1871		. 9	2.5	3,110
,	1881		19	2.2	3,842
1	1891		2 9	2.7	4,776
,	1898	(esti	mate only)	2.2	5,500
-	1901	the	population	was	4,959
1	1911		9 9	2.7	5,527
1	1921		1 9	2.7	5,626



THE PARK AND LAKE.

THE VICARAGE, OAKLANDS AND NOGGARTH IN THE BACKGROUND.

THE PARK AND RECREATION GROUND.

Long before Park Hill estate came into the market, two of our native village enterprising business men had conceived the idea of securing this estate as a Park and Recreation Ground, for the use and enjoyment of the people of Barrowford for ever. These men were John Dixon, who gave the Park, and Samuel Holden, donor of the Recreation Ground, and they provided the purchase money for 15 acres of land, at a cost of £3,125, and presented it to the Urban District Council, on the 18th of May, 1922.

The remaining 17 acres of land were paid for by public subscription, and also cost a similar sum. On the 12th of September, 1922, the full amount was presented to the Urban District Council, through the medium of the Barrowford Horticultural and Allotment Society. This public-spirited action redounds very greatly to the credit of all concerned.

A portion of the estate is utilised for small holdings, and a very eligible plot is ear-marked for a cemetery. The old mill with its waterways and rights, with the cottage near by, was purchased by the Council for £1,000.

The cleansing of the lodge, its re-construction and the filling up of the long waterways to the mill, cost in labour unemployed £983, of which £757 was granted by the Government. Material cost £150, no grant being allowed for this item. The work was carried out from January to June, 1925.

The President of the War Memorial Fund Committee was Samuel Holden, and the Vice-President, R. B. Clark, who took a very active part in the work of the Committee. To him was given the honour of presenting the deeds to the Urban District Council, and the following is the address he



John Dixon, Donor of the Park.

gave on that memorable occasion, the 25th March, 1924, as reported in the "Colne and Nelson Times."

In making the presentation, Mr. Clark said he felt a very humble man that night, and not at all fitted to do justice to the great occasion for which they were met. He was there to hand over to the District Council the title deeds of the Memorial Park, which had been bought by the inhabitants of the district. He would like, before doing so, to give a brief history of all that had taken place in connection with the scheme.

"When the farm originally came into the market those parts of it known as Mill Holme and Bull Holme were purchased by John Dixon and Samuel Holden, and handed to the Council for the use of the people of the village. The cost of the remainder was £1.325, and at that time the Council thought of applying for a Government grant with which to purchase the land. It was then found, however, that there would first have to be a Government inquiry, at considerable cost to the village. At this point Barrowford Allotment Holders' Association stepped into the breach.

"It would be remembered that they called a public meeting inviting representatives from the various religious and political centres of the village, and also from the general public. The result of that meeting was the formation of the Barrowford Memorial Fund Committee, which set out with the definite object of raising £1,325, in the village itself.

"First of all they organised a mile of pennies, which brought in £140. He (the speaker) thought that Councillor Atkinson must be a magician, for not only did he go to Jopson, Bardsley and Jopson, James Ridehalgh and David Tattersall and H. Hindley, and arrange with them that they, along



SAMUEL HOLDEN, DONOR OF THE RECREATION GROUND.

with himself, should lend £1,250, free of interest, but when he went to pay them back he managed to get substantial subscriptions, Jopson, Bardsley and Jopson subscribing £100, and each of the others, and himself £50. Other events followed, such as the May Day Festival and Village Fair.

PLAYING FIRST FIDDLE.

"Then there were the efforts of the ladies. They might have heard a little Lancashire story about the man and woman who had a domestic quarrel. The woman said 'I don't want to play second fiddle,' to which the man retorted 'Be thankful you are in the band at all.'

"Well, they, as a Memorial Committee, had reversed all that, the women of the village having played the first fiddle, and they having been content to be also in the band. Much of the success of the Committee had been due to that policy. The Barrowford Prize Glee Union had also been most generous, giving concerts, and handing over the entire proceeds to the fund. The Co-operative Women's Guild, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Armistead were amongst the others who rendered valuable help. Then the Allotment Association again came along and handed over the whole of their profits on their 1922 Show, amounting to £124 in all.

"It was a formidable scheme that the Committee had in hand, but they met with a splendid response from the people of the village. From the inhabitants themselves the Committee received the handsome sum of £842 12s. 0d., which brought the amount up to the desired £1,325. Thus they came to that night's ceremony, when the title deeds of the Park were to be handed over to the Council. It had been decided that the conditions of the transfer of the

estate to the public should be read out, so that no one should think there was any secrecy in the matter."

THE COVENANTS OF THE DEEDS.

Mr. Clark then read out the various clauses in the title deeds, after which, handing the documents to

Councillor C. Atkinson, he said: -

"To you, as Chairman of the Barrowford Urban District Council, on behalf of the Memorial Committee, I have great pleasure in handing the title deeds of Lower Park Hill Farm, which has been purchased, by subscription, for a Memorial Park. I trust your Council, both now and afterwards, will read into the Covenants the spirit meant by the donors, and will act in that spirit in your control of the Park.

"It is meant as a memorial to the splendid dead, who have paid the great sacrifice, and I say it with all sincerity and humility, and it is the feelings of all the members of the Committee, if those who have paid that supreme sacrifice from our village could know what is being done to night, they might perhaps think that their sacrifice had not been absolutely in vain."

Councillor C. Atkinson, in accepting the deeds, on behalf of the District Council, said that the fact that the whole of the money had been raised in Barrowford, said much for the spirit which prevailed in Barrowford.

THE PARK.

It is interesting to note that no intoxicating liquor shall be sold in the Park and Recreation Ground, nor in any building therein, and that no political meeting or other assembly for the discussion of any controversial subject, shall be permitted. These conditions are attached to the gifts. In Blakey's "Barrowford Almanack," in 1892, a suggestion was made, probably by Albert Veevers, "that someone should give suitable land for a park or recreation ground, have it named after the giver, and his name be kept in happy remembrance."

THE PARK AND RECREATION GROUND.

We've now a Recreation Ground;
The best in all creation;
Where youth and age can have their fling
In fun and recreation.

A splendid site, too, for a Park,
And when there's fitting weather,
We'll sit at ease, both old and young,
And frolic all together.

It makes a bonny picture, too,
With waterfall and river;
And fills us all with gratitude,
To every generous giver.

A thousand thanks then for each site, No better could they fix on; Committee, Council, Helpers all, Sam Holden and John Dixon.

B. FARADAY.

VII.

SKETCH OF THE GEOLOGY OF BARROWFORD.

ALBERT WILMORE, D.Sc., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.

THE READER who would understand the build of the interesting district which includes Barrowford and parts of adjoining townships, should take his stand at the very summit of the road which goes north-west from the White Bear Inn: this is, of course, the old road of the seventeenth century, which connected Barrowford with the road from Whalley to Colne. Almost at the summit, the road bends to the south-west, before it begins to drop sharply to Roughlee. At this bend the reader may take stock of the country, for he must understand the geography before he can fully grasp the geology.

The observer can readily see that he is located on a grit ridge, for portions of the grit are scattered about in the neighbouring pasture, and bits of the solid rock may be seen in position not far away. It is the same rock which one knows at the top of the road from Carr Hall to Roughlee, and which has been a good deal quarried in the district. This is the Rough Rock, or Farewell Rock of the older geologists—the same rock which forms the hill on which so much of Colne stands, and the ridge above Fence, Higham and Padiham. This rock is the top member—of—the Millstone—Grit—series—of—the Carboniferous system.

The reader may see just below him, looking northwestward, Roughlee Hall, famous as the residence of Dame Nutter, of witchcraft reputation. There, as he will, of course, know, Pendle Water runs lengthways along the upturned edges of the rocks. Almost opposite the old hall the shale beds which separate the dual grits of Noggarth from the grits at the farther side of Roughlee, may be seen and studied. Here, in places, they are very fossiliferous and I Dr. Wilmore once took a party of distinguished geologists to investigate those shales (the Sabden shales, as they are called, and rashly promised them that they could easily find ten species of fossil. They found them all right.

Beyond Roughlee there may be noticed the steep rugged ridge which is a part of the well-known line of hills, which extends almost completely from Great Edge east of Foulridge, to Whalley Nab, and beyond that to the south-west of Blackburn. This ridge of grit is the representative of the Kinder Scout grit of Derbyshire. I Dr. Wilmore have written of it under the local name of the Noyna grit, because the well-known Noyna Rocks are a part of it. Blacko Hill and the hill immediately above Newchurch-in-Pendle are other well-known members of this line of hills.

Away beyond the grit ridge the observer sees the grand lump of Pendle, the highest part of the third line of grit hills. The rock at the top of Pendle is the Upper Pendle grit, and is probably the equivalent of Farey's grit of Derbyshire. The shales which mark the slippery ascent of "the face of Pendle" lie on top of the Pendle grit that is, geologically, in upper sequence: they come between the Pendle and Noyna grits. These shales may be again seen at Black Moss Reservoir and at many other places.

Beyond Pendle the line of sight is blocked, but if he will tramp across the other two ridges, he will then be able to look down the scarp edge of the fine Pendle Range into the Ribble Valley, with its numerous exposures of limestone. These we cannot describe in this brief sketch.

Ogden Clough and Black Moss Beck unite at Barley, and immediately cut somewhat obliquely through the Noyna grit to Thorneyholme, where they are joined by the small stream from Spenbrook. The river Pendle Water now runs lengthways, through a valley which has a great deal of glacial drift, to Water Meetings, below Blacko (Black Haw. Here the Beck from Admergill joins it, and there is remarkably little glacial drift in the latter stream. At Water Meetings and in the neighbourhood, in the bottom of the valley, the rivers have frequently changed their courses, but an observer may readily convince himself that they are engaged, in the main, in cleaning out their old preglacial valley.

At Water Meetings the river begins its transverse cut through the Noggarth Range, and at the old 16th century Packhorse Bridge at "Higherford" there may be seen good exposures of the Noggarth grits in the stream bed. They were once quarried close to this point, and the rock was seen to be very similar to the rock in Noggarth Delf. At Higherford the river (Pendle Water now goes off to the south-west, lengthways again, in front of the Noggarth Range.

If the observer would walk back to Barrowford he would be coming down the dip-slope of the Rough Rock, and at the bottom of the hill—at the river he would come to the coal measures. If he continued across the intervening low ridge, and crossed Colne Water, and then continued up to Marsden Hall or Tum Hill, he would be on the Coal Measures all the way. There is no coal mining now (except outcrop work, when there is a coal dispute),

but in the past there was many a small coal-pit; such as those at Hodge House, Heirs' House, and

Bott Lane, for example.

On that southern and south-eastern side of Barrowiord, where the township marches with Great Marsden of the old divisions, there is a great deal of glacial drift again: for these lowlands, when Pendle Water and Colne Water had cut their channels before the Ice Age, formed a splendid dumping ground for the drift brought from Craven, from Ribblesdale, and even from the district north of Settle. At one period in the Ice Age the glaciers from the north-west seem to have pushed back, or to one side, the Craven-Ribblesdale glaciers, and occasionally one finds stray rocks from the Lake District, as I Dr. Wilmore pointed out many years ago.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that the river, until Walverden Brook joins it, runs almost along the junction of the Coal Measures with the Millstone grit. After this, as it goes along past Victoria Park and Lomeshaye, the united stream begins to cut more and more into the Burnley Coal

Field.

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS OF BARROWFORD.

BY JOHN CLEGG.

(For Map of district see end of book).

Position and Appearance.

Barrowford is situated in a narrow valley on the south-western slopes of the Pennine Chain, in the north-eastern corner of South Lancashire; 2 miles S.W. of Colne, and 41 miles N.E. of Burnley.

Barrowford, when viewed from the neighbouring hills, such as Tum Hill or Blacko Hill, is seen to be nestled amongst the trees in a small valley, through which flows Pendle Water, and appears to consist of three separate villages, Higherford, Barrowford and Newbridge. Pendle Water joins Colne Water (or Colne Calder) just below Berry's Miil, and the united streams flow through Newbridge and Victoria Park, north of Nelson, on their way to join the River Ribble near Whalley.

Barrowford is said to be all on one side, and this is fairly correct when applied to the river, but not if we think of the main road to Gisburn. However, this is not a disadvantage to the village, but on the other hand is a decided gain, for it adds both beauty and healthfulness to the place. The people who live on the roadside from the Fleece Inn to Higherford have a beautiful prospect of river, waterfall, and woodlands. The variety of foliage on the trees along the river side, in the Holme, and around Park Hill are an ever returning source of pleasure, not only to the residents in Barrowford, but to the thousands of people who pass through the village. The delicate green tints of the elm trees, just below the waterfall, contrasted by the darker leaves of the ash trees, sycamores, alders, etc., are admired by all who pass. Fortunately, this part of Barrowford has now become public property, chiefly through the patient, strenuous and persevering efforts of the allotment holders and the generosity of Messrs, J. Dixon and S. Holden, both natives of the village. Botanists may also derive additional interest by examining the plants which grow in the crannies of the walls near the waterfall.

APPROACHES AND HILLS.

Barrowford has no claim to any architectural beauty, but it has a few buildings, mentioned in another part of this book, which have very interesting historical associations connected with them;

nevertheless its natural environments, and its approaches, possess great beauty. A traveller coming to the village from Gisburn will certainly admire the landscape, as seen to the west, while he walks along the road between Blacko and Higherford, and the sylvan beauty of the latter place will make an impression upon his mind which will not be easily effaced. The road from Colne by the historic Park Hill is very pretty: and visitors from Padiham cannot miss admiring the numerous lime trees near Carr Hall, which is in Barrowford parish. These lime trees were planted in 1815 to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo. The woodlands around Reedyford Hospital, and the view towards Noggarth and Pendle Hill, make this an attractive entrance to the village from Nelson. Compared with many villages in N.E. Lancashire, Barrowford is unique in its approaches.

Blacko Hill, with Jonathan's Tower is a very prominent land mark. It is 1,018ft, above sea level, and stands almost due north of Barrowford. Stone Edge is slightly to the north-east, and Utherstone a little to the north west, while further north is Weets Hill (1,250ft), and passing from here in a westerly direction we can see Burnt Moor, Firbar, Brown Hill and Pendle Hill (1,831ft). Extensive views may be obtained from any of these hills, but the one which Barrowford has the greatest claim to is from the top of Utherstone. The approach to this view point over the Packhorse Bridge, along the river side, past Water Meetings, and up the breast

of the hill, is delightful.

The view from the top of Utherstone, when the atmosphere is clear, is very extensive, diversified and beautiful. The writer of this article has visited this place scores of times, and always found it a calm retreat. The view north and west is "A thing

of beauty, and a joy forever." From this point the spectator will realise that he is standing on a ridge of grit hills, which extend from Laneshaw Bridge, in the east, to Read in the west, the chief heights in the ridge being Colne Edge, Stone Edge, Utherstone, and Noggarth.

(A small map of the district, taken from the Ordnance Survey Map, is attached, which will help the spectator to locate the places mentioned in this description).

On the southern side of this ridge there is a long valley stretching from Reedshaw Moss in the east to Whalley in the west. Colne Water, sometimes called the Colne Calder, flows along this valley. It is joined by several tributaries on the left bank, the Burnley Calder being the chief, and Wanlass Water and Pendle Water join it on the right bank. The combined streams, now called the Calder, flow through Padiham, Altham and Whalley, and enter the River Ribble near Mitton. The principal heights which form the boundary south of the Calder are Castor Cliff, Tum Hill, Marsden Heights: and beyond Burnley, Black Hameldon rises to a height of 1,545ft., and Bouldsworth, 1,700ft., forms the background behind Tum Hill and Walton's Spire.

HILL AND DALE.

The one valley contains many towns, as Colne, Barrowford, Nelson, Brierfield, Burnley, etc., all engaged in the cotton trade, and in this respect forms quite a contrast to the Roughlee Valley on the north side of this ridge. Here, almost everything is rural. Pendle Water babbles over the Sabden shales, and glacial drift in the bed of the river. The land on the northern side rises to a high ridge stretching from Noyna Rocks in the east, beyond Newchurch-in-Pendle in the west.

Admergill Water, aided by the weather, probably the glaciers of past ages, has formed a fairly wide valley between Blacko Hill and Brown Hill, and Pendle Water has made a beautiful cross valley at Thorneyholme, between Brown Hill and the ridge running up to Newchurch. The view between Brown Hill and Blacko Hill is enchanting, Weets, Burnt Moor, and Firbar form the background, with Pendle Hill in the distance behind Brown Hill. The rivulets trickling down the slopes of the hill have made a diversified landscape, and the trees along the streamlets, also in Bank Ends Wood, and Bell Wood, add additional beauty. The scene westward along Roughlee Valley, with the woods at Thorneyholme and Barley Green and Spence Moor in the background, is a very pleasing Nature students may derive pleasure by standing on Whitelees, near the Water Meetings, and making close observations on the denuding action of rivers.

The view from Blacko Hill is more extensive, including Novna Rocks, Kelbrook Moor and the reservoirs towards the east, and Darwen Tower in the west: but the scene as a whole is not so pretty as the view from Utherstone, in the writer's opinion. Weets Hill is in Yorkshire, nevertheless within easy reach of Barrowford, and it is well worth a few visits. The view from the summit is very extensive in all directions, but the prettiest sight is along the famous Ribble Valley, which can be seen from Settle in the north, to Clitheroe in the south-west. The Valley is fairly wide and beautifully wooded; Waddington Fells, Grindleton Fells, and the heights near Tosside are on the north side, and separate the Ribble from the Hodder. The latter stream joins the Ribble near Mitton, Ingleboro' (2,373ft.), and Pennyghent (2,270ft.) are prominent landmarks to the north; Malham Rocks and Rylstone Fells limit the view north-east, while Pendle Hill, Longridge Fells, and Parlic Pike give variety to the view westward. Blackpool Tower can be seen on a clear day, and a friend of mine declares that he has seen the Langdale Pikes in the Lake District from this point. Pendle Hill is only four miles from Barrowford, and should be visited several times by all the young people in this district. But hills not only add beauty and variety to our landscapes, they are emblems of freedom and liberty: and only those who have lived near the hills can fully appreciate Mrs. Heman's sentiments, which are expressed in the following lines:—

For the strength of the hills we bless Thee.
Our God, our fathers' God;
Thou has made Thy people mighty
By the touch of the mountain sod;
Thou hast fixed our art of refuge
Where the spoiler's feet ne'er trod;
For the strength of the hills we bless Thee,
Our God, our Fathers' God.

THE VALLEYS.

While hills are grand and inspiring and betoken freedom, valleys suggest homesteads, peaceful pastures, babbling brooks, cattle, poultry, etc. Barrowford has several such valleys near at hand.

The valley from Higherford to Barley, through which Pendle Water flows, is one of the prettiest in this district. It is much frequented in spring and summer, but it has a beauty in winter, especially when the ground is covered with snow; and is worth a visit at this season. The geologist will find an interest in studying the denuding action of the river, and in examining and collecting the boulders and fossils in the river and in glacial drift, and the rocks. The botanist will find a large variety

of trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants, mosses, lichens, grasses, etc., especially near the Water Meetings; and the general public are delighted with the sylvan shaded walk along the banks of the rippling brook, and the varied and beautiful views which open out to them as they journey towards Roughlee and Barley: while the children are always delighted with the common flowers and fishes in the river.

The valley formed by Admergill Water, from its junction with Pendle Water, near the Water Meetings, to its source near Greystone Inn, is very pretty and interesting, while short excursions can be made up Clouds Clough from Bell Wood, and along Castor Gill which joins Admergill Water a little lower down. Castor Gill suggests a Roman camp, and Dr. Whittaker thinks that Admergill was originally the "Old-mere-gill," or Ghyll.

TREES, FLOWERS, ETC.

The hills, valleys and pastures are covered with a large variety of trees, herbaceous plants, grasses, etc., which come forth in their due seasons. There are specimens of most of our native trees to be found in the woods and along the rivers. Utherstone has numerous silvery birches (Queen of the Forest), Bell Wood has a few Scotch pines, and Bank Ends Wood contains larch trees and pines. Oak trees are fairly numerous, but not very large: the best specimen is the "Old Oak" near the Water Meetings: it is now past its prime, but still venerable. Lime trees are plentiful at Carr Hall, and in Higherford : there is a white beam tree at Park Hill and a species of magnolia at Grove House, and a solitary cottoneaster near Moorcock. This is a native of the Himalayas, in India. Most of our common plants and flowers may be seen in the pastures, hedgerows, woods, etc., but the variety of plants which have been seem

and collected in and around the swampy area near the Water Meetings is really marvellous. Botanists have visited this place at all seasons of the year, and under all conditions of weather, and have carried away many interesting specimens. The canal bank south of Barrowford produces a few plants which are not natives in this district. The construction of the canal, the limestone on the towing path, and the nomadic life of the boatmen and their families account for these imported plants along the canal. An account of all the plants found in this area would be too tedious for the ordinary reader, but for the use of botanists, especially the future ones, a list of the chief plants found around Barrowford is appended.

The district around Barrowford is a priceless heritage to the village and surrounding towns, and is worthy of being preserved as a natural park for future generations. A walk along its valleys, and over its hills should put any soul in tune with Adelaide Procter, when she wrote her hymn:

My God, I thank Thee, Who has made
The earth so bright;
So full of splendour and of joy,
Beauty and light;
So many glorious things are here,
Noble and right.

THE FLORA.

The following is a list of plants found growing around Barrowford by members of the Nelson and District Natural History Society, during the last 20 years. The list has been compiled by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Arthur Turner:—

RANUNCULACEAE (Buttercup Family'.—Clematis (traveller's jov), Wood Anemone, Water Buttercup, Mud Crowfoot, Lesser Spearwort, Lesser

Celandine, Buttercup Acris, Buttercup Creeping, Buttercup Bulbous, Buttercup Corn, Marsh Marigold, Globeflower.

FUMARIACEAE.—Climbing Corydalis.

CRUCIFERAE Wallflower Family.—Watercress, Marsh Yellow Cress, Bittercress (large), Bittercress (hairy), Mayflower Ladies' Smock, Dame's Violet, Hedge Mustard, Jack-by-the-hedge (Sauce-Alone), Charlock, Whitlow Grass, Gold of Pleasure, Pennycress, Shepherd's Purse, Pepperwort, Pepperwort Hoary.

VIOLACEAE.—Dog Violet, Marsh Violet.

POLYGALACEAE.—Common Milkwort.

CAROPHYLLAGEAE (Pink Family Campion Bladder, Campion (White Campion (Red), Corn Cockle, Ragged Robin, Pearlwort (procumbent), Pearlwort Knotted Sandwort (Thyme leaved), Sandwort Three-nerved, Chickweed (Mouse-eared, Chickweed Field, Chickweed, Stitchwort (Water, Stitchwort (Greater, Stitchwort (Lesser), Spurry Corn, Water Blinks.

Hypericineae. St. John's Wort, Hypericum, Square St. Hypericum (Trailing).

LINACEAE. Common Flax, Purging Flax.

TILIACEAE.—Lime Tree.

Geraniaceae.—Cranesbill Wood, Cranesbill Meadow, Herb-Robert, Cranesbill (Dove's Foot), Cranesbill (Cut-leaved, Wood Sorrel, American Balsam.

ACERACEAE. Sycamore, Norway Maple, Horse Chestnut.

AQUIFOLIACEAE.—Holly Tree.

LEGUMINOSAE (Pea Family).—Furze or Gorze, Dyer's Greenwood, Needle Whin, Broom, Rest Arrow, Lucern, Black Medick, Clover (Red), Clover (White), Clover (Zig-zag), Clover (Alsike), Clover (Lesser), Bird's Foot Trefoil, Tufted Vetch, Bush Vetch, Common Vetch, Meadow Vetch, Tuberous Vetch.

Rosaceae (Rose Family —Blackthorn Sloe), Wild Cherry, Bird Cherry, Meadow Sweet, Common Avens, Water Avens, Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry, Cinquefoil, Tormentil, Silver Weed, Lady's Mantle, Lesser Lady's Mantle, Great Burnet, Wild Rose, Pear Tree, Crab Apple, White Bean, Hawthorn, Cotoneaster Vulgaris.

ONAGRACEAE.—Willow Herb Rose-bay, Willow Herb (Great-hairy, Willow Herb Broad-leaved, Willow Herb Square Stalked, Willow Herb (Marsh), Enchanter's Night Shade.

Crassulaceae.—Orpine, Yellow Stone Crop, House Leek.

SAXIFRAGACEAE.—Gooseberry, Mountain Currant, Rue-leaved Saxifrage, Golden Saxifrage, Alternate-leaved Saxifrage.

UMBELLIFERIE. Marsh Pennywort, Wood Sanicle, Gout Weed, Masterwort, Burnet Saxifrage, Hemlock Dropwort, Angelica, Hogweed, Shepherd's Needle, Sweet Cicely, Earth-nut, Wood Chervil, Rough Chervil, Hedge Parsley.

ARALIACEAE.—Ivy.

CORNACEAE.—Dogwood.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE. Honeysuckle Woodbine, Moscatel, Elder, Guelder Rose, Wayfaring Tree, Fly Honeysuckle.

STELLATAE (Rubiaceae .—Crosswort, Ladies' Bedstraw, Marsh Galium, Heath Galium, Cleavers, Woodruff.

VALERIANA. - Marsh Valeria, Great Valeria.

DIPSACEAE.—Devil's-bit.

Compositae. Hemp, Agrimony, Flea Bane, Goldenrod, Daisy, Cutweed, Ox-eye Daisy, Scentless

Mayweed, Rayless Chamomile, Sneezewort, Yarrow, Tansy, Mugwort, Coltsfoot, Groundsel Viscous, Butterbur, Groundsel (Narrow-leaved), Ragwort, Water Ragwort, Burdock, Marsh Thistle, Spear Thistle, Melancholy Thistle, Creeping Thistle, Welted Thistle, Sow Thistle, Knapweed, Goat's Beard, Hawkweed Picris, Hairy Hawkbit, Autumnal Hawkbit, Cat's Ear, Wall Lettuce, Corn Sow Thistle, Common Thistle, Dandelion, Marsh Hawkweed, Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Wall Hawkweed, Savoy Hawkweed, Chicory, Nipplewort.

Campanulaceae. Giant Campanula, Harebell.

ERICACEAE.—Bilberry, Cranberry, Heather (Ling), Cross-leaved Heath.

PRIMULACEAE Primrose Family:.—Primrose, Cowslip, Red Pimpernel, Yellow Pimpernel.

LENTIBULACEAE.—Butterwort.

OLEACEAE.—Ash Tree, Privet.

GENTIANACEAE.—Bog Bean.

CONVOLVULACEAE.—Greater Bindwood.

Boragineae.—Viper's Buglos, Water For-get-me-not, Field For-get-me-not, Comfrey.

Solanaceae. Henbane, Wood Nightshade.

Scrophularineae.—Ivy-leaved Toadflax, Figwort, Foxglove, Speedwell Thyme-leaved, Germander Speedwell, Mountain Speedwell, Common Speedwell, Procumbent Speedwell, Brooklime, Red Bartsia, Eyebright, Yellow Rattle, Lousewort, Cowwheat.

LABIATAE.—Gipsywort, Peppermint, Water Mint, Whorled Mint, Ground Ivy, Self Heal, Betony, Hedge Woundwort, Marsh Woundwort, Hemp Nettle, Red Dead Nettle, Wood-sage, Bugle.

PLANTAGINEAE.—Greater Plantain, Hoary Plantain, Ribwort Plantain.

CHENOPODIACEAE.—Goosefoot, Good King Henry.

Polygonaceae.—Curled Dock, Broad Dock, Sour Dock, Sheep Sorrel, Knot Grass, Black Bindweed, Bistort (Snakeweed, Bistort Amphibious, Persicaria, Persicaria, Pale, Waterpepper.

EUPHORBIACEAE.—Sun Spurge, Dog's Mercury,

Box.

EMPETRACEAE.—Cowberry.

CALLITRICHINEAE.—Water Starwort.

URTICACEAE (Nettle Family .—Common Nettle, Small Nettle, Hop.

ULMACEA.—Elm-Wych.

AMENTACEAE Catkin Family .—Alder, Birch, Horn Beam, Hazel, Beech, Oak, Sallow Palm, Bay Willow, Crack Willow, Round-eared Willow, Poplar, Aspen.

CONIFERAE.—Pine Scotch, Yew, Larch.

CLASS II.

Monocotyledons Typhaceve.—Reedmace, Burreed,

AROIDEAE.—Arum.

LEMNACEAE.—Duckweed.

NAIADEAE. Broad Pondweed, Curly Pondweed, Fennel Pondweed, Perfoliate Pondweed, Marsharrow Grass.

ALISMACEAE. Flowering Rush, Water Plantain.

Hydrocharideae.—Canadian Waterweed.

ORCHIDACEAE. Twablade. Broad Epipactis, Spotted Orchid, Purple Orchid.

AMARYLLIDEAE.—Daffodil, Snowdrop.

LILIACEAE. Solomon Seal, Butcher's Broom, Bluebell (Hyacinth), Garlie (Ramsons), Bog Asphodel.

JUNCACEAE (Rush Family).—Common Rush, Hard Rush, Jointed Rush, Heath Rush, Toad Rush, Bulbous Rush, Hairy Woodrush, Field Woodrush, Great Woodrush.

Cyperaceae (Sedge Family).—Compressed Sedge, Creeping Sedge, Tufted Sedge, Bristle Sedge, Cotton Sedge, Fled Carice, Oval Carice, Star-headed Carice, Remote Carice, Vernal Carice, Hairy, Carice, Pale Carice, Yellow Carice, Distant Carice, Wood Carice, Glaucous Carice, Marsh Carice, Carnation Grass.

Gramineae Grass Family. Vernal Grass, Canary Grass, Reed Grass, Timothy Grass, Foxtail Grass, Marsh Foxtail Grass, Bent Grass, White Bent Grass, Tufted Aira Grass, Wavy Aira Grass, Early Aira Grass, Silery Aira Grass, False Oats Grass, Perennial Oats Grass, Yellow Oats Grass, Woolly Holeus Grass, Soft Holeus Grass, Mattgrass Grass, Wall-barley Grass, Rye Grass, Hair Brome Grass, Sterile Brome Grass, Field Brome Grass, Field Grass, Sheep Fescue Grass, Meadow Fescue Grass, Quaking Grass, Reed Poa, Floating Poa, Annual Poa, Meadow Poa, Roughish Poa, Wood Poa, Purple Moor Grass, Wood Malick.

CLASS III.

CRYPTOGAMS. Equisetaceae, Great Esquisetum, Field Esquisetum, Wood Esquisetum, Smooth Esquisetum, Marsh Esquisetum.

FILICES Fern Family.—Adder's Tongue, Moon Wort, Polypodium, Male Fern, Mountain Fern, Lady Fern, Hard Fern, Black Spleenwort, Common Spleenwort, Wallrue, Hart's Tongue, Braken Fern, Brittle Bladder Fern.

BIRDS.

A LOCAL NATURALIST.

In Sam Atkinson, a member of an old and numerous Barrowford family, we have a man of remarkable knowledge of wild birds and their eggs. He also has considerable ability as a self-taught taxidermist, and what is, perhaps, more remarkable still, although a fair writer, he cannot read.

If he had been educated he would have been a great success as a lecturer, for he can talk most interestingly on this subject for hours.

As a boy he used to run away from school, in order to go bird-nesting, and from a child has been an egg collector.

Some naturalists say there are 406 kinds of British birds, but he is of the opinion that there are not more than 400. He had a collection of 375 full nests 25 years ago, and they were on exhibition at Colne Free Library for three or four years, but he ultimately sold them to a man at Clitheroe.

When we consider that a full nest means from 1 egg to 12, and, in isolated cases, even to 22, we get some idea of the labour involved in getting them together.

Sam Atkinson has travelled as far as 300 miles in order to get a nest of eggs, and has gone down the cliffs on a rope at Flamborough Head. In 1911 he wanted to go to Iceland, which is a paradise for bird lovers, but he could not get a companion. He went to Canada some years ago, and saw Niagara Falls, and a great many British birds there.

An uncle James Atkinson a well known lover of the gun, who had an extensive knowledge of wild birds and game generally, could never bring him a bird which he could not name.

HIS ENTHUSIASM.

He once came across some eggs in a nest near Roughlee, which he had never seen before, but although he had done a day's work at Barrowford, he immediately set off walking, taking one of these eggs to Clitheroe, to a noted naturalist there, in order to get to know its name. BIRDS. 163

Very often, after a day's work, he has gone to Pendle Hill, and sometimes stayed the night there, so that he could study the habits of the birds in the early morning.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

He was once coming from Manchester, where he had been to see his son, and at the station he got into a compartment containing about seven others. who began to talk about a wonderful collection of eggs in the Free Library at Colne. After a short time. Atkinson, who was in his working clothes, with cap, searf and a short clay pipe, said "Yes, that collection is mine." They said, "Nothing of the kind," and openly ridiculed the idea. They put some questions to him to test him, but were soon convinced they were in the presence of a born naturalist, and he entertained them so well that they wished to give him money, which he refused to accept, as he is very independent, and will not accept charity, but they were insistent, and pushed money into his pockets, which he counted after he got out at Nelson, and found it amounted to 7s. 6d.

The following is a list of 89 British birds, all of which he has seen within a radius of about a couple of miles of Barrowford:—

LIST OF BIRDS WITHIN ABOUT TWO MILES OF BARROWFORD.

Sparrow-hawk: Kestrel-hawk: Merlin (only a breeding visitor): Long-eared Owl: Short-eared Owl (nest on the ground); Tawny Owl; Carrion Crow; Rook: Jackdaw: Magpie: Starling; Heron: Coot: Moor-hen; Landrail; Water Rail; Great-crested-Grebe: Little Grebe: Kingfisher; Dipper; Grey Wagtail: Pied-Wagtail: Yellow-Wagtail: Wild Duck or Mallard; Shoveller Duck;

Tufted Duck: Teal Duck (smallest of 33 kinds of wild ducks, but these are all he has seen about here): Mute Swan: Red Grouse: Pheasant; Partridge: Ring Ouzel: Wood Pigeon or Ring Dove: Cuckoo: Missel-Thrush: Song-Thrush: Fieldfair Thrush and Redwing Thrush only winter visitors. Breed in Norway and Sweden: Blackbird: Curlew: Woodcock: Golden Plover: Lapwing or Peewit: Common Snipe and Jack Snipe (winter visitors: Sand Piper: Red Shank: Reed Bunting: Yellow Hammer: Snow Bunting winter visitors : Tree Pipit : Meadow Pipit : Skylark: Wheatear: Wynchat: Redstart: Sparrow: Bullfinch: Greenfinch: Chaffinch: Red Pole: Twite: Linnet: Bramblefinch | winter visitor : Hedgesparrow: Wren: Robin-red-breast; Willow Warbler: Great Whitethroat Warbler: Lesser Whitethroat Warbler: Reed Warbler: Black Cap Warbler (30 years since this bird was seen about here by him': Spotted Fly Catcher: Tree Creeper: The Great Blue Tit Mouse, Lesser Blue Tit Mouse and Call Tit Mouse may be found in Bank Ends Wood: Golden-crested Wren smallest British bird: takes 73 to weigh a pound: to be found here all the year round: takes five years to get its full plumage. Lesser Blackback Gull: Herring Gull: Swallow: Sandmartin: Housemartin: Swift: Blackheaded Gull: Common Tern.

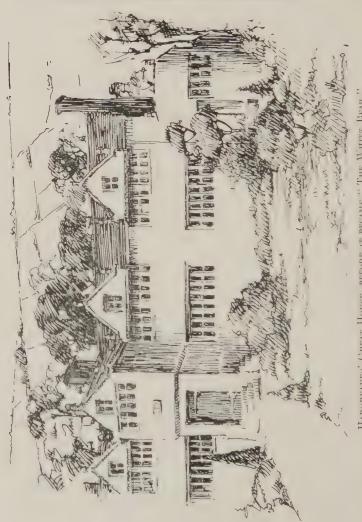
VERY RARE, Great Gray Shrike: Whoopo: Little Auk.

VIII.

THE WHITE BEAR INN.

This fine old hall is one of the finest and most picturesque in the whole of Pendle Forest. Before the mill behind it was built, in 1856, when the rear was occupied by trees and gardens leading up West Hill, with the clear Pendle Water flowing at the foot of the hill in front, it must have made a very fine picture indeed. It was built, according to the date chiselled on it, in 1607, but Mr. Carr, in his work, "Annals of Colne," gives the date as 1615; but old John Bolton, the village sexton, said it was much older than was generally supposed, and that the stone bearing the date had been turned, the original date being on the reverse side of the stone. It was at one time the family residence of the Hargreaves, who were land-owners in the district. Mr. Hargreaves, of Altrincham, the then owner, told me about 30 years ago, that he had a document in his possession dated 1778, in which it is described as "Hargreaves Great House," but according to a diary of John Shackleton, of Pasture Lane Farm, it says that in 1775 he went to the White Bear to let a farm, so that there was evidently a publichouse of that name in existence at that time, but whether it was the present White Bear or not is a matter for conjecture.

Bull baiting used to take place in front of it, and we are told that bears also were baited there, and that from this fact it probably derived its name. It had originally a semi-circular wall in front, with steps up to a garden inside. Traces of this wall



Hargreaves' Great House, before it became "The Witte Bear.

were to be seen about 40 years ago, and its foundation was uncovered when the main sewer was laid. The wall must have been a substantial one, as the foundations were three feet thick. The front walls of the building are 2ft. 6in. in thickness, and the original entrance was the porch under the date stone. The old doorway can be clearly traced in the inside, and the stone seats juside the porch are still in position, and are rounded by the clothing of the sitters. The flag here was very much worn by the feet of dead and gone Barrowfordians, and has had to be replaced.

In the part now let as a private residence, on the left, a very large fireplace can now be traced, so that probably this part was the kitchen for the old hall. On the extreme right a curious semi-circular fronted room is to be seen which may, perhaps, have been a kind of office for the estate, but it was last used for the transaction of towns' business by Wheelhouse, of Carr Mill, Thomas Nowell, David Brown, Thomas Veevers, Thomas Grimshaw, of Crowtrees, and others of our old local magnates, and was later known as the "Stand-up drinking room." The old building consisted of 16 rooms. It is said that John Wesley preached from the riding stone, which is still standing here, but this, whilst it may be true, is not mentioned in his diary.

What was evidently the dining hall is now the tap room. The fireplace was at one time situated in the centre of the room, fronted by a stone seat, supported on corbels.

This building being built only three or four years after the death of "Good Queen Bess," is Elizabethan in its main features, but the upper and the lower limbs of the **E** are discarded. In Elizabethan times gables were of many shapes,

round, curved and pointed. In an article which Mr. Marquis (who resided for some time in Barrowford, wrote, he says, "The entrance was through the central limb, with the recess over it, and from this vestibule you got to the central hall, used for living room and guest's dining room. A stone arched fireplace with an ingle nook for one, was on each side of the ample firegrate, made to burn with turf, coal or wood. From this hall, immediately on the right, was a door leading into the guest's hall or entertaining room, a room of goodly proportions. On the further left of the central hall a door led to an almost baronial kitchen. Its Tudor windows, its ample size, and an arched chimney-place of such proportions that it occupied most of that side of the room. The ingle nook would hold three on each seat. A Yule log a yard in diameter might burn in the middle, a whole ox might roast before it. This was the general dining room, and from it, at the back, was a passage that ran the full length of the house to a little room in a tower in which was a side door to the front leading into a private garden. From the passage, there were, on the left hand side, the usual store rooms and pantries, and a door to the vard where the coach houses and out buildings were, and the servants' staircase. The chief staircase was from the central hall, as is usual."

There is a very large room upstairs, now divided by wooden partitions into three, and at one end is an old fireplace with bevelled stone jambs, and over it is what appears to be a coat of arms, with the letters "1.fl." in the upper centre, and a tree with fruit at the sides. There is also an elaborate frieze round the walls, but most of it has been covered by plaster, whitewash, and wall-paper. The ceiling is supported by a wide beam which is carried at the centre by an iron pillar, resting on a partition wall on the ground floor, of about 2ft. 6in, in thickness.

Some of the landlords during the last century were John Bracewell 1803, Nanny Bracewell, Janet her daughter, R. Woodworth, Tom Proctor, Joseph Midgeley, Robert Midgeley, Betsy Midgeley. The old name, Bracewell Hill, for the ground in front of the Inn. was derived from the first-named.

In 1928, by the kindness of T. and F. Wylie Kay, of Blackpool, Solicitors to the Hargreaves family, I was permitted to inspect the deeds. In the will of James Hargreaves, of Laund, dated 1778, he describes it as "Hargreaves Great House."

In an abstract of title of about this date, of James Howarth Hargreaves, it is described as "a mansion, with barn, stable, garden, orchard." It is possible that at first only a part of it was used as a public house.

In 1811 the tithes of the Hargreaves estates in Barrowford Booth, were purchased from the Right Hon. Lord Ribblesdale for £91 0s. 11d. In the deed it is described as "now used as a public-house, but formerly known as Hargreaves Great House," the estate included Laundhead, Higher Ridge, Parrock, and Lane Farm.

It is a pity that the new building of the Manchester and County Bank was not built in the same style of architecture as the Old Hall, as the two styles appear to clash.

An article written in 1912 by Mr. Marquis is worth quoting. It appears in a story dealing with "Hargreaves Great House" before it became the "White Bear," and was intended as a suggestion to the owner.

" As I stand at the front of the house I see across the river a beautiful landscape, consisting of a fringe of trees bending over the brook, then a green meadow, backed by heights covered with trees from foot to summit: on the extreme left a picturesque old hall: on the extreme right an ancient mill, and a stream of water running through the middle of the whole green to it. All it wants is a neat wooden bridge across from where I stand, a broadway, lined on each side with bordering plants, with rose trees at the back, leading to a little classical building with a Corinthian, Ionic or Doric Portico: the grass on each side nicely cut and rolled, a neat bandstand for the Barrowford Brass Band that is to be), in the middle on the left: and a corresponding infants' shelter in the middle on the right. But, stop! This is the Squire's fairyland, not Barrowford."

By the generosity and public spirit of the inhabitants of the village, and of John Dixon and Samuel Holden in particular, this "fairyland" may be enjoyed by the public forever.

A couple of the name of Woodworth, formerly kept the White Bear Inn about 1860, and at one time had the farm house called "Last Shift," as a beer shop. They were a hard-working couple, and in those days of "nick names," were known as "Dick in a minit and Jane in a crack."

A well known couplet in those days alluded to their fondness for "sad cakes":—

Dick in a minit and Jane in a crack, They'd eyt sad-cakes whol they tell o' their back.

When they kept the "Bay Horse" at Roughlee, they used to supply one family with blue milk at three quarts for a half-penny. They had 13 children, some of whom still survive.

It is said that before it was turned into an Inn, three maiden ladies lived here, but that they could not agree, so one of them lived in the portion which is now a separate residence, and the wall in front was built so that they could not see each other.

Before entering on his successful career as a brewer, William Astley, then a young man, in the course of his duties frequently visited the "White Bear."

Betsy Midgeley, who resided here altogether for forty-four years, at the age of 80 lives in Nelson, and her mental faculties are as good as eyer.

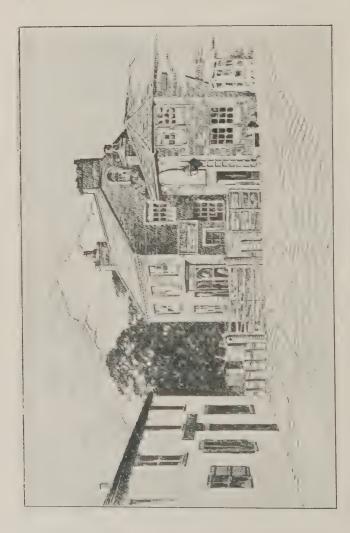
In 1843, in the White Bear Estate deeds, we have the spelling, "Nutherstand," for Hudderstone.

OLD HOUSES. THE OLD BAR HOUSE.

THESE bar houses were erected to pay for the making of the turn-pike road from Marsden to Long Preston in 1804. They were finally abolished in 1872. The old house near the Dragon still stands. Robert Shaw, of Colne, bought Admergill Farm about the time when they were being removed, and several of the posts are to be seen on the high road above Blacko Bar.

THE OLD HALLS.

THE OLD HALLS of the district were built from about the year 1600. Our ancestors evidently knew a picturesque position in which to build their residences, of which the White Bear, Park Hill, Bank Hall, are evidence. We can imagine what they were like when there was not a cottage near, with gardens sloping down to the clear sparkling



stream of Pendle Water, in which salmon sported, and the spotted trout wriggled in its pools. Crowtrees was built at a much later date, perhaps about the time the canal locks were constructed, both being built of stone from Hudderstone.

PASTURE HOUSE.

Mr. Marquis says of this building that the architectural ornaments are founded on the classical, and are such as were used on Jacobite buildings, and on a debased style of building of the Georgian period, but whether it is really a Georgian building he is unable to say. It has a very fine appearance and stands in a commanding situation.

Some of the walls and beams are very thick, and it has three remarkable cellars. They are approached by a spiral stone staircase, and they are partly hewn out of the solid rock. There are stone shelves for cases of wine and stone stands for barrels of beer. They are quite extensive, and give the impression that former occupants lived in big style, and believed in good cheer. On the cottage extensions at the side appears the date 1629.

The walls are 18 inches in thickness, even in the upper rooms, and some of the beams are 3ft. in depth. In the valuation of 1803 Wm. Mitchell was the owner and James Walton, the tenant. The whole annual value, including the farm, was £37.

WEST PASTURE. BUILT BY HENRY HAIGHTON.

In 1773 William Dent Gentleman—owned this property, which is described as one cottage or shop and barn, orchard, two gardens and the several enclosures occupied by Barnard Crook.



In 1784 Barnard Crook, the elder, of Pasture, devised his land in the occupation of James Crook, who, in a valuation of 1803, is stated to be the owner and occupier. The whole of the farm and cottage adjoining, tenanted by Barnard Crook, was of an annual value of £16. Ultimately, it descended to Jonas Maud, whose son, also called Jonas Maud, occupied one portion as a shoemaker's shop, but afterwards on the death of his father, worked the farm. His daughter. Mrs. R. B. Clark, is the present owner. She has a lot of fine old furniture, dated 1764, also a family Bible dated 1637.

WATER MEETINGS FARM.

The old farm house at Water Meetings has several features of interest. Mr. Marquis describes it as of early Tudor domestic architecture, though built later. Some of the windows are walled up to avoid the window tax levied in the early Georgian period (18th century). Another window has the word "dairy" chiselled on the ledge in order to avoid the tax. One portion of the building in 1803 was described as a loom-shop.

The window tax was abolished in 1851. Every house of more than six windows and worth more than £5 a year, had to pay the tax.

LOWER FULSHAW.

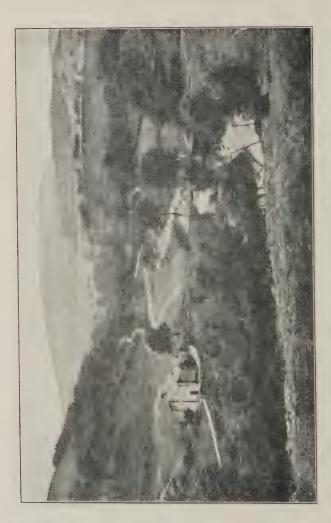
A TABLET over the entrance bears the following inscription:—

B.S.

1630

I.D.

Both figures and letters are remarkably clear.



AN OLD HOUSE.

THE house next to the Conservative Club, owned and occupied by Miss Corbridge, has been a sizehouse, and when a drain was run through the floor of the front room many years ago, a fine circular well was discovered, beautifully walled round, and this, it is supposed, was made and used for the sizing business, in connection with the hand loom weaving, which was prevalent at that period. The original doorway between the front and living rooms is double the ordinary width, and was probably made to allow for the passage of bulky articles. It was also used for the receipt of pieces from the hand loom weavers. The houses built up to Miss Corbridge's house were built at a later date. and certainly used for hand-loom weaving. side window of the adjoining Conservative Club is said to have been made so that old Mrs. Baldwin. who lived there at that time, could see and chat with the weavers from the country districts, whom she knew, who were bringing in their cloth. Mr. Baldwin built out the front of the Club House, telling his wife, she had been long enough at the back, he would now bring her to the front. Barrowclough, who married Elizabeth Baldwin, lived here before building Oaklands in 1860.

THE OLD HOUSE IN THE FOLD, HIGHERFORD.

This is an interesting old building. Mr. Marquis described it as "one of the best of the earliest styles of domestic architecture for a yeoman, and cottage for a well-to-do peasant."

I have not been able to find any date on it, but there is a stone sunk in the ground at one corner with several figures and letters on it, but there does not seem to be any system or order about them, and I have come to the conclusion that some of the Grimshaws who lived here at one time, being masons, had probably been practising lettering on it.

The cottage adjoining has a beam of exceptional depth—27 inches. This part about the middle of the last century, was used as a small confectionery works, and another part as a school.

When the tennis court, in the ground of Bank House, and near here, was being dug out, a coin of William and Mary 1689 was found, and an old road and wall were uncovered.

An old house formerly stood near the Gaumless Trough, which was probably built early in the 18th century, and occupied by Thornton Bannister. At one time a stranger came and lived in this house, was respectable, and paid his way, but was afterwards found dead in bed. Having no relations, no one would bury him, and his body lay a scandalously long time, until at last the magistrates compelled someone to inter him.

LAUND HOUSE.

Thus was for a long period the residence of a branch of the Hargreaves family, who were large owners of property in Barrowford. It is an Elizabethan mansion, but unfortunately, from the point of view of the picturesque, one wing has been removed, and a large modern house built in its place.

OTHER OLD HOUSES.

Houses owned by the Horticultural Society, one of which they occupy.

These were undoubtedly used for handloom weaving, and here it was that the Berrys commenced business, as described elsewhere. In 1794 the land was owned by Thomas Sutcliffe, and is described as "part of the Holme."

In 1823 James and Abram Robinson, of Holt Hill,

bought the land for £56, and built on it.

In 1834 the four cottages were bought for £406. In 1850 they were sold to John Barrett for £310.

In 1870 John Fieldhouse, Schoolmaster, got them for £339, and in 1874 sold them for £420 to Margaret Brown, of Bröwn House.

The successive occupants were Ben Moore, Robt. Metcalfe. Miles Manley, Wm. Rushton, Edmund Booth, Naylor Robinson, Joseph Catlow, Mary Lund, Robt. Stansfield.

Inscription over the first house, opposite the " Caul ." $X \to P$. X

T. & S. 1824.

Alma Cottages (Next to the Dragon), Built in 1856.

THATCHED HOUSES.

Some of these stood in "Old Row," and one was in Halstead Lane, just by the old farmhouse, where the ghost of "Old Solomon" used to disturb the lonely villagers.

Henry Duckworth stated that "Time had laid this ghost," and now people can pass to and fro in "Solomon Loin" without fear of this one-time

terror of the night.

There is an old house on Hill Top with mullioned

windows.

Bank Style House, which stood on the site of the present Congregational Church was the farm-house, for what is now known as the Oakland Estate.

Clough House, a manor house where John Wesley preached.



THE BARN. PARK HILL.

PARK HILL AND THE BANNISTERS. BY

F. BANNISTER, M.A., B.Sc.

THE HISTORY of particular houses and families might provide interesting reading, but in many cases the information has been lost. The names of Hargreaves, Blakey, Robinson, Bannister, Baldwin, Sutcliffe, Smith, Wilson, Mitchell, Hartley, Mitton. Elliott, Oldfield, Ingham, Leyland, Shireburn, occur 400 years ago, but it is impossible to trace their descent or give details of incidents worth remembering. There are several old houses in the district, but none have remained in the same family for so long a period that a continuous record can be given up to the present time.

Perhaps the most interesting house is that of Park Hill, for the last 31 years the residence of James Holden, Esq. It is a picturesque 17th century two-storied house, with gables and mullioned windows, surrounded by trees, and standing on the banks of Pendle Water. Observant fravellers along the Colne Road are invariably attracted by its picturesque appearance and surroundings, preserved so carefully by the present tenant.

It bears the historic inscription, "H.B. 1661," signifying that it was re-built in that year by Henry Banastre, or Bannister, the last of that important family, who had long owned an estate and lived at Park Hill. The Bannisters had lived there for more than 200 years before 1661, during which time it was referred to as a "manor" and its owner as a "gentleman," when those terms had more distinguished meanings than they have to-day. This Bannister family (also spelled Banister, Bannester, or Banastre) was a branch of very

important families of this name elsewhere in Lancashire. The founder was Robert Banastre, a knight of William the Conqueror, whose name was on the Roll of Battle Abbey in 1066. He was granted lands at Prestatyn, North Wales, but after a rebellion of the Welsh there he settled at Makerfield, in Lancashire, where he was a feudal baron. One of his descendants became Lord of Walton le Dale, near Preston. The last heiress of this line married John de Langton, who succeeded to the baronship of Newton and the lordship of Walton. Other branches were the Bannisters of Banke Hall and of Altham. Both were important county families with members occupying high positions. Sir Thomas Bannister, of Banke Hall, was a Knight of the Garter in 1375, while his descendant Christopher Bannister, who died in 1649, had been Vice Chancellor, Recorder, Attorney General, and Baron of the Exchequer of Lancashire.

The Bannisters, of Altham, gave generously to Whalley Abbey, and their coat of arms may still be seen in the chancel window of Whalley Church. The last heiress of this branch married Ambrose Walton, of Marsden Hall. Her grandson, Banastre Walton, built Walton Spire on Shelfield Hill, and gave the land on which the Colne Cloth Hall was built.

The Lancashire historian, Baines, says that the Bannister family, of Park Hill, Barrowford, was founded by the Bannisters of Banke Hall and Altham. The tradition received by me was that Park Hill was one of the smallest of the great estates they had formerly held. No one can say when they first settled at Park Hill, but in 1461 Dr. Vincent Clement, the papal collector and nuncio

in England, granted a dispensation for the marriage of Richard Banastre, of Park Hill, and Joan Walton.

In 1471 they had lands in Colne called Stanroyd, and in 1492 they had Lomeshay in Marsden, in addition to the manor of Park Hill.

In 1616 Robert Banister (or Bannester), on the death of his father, entered into possession of Park Hill, with its lands, corn mill, and fulling mill, which were said to be held of the king in socage, as of his castle of Clitheroe.

In 1631, when King Charles I. was raising money by compelling country gentlemen to become knights. Charles Banister, of Park Hill, paid £10 as a composition on declining the honour of knighthood. He died in 1637, leaving a son and heir, John, aged 34, who was the father of Henry, whose inscription still remains.

Soon after 4661 the family mortgaged a part of the house and estate to Mr. John Swinglehurst, of Gill, who eventually became mortgagee in possession. Other portions of the house and estate were sold to Mr. Gamaliel Sutcliffe, of Heptonstall, whose descendants were the owners of Park Hill in 1928.

The North Chancel, or Choir, of Colne Church, was formerly called the Bannister, or Park Hill Chancel, because it belonged to the owners of that estate. When the estate was divided there were frequent disputes and litigation concerning this Chancel. The Bannisters contended that it remained their own private property, while the purchasers considered that the rights to the Chancel were transferred with the Park Hill Estate. Padlocks were placed on the pews by the one family and forcibly wrenched off by the other

Litigation ensued, but the controversy between the Bannisters and Mr. Swinglehurst was finally settled by a decree of the Consistory Court of Chester in 1743. The northern half of the choir and four pews therein were confirmed to John Swinglehurst and his successors. To Henry Bannister and his successors, the owners of the southern half, was reserved a right to bury his or their dead under the northern half when, and as occasion should require.

In 1831 the Bannisters then resident in Trawden announced the sale by auction of "the spacious, substantial, dry, comfortable and well-situated pew then tenanted by Mrs. George Carr. Also the right of burial throughout the whole of the ground of the Chancel, called Bannister's Chancel, as then railed off, on the north side of the greatest chancel. without payment of the usual fees for breaking the earth for vaults or graves, as is the custom in the other chancels and body of the church." No sale took place, but rent for this pew was paid to my ancestors to the time of my grandfather, John Bannister, and after his death to his younger brother, Thomas. This transaction definitely links me to the Park Hill Bannisters, and hence to the Bannisters previously mentioned for nearly 4,000 years.

M Park Hill in 1672, Richard Baldwin was born. He was educated at the Colne Grammar School, where he is said to have given a mortal blow to a school fellow, upon which he fled to Ireland. On arriving in Dublin, a coffee-house keeper, who found him crying in the street, took him, out of compassion, and employed him as a waiter for a few months, when he recommended him to the Provost of Trinity College, Dr. Robert Huntingdon,

who wanted a boy to keep his horse. He showed such a taste for learning that the Provost had him instructed and entered at the college.

He was a scholar of T.C.D. in 1686; B.A. in 1689: M.A. in 1692: Fellow in 1693: B.D. and D.D. in 1706: Vice-Provost in 1713; and Provost in 1717. In this position he lived to extreme old age, and died on 30th September, 1758. bequeathed to the college his estates, worth £1.686 per year, and £36,000, being the principal part of his personal property. The right of the college was long disputed by persons claiming to be relations. the last suit at law being decided in 1820.

John Holt said the first "Park Hill" was built in 1451.—J.B.).

PARK HILL.

THE PORTION of the Park Hill Estate now (1928), in the occupation of James Holden, was sold in 1752, by a Bannister, to a man called Yorker, who, in 1813, sold to Gamaliel Sutcliffe, of Stoneshev Gate, near Heptonstall, "the house, lands, pews and burial places where John Henry Bannister formerly dwelt."

Gamaliel Sutcliffe, who is described as "the eldest son and heir of his father, was baptised in 1750."

The Sutcliffe's have a very complete pedigree of the family, going back for several centuries. The present owner is George Edward Sutcliffe, of Stoneshey Gate, the fine old mansion near Hardcastle Crags.

The pews and burial places mentioned above were in Colne Church, and became the subject of considerable litigation, which is referred to elsewhere in this book.



LIST OF PROPERTIES ATTACHED TO PARK HILL ESTATE AT THE LATTER PART OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

" FARMS IN TRAWDEN FOREST						
Lumb Laithe Farm	30	0	0			
Boulsworth Dyke	20	0	0			
Lodge Moss	35	0	0			
2 Cottages	9	2	0			
				94	2	0
Spen Farm, Foulridge				100	0	0
FARMS IN BARROWFORD & BL	ACK)				
Trough Laithe Farm	100	0	0			
2 Crofts Grove House	5	0	0			
Clough Farm	90	0	0			
Wood Croft	2	10	()			
Fulshaw Farm	41	0	Ü			
Higher Park Hill	150	0	0			
Cross Gaits Farm & Inn	70	0	0			
Malkin Tower Farm	50	0	0			
	99	U	U			
Lower Park Hill Farm,	170	0	0			
Barrowford	70	0	0			
Clough Garden	1.1	0	0	- 110	10	0.
WATER RENTS—				589	10	0,
From Albert Mills	35	0	0			
From Victoria Mills	1	0	0			
Hodge Bank Groin Canal						
Company	3	0	0			
Company	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			39	0	0:
Mrs. Holt's Farms-			_	09	U	U
	~~	0	0			
Mosley Farm, nr. Chipping	55		0			
Higher Fence Gate Farm.	55		0			
Buttack Farm, Barley	8	0	0		6.	0
				118	()	0
Carried to next page				940	12	0

Brought from previous page .				940	12	0
COTTAGE & HOUSE PROPERTY—						
Park Hill Cottage	3	0	8			
Greenfields Garden	2	0	0			
Grove House	45	0	0			
Old Mill Cottages	6	0	0			
5 Houses: Royal Oak						
Cottages	18	0	0			
Fulshaw Cottage	5	4	0			
152, Gisburn Road	5	0	0			
Pk. Hill House (E. 6 mths)	35	0	0			
Coach House & Tinner's						
Shop	11	0	0			
96, Gisburn Rd., 2 houses	23	0	0			
Stables—Old Mill	7	16	0			
Caul Top Cottage	4	0	0			
Smithy—Gisburn Rd	11	0	0			
				176	0	8

Total £1,116 12 8

HIGHER PARK HILL.

This is a fine yeoman's house and farm, and was an important part of the Park Hill Estate. For centuries it had been in the possession of the Bannisters, Swinglehursts and Holts, until its purchase by the present owner and occupier, Hartley Sutcliffe. On the footpath leading to the front door, in different coloured stones, are the letters and figures—

A.D. 1661 W.H.

The present building searcely seems to be quite so old as would appear from this. The present owner, in making some alterations, came across a portion of the walls of a previous house. The place was formerly known as Hilton House, so that the letters W.H. probably refer to a former owner or occupier.

FROM CRAGG'S DIARY.

BY WILLIAM CORBRIDGE.

JOHN HOLT, Park Hill, married in 1874 to Rachel Grimshaw, at Fence Church.

In the great farm-yard at Lower Park Hill, reminiscent of hunting days, three of the old stones from the old mill are mounted as "riding stones." In white stones in the pavement appear "J.S., 1791."

(John Swinglehurst, who died in 1830).

When Thomas Hargreaves lived at Park Hill a room in the cottage at Caul Top was seated round and used for class meetings three times a week.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

SEVERAL years ago Mrs. Baxter, of Caul Top, found a remarkable stone at Park Hill, which bore a close resemblance to a human skull. By many people it was looked on as a "fossil skull." If such had been the case it would have been of great interest to scientists.

In order to place the matter beyond doubt, I sent it to, perhaps, the biggest authority on the subject in this country, Sir Arthur Keith, Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, in London. In his reply, he said, "It certainly is not a 'fossil' skall: it never was part of any living animal, human or otherwise. It is a freak of nature a 'figure stone' with very wonderful resemblance to a crushed human head or skull." He added that he was familiar with similar freaks from other parts of the world. It is now in my possession.



WILLIAM HARGREAVES, OF HIGHER PARK HILL.

CARR HALL AND THE TOWNELEY'S OF BARNSIDE AND CARR.

JOHN TOWNELEY, of Towneley, married Isabel Sherburn, of Stoneyhurst. Their son, Lawrence Towneley, was living in 1474. He had a son, Henry Towneley, whose son, Lawrence (living in 1511), married Hellen, daughter of Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford.

Their son, Henry, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Catterall, of Catterall and Little Mitton, and had a son, Richard Towneley, who died in 1630. Alice, his widow, married Christopher Towneley, the noted transcriber and first historian of Lancashire, who died without issue, and left his estates to Richard, the younger twin son of Robert Towneley, his uncle.

Richard Towneley was killed by bull baiting at Gisburn, in 1655, during his father's lifetime. This Richard Towneley's first wife was Alice, daughter of Francis Paslew, of "Wiswall."

His second wife was Anne, daughter of R. Shuttleworth, of "Gawthrop," ancestor of Lord Shuttleworth, by whom he had Richard Towneley, who married Ellen, daughter of William Starkie, of Simonstone, and they had a son, Richard Towneley, who married Anne, daughter of John Towneley, of Royle, by whom he had Richard Towneley, who died, aged 17. He then married Martha, daughter of Barcroft, of Noona, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret. This Richard Towneley died in 1739, and this branch of the Towneley family then became extinct.

Margaret Towneley married at Colne in 1754, John Clayton, J.P., of Little Harwood. He died in 1803, and his wife in 1779. They had a son, Thomas Clayton, J.P., D.L., and Lieut.Colonel of



OLD CARR HALL.

the Royal Lancashire Volunteers. He was born in 1755, and died in 1835, and was a County Magistrate for 58 years. He left Barnside, and after extensive alterations to the house, came to live at Carr in 1780. He died without issue, and his adopted daughter married Colonel Edward Every the second son of Sir Henry Every, Bart..., who died in 1880. They had seven children, one of whom married an Italian Count.

Colonel Every received the Royal Assent to add the name and arms of Clayton in 1835. He died in 1880. His son, Thomas Edward Every Clayton was born in 1841, and died in 1886. His son, Edward Every Clayton, of Skipton, sold the estate to William Tunstill, whose son, H. Tunstill, sold it to Wilkinson Hartley, J.P., C.A. His widow occupied it till her death in 1927.

CARR HALL.

This is one of the oldest and most interesting houses in the Barrowford district. It stands in grounds several acres in extent, with many fine trees, and an extensive lawn and lake in front. It has also a sun-dial which was erected by Robert Towneley in 1662. There was formerly a much larger lake across the way, on which a boat was kept, and I remember, as a boy, seeing this boat (which, to my boyish eyes, seemed to be a very large one) being carted at certain times of the year through Barrowford to Foulridge Reservoir, probably for the fishing.

The house has been altered at different periods, and is now much smaller than at one time. Like many other old halls, it had a priest's hiding-place, and in the portion which was formerly a chapel, there is a room built in the thickness of the wall which seems likely to have been for that purpose.

When Mr. Wilkinson Hartley purchased the estate, he made certain alterations, and I am indebted to Mr. Vowles, the architect, for many of

the following particulars:-

It was evident that alterations and rebuilding had been carried out upon even earlier foundations. and it seemed that the original building ran north and south, and that the present main body of the hall was an addition at right angles to the original, the south end of which was covered in, and, to some extent, incorporated in it.

The present main entrance portion is certainly of early date, though it has been altered so much that it is impossible to say of what date. Adjoining this, southward, in what is now the Hall, Mr. Vowles found, in working out his measurements, that there was a space of ten feet square which could not be accounted for, as there was no entrance to it. When this was cut into, it proved to be part of a spiral stone stair, starting at the ground floor, but only reaching to the ceiling, as the upper part had at some period been pulled down, and a bedroom contrived out of the space. The fact that the treads of the steps were well worn, showed it had been in use for a very long time. It was considerably choked with rubbish, evidently having been used as a dump for the debris, when the upper portion was pulled down.

There was a peculiar point in the billiard room, the fireplace being at the opposite side of the room from the chimney, and the flue from the fireplace to the chimney, carried round the room, gradually ascending in the thickness of the wall. This being an unsatisfactory arrangement, the flue was moved

to the chimney side.

At the back of the kitchen range, portions of a mullioned window were found, which was of an earlier period than any other window about the house. The style indicated it to be about the middle of the 16th century, and was of an ecclesiastical character. The architect formed the opinion that at that period there was a chapel attached to the Hail, but he could not follow out the idea, as it would have meant stripping the surrounding walls. The secret chamber, that might have been a priest's hiding place, was near to where the bathrooms now are, and seemed to be more of an accident than a design, or an accident turned to good account. There had been previous alterations here, and the difference in floor levels, and overlap of the walls, had left a space of about five feet each way.

"At the time of the Reformation, families which remained Catholic, seized upon just such places for the hiding of the priests, places which having already natural advantages, could quickly, and without suspicious alterations, be converted for this purpose. It is evident that Carr Hall has a long and varied history, but the very variation has obscured it, at any rate, so far as the internal evidence is concerned."

Thomas B. Ecroyd, transcriber of the Registers of Colne Church, informs me that Christopher Towneley was a zealous Romanist, and doubtless kept a priest in hiding at Carr.

THE TREES IN CARR HALL ROAD.

THESE were planted by Colonel Thomas Clayton in 1815, from cuttings of the large lime trees at Lomeshave. On the authority of Thomas B. Ecroyd, they were presented by his great grandfather, Richard Ecroyd, who was a personal friend. They are beautiful trees, and in good health, after more than a century. They are straight and



uniform, a uniformity which has been somewhat interfered with by the erection of some fine villas during the last few years. They seem to be intended to represent soldiers, with other trees standing out from the rest to represent officers. They are said to commemorate the battle of Waterloo, which took place in that year. In its hey-day, the Hall had its own butcher's shop and brewing plant.

Note.—The name Carr means a swamp, and is an indication of its original state. The proper name for the place is Carr. The word Hall is a modern addition.

The Corn Mill was erected about 1543, when it is spoken of in the Records as "a new erected Milne."

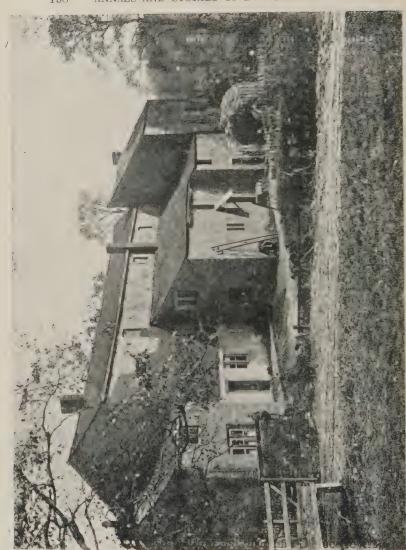
There is a ledger at Lomeshaye, which contains entries of sales of oil, tallow, etc., for the Corn Mill at Carr, on account of Colonel Clayton.

The wife of Henry Towneley was Anne, daughter of Thomas Catterall. She was said to have been bewitched and killed, at Carr Hall, "by means of a picture of clay," for which James Device was executed at Lancaster Castle, in 1612.

THE CLAYTONS.

Colonel Clayton was the last male representative of his house, resident at Little Harwood, in unbroken succession for more than 400 years. He was a J.P. for 58 years, D.L. and Sheriff of his county in 1808. A fine portrait of him hangs in the Sessions House at Preston. The motto of the family is "Lumm Ubique," which Father Smith translates:—"I hold my own everywhere."

The great, great grandfather of Thomas B. Ecroyd was with Colonel Thomas Clayton, one of the original founders and directors of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Navigation Company (as it was



CARR CORN MILL.

then called. A fellow director was Lord Archibald Hamilton afterwards the Duker, who presented Mr. Ecroyd with a handsome tobacco pipe, which is still in the possession of the family. Colonel Clayton was a widower for many years, his sister Martha, a great rider and jumper, keeping house for him at Barnside and Carr.

Jonathan Brown, who was under-servant man at Carr Hall, along with another man, said they took prisoners from Carr Hall, where they were tried, every week, to Preston Jail. Sometimes they were taken in a cart by "Bob o' th' Hawk." I have the massive leg-irons which were then used in my possession.

RIGHT OF WAY.

In the sixties of last century the question of right of way over Carr Hall Road was a very vexed one. The road, then, as now, was an extremely popular one, being the only direct route to the Pendle Forest villages. On special occasions the gates would be opened to the public. The concession was usually made by Colonel Clayton on the occasion of the Barley and Roughlee Anniversary Services, and at such times it would be announced from the Wesleyan pulpits in the neighbourhood that he had kindly consented to open the gates.

This, however, was not sufficient for a section of the community, who claimed that the road had been a public one from time immemorial. The dispute led to much plain speaking, until, like other bones of contention, it was thrown to the lawyers to pick. The matter was discussed, not only in the local police courts, but in the Queen's Bench Division, and at successive Assizes at Manchester, Lancaster and Liverpool, where it was finally settled by Justice Lush. For a time a fierce battle



CARB MILL CAUL. (From a painting by Joseph Ogden, Art Master Canterbury School).

was wared by the public of Nelson and district. In fact, a Carr Hall Road Defence Committee was formed.

The Colonel first had the case tried at Colne, but here the Magistrates refused to give a verdict. He urged that the conduct of the disorderly portion of Nelson had become so bad that he was determined to restrict a use which had been abused. On the case coming up at Lancaster, there was no appearance on the part of the defendants, and Captain Clayton got a verdict for 1s., to secure which, one may well wonder, how many pounds had been spent. The Committee referred to, however, were not yet done with. They held that the road had been used for generations, and the oldest man in the neighbourhood, aged 89, stated that he had never known anyone stopped.

The trial came off at Liverpool, when, although there were seven defendants in all, James Emmott, the Relieving Officer for Nelson, was the only person committed, the complaint being of breaking down wire fences and knocking staples off three gates, in assertion of a supposed right of way.

On the side of Colonel Clayton appeared the Attorney-General, Edward James, Q.C., and Mr. Dwyer, whilst Mr. Temple, Q.C., and Mr. Poke appeared for the defendants.

Eventually a verdict was returned for the plaintiff. Subsequently, however, an agreement was come to between the Nelson Corporation and Mr. Edward Every Clayton, with respect to the public use of the road.

TIN BOOTS.

Manley Watson's sister (Mrs. Sagar) is over 80, and remembers, before the old bridge to Carr Hall was built, being carried over the ford, when the

water was deep, by her brother Manley. An athletic lady from the Hall used to jump it with a pole.

This avoided a walk to Barrowford to cross the river. A man called Abraham Uttley, a carter at Carr Mill, used to lend a pair of tin boots to persons who wished to cross, at one half-penny the return journey.

The ford ran from behind the cottage just removed in a diagonal direction, towards the mill.

RISHTON-THORN.

THIS is spelt in various ways. It is very frequently mentioned in the Court Rolls. I am satisfied now it refers to a hamlet about the "Sparrow-hawk." In a rate book of about 80 years ago, recently in my possession, the name is mentioned as Rushton-Thorn, and it includes an inn, brewhouse, and spirit vault. There was at one time a dispute between the owners of Nugworth Noggarth, and Rishton-Thorn, whose lands adjoined. The owner of Carr Hall also purchased a pasture from them as it was close to his land.

Dr. Farrer says it was formerly a hamlet on the north-west side of Barrowford. In 1440 a man called Robert Leigh, of Burnley, was "presented" for killing a stag here with a catapult. In 1507 Over-Barreford and Nether-Barreford, with Russheton-Thornes Vaccaries, were raised from £8 10s. 0d. to £12 13s. 4d.

On the first six-inch Ordnance Map of this district (1844), opposite the Catholic Cemetery, and where the barn stands, is shown "Sparrow-Hawk public house," and where the Sparrow-Hawk stands "Rishton Thorn public house."

After extensive enquiries I have come to the conclusion that there never was a public house of that name in that place, and that the map is not correct.

The "Sparrow-Hawk" was formerly called "Rishton Thorn," and was spelt in various ways. Mr. Enos Sharp, of Wheatley, has a map, made in 1847, where the present "Sparrow-Hawk" is shown and described as Rishton Thorn, or old "Sparrow-Hawk." Near to this place, opposite to the Catholic Cemetery, and built in the wall, is a square stone

J.H.

indicating that John Holt had to make the road in one direction and Every-Clayton in the other.

BANK HALL, BY J. T. MARQUIS.

BANK HALL, although as late in the Stuart period as 1696, is an Elizabethan building, without the south limb of the E. It was built by Thomas and Grace Sutcliffe. There is no trace of the Jacobean style, except it be in the curved mullions of the upper window in the north wing; inside there is a difference. The entrance is, as usual, through the central limb of the E, with the usual little closet or door. From the vestibule you immediately enter the living room, with its great fireplace for cooking, what we should call the dining room kitchen, from which was the chief staircase. On the left is a door leading to the servants' kitchen, and on the right a door leading past the staircase to the great entertaining room. Leading from the servants' kitchen on the right, at the back, a door led into a long passage, which took you the whole length of the house, to where there was a little back vestibule



BANK HALL.

and back staircase to the upper rooms. The foregoing is a description of its state in the 18th century. Some of the walls are 27 inches thick, and the doors are massive and studded with wooden pegs.

Oddie Sutcliffe, described as "yeoman," lived here, and by a Will made in 1851, he left, at his death in 1857. "Old Bank Hall," as he described it, and seven cottages near, to Edwin Hutchinson Cragg, organ builder, son of Matthew Cragg, who had a life interest in it. Dr. Dickenson lived here at one time, and Matthew Cragg occupied it until his death. The trustees under Oddie Sutcliffe's Will were successively. William Maud, butcher, of Burnley: John Hartley, of Fulshaw: Stephen Garnett, of Ferber, and Jonas Maud, of Pasture: Matthew Cragg, and, lastly, Charles Henry Preston and Jonas Maud, Junior. (This was the son of the first-mentioned Jonas Maud, and father of Mrs. R. B. Clark. He died in 1908, at the age of 65). The two Mauds were known as "young Jonas," and "old Jonas." The Trust lasted for 40 years, being finally settled in 1897/98.

In 1898 the property was sold to John Strickland by Edwin Hutchinson Cragg, who died in London in 1910.

In 1904, Strickland sold it to Edmondson Widdup, John Whipp and John Gabbatt, representatives of the Working Men's Institute, all of whom have now passed away. The price was £587 10s. 0d.

In 1911 it became necessary to widen the road at this point, and the Club generously gave up to the public, without cost, a long strip of land. The Urban District Council undertaking to build a retaining wall, and make all good.

It is to the credit of the present owners, that in making necessary alterations, they have tried to retain the ancient features, as far as possible.



Neddy Atkinson, who lived in one part of the building about the middle of last century, had 15 children.

BEANFIELD HOUSE.

THERE is here an iron spout with the date 1825 upon it. The Rev. E. Gough, B.A., at one time lived here, and Christopher Grimshaw drew his attention to this spout. He said, "On the day when my brother Thomas, who lived here, put up that spout, I proposed to Miss Swinglehurst, of Park Hill." They were afterwards married, and went to live at Park Hill. Had there been any offspring to this marriage it would have considerably affected the disposal of much land adjoining Barrowford. Mrs. Christopher Grimshaw died in 1841.

Christopher Grimshaw had a brother, Thomas, who was very fond of music. He had an organ built and put into the large room at Crowtrees, as he said, "instead of a wife." But later he married, and built Beanfield House, where he went to live, leaving the organ at Crowtrees. It was still in the house in 1894.

THE GRANGE.

Christopher Grimshaw owned much land in the neighbourhood, and after the death of his wife, did not care to live at Park Hill, and pay rent. Consequently, he built for himself "The Grange," which dates from 1841. It was in the extensive outbuildings here where he built the Wesleyan Chapel Organ, and the Higherford Mill Clock. The house is pleasantly situated, especially since the removal of the old buildings at Dicky Nook. It fronts due south. After Christopher Grimshaw's death, the house and fields adjoining were bought by Nicholas Strickland, formerly of Gisburn, and



the father of John Strickland. He let the estate but later it was sold to Harold Smith, from whom it was purchased by John Dixon, the present owner, in 1845 it was assessed at £16.7s, 6d.

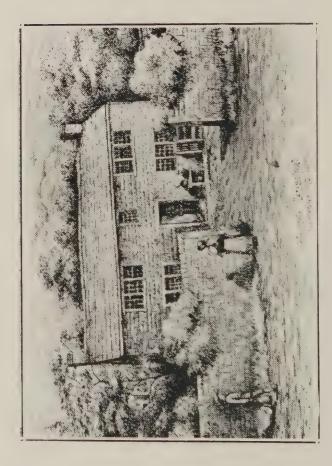
CROWTREES.

Somewhere about 1700 there lived at Crowtrees two bachelor brothers named Bulcock. Old prayer books show that they habitually attended Colne Church, and according to a custom of the times, both wore cocked hats. They had a sister Ellen, who appears to have married a Gibson, who lived at the Laund, which was the property of the Hargreayes family, who owned much land in the district.

The Gibsons had a daughter who became engaged to Thomas Grimshaw, of Higham, where he lived in a comparatively small house. When Mr. Grimshaw was about to marry Miss Gibson, he needed a larger house, so he built what is now "The Four Alls Inn," at Higham, where they lived for a time. But Mrs. Grimshaw's uncles, the two bachelor brothers at Crowtrees, were getting old, and they wished their niece and her husband to come and live with them, and it was in this way that the Grimshaw family became connected with Crowtrees and with Barrowford:

The two brothers, Bulcock, owned much property about Barrowford, and they left a considerable part of it to their niece and her husband. Thomas Grimshaw afterwards put a new front into Crowtrees. This would be before the year 1800. He had a large family, one of them being the Christopher Grimshaw, who built "The Grange."

The only date I can find on the house is on the top of a downspout, 1805, with the letters T.G.G. The barn is dated 1741.



The late Mr. Atkinson purchased the property in 1894 from the Trustees of Thomas Grimshaw, whose Will was made in 1872.

"THE HUBBY."

OLD JOHN BOLTON and his wife (née Anne Sutcliffe, for fifty years lived at the "Hubby," as the old cottages were called, which stood on the site of Oaklands Lodge. They had twenty living children born to them. Rushton Bolton, of Russell Street, who has just passed away, was the youngest of them.

When the children were getting up, they wanted an oven and boiler in place of the old-fashioned hobs. John asked Christopher Grimshaw if he would put one in. "Who is your landlord?" he was asked, and the reply was, "I do not know." "Well, but to whom do you pay rent?" The reply was, "I don't pay any rent."

He agreed to pay sixpence a week to Mr. Grimshaw on his supplying him with one, and in that way Grimshaw became the owner.

John Bolton, the joiner, was born here in 1851. One son, Sutcliffe Bolton, was in the Helmshore railway accident.

The house was pulled down about 1872.



OLD MILL IN THE PARK.

IX.

THE OLD MILL IN THE PARK.

This is doubtless one of the oldest factories in North-East Lancashire, and certainly the oldest in the village. It was built beside the mountain stream of Pendle Water, so that the stream could be used as its motive power. The old mill and Park Hill House just saved the village from the common slight that we were "all on one side." It is supposed a mill has been here for several hundred years, and that it was worked by Flemish merchants, in the manufacture of flannel. It may be one of the ancient fulling mills, which were introduced into this locality as early as 1311. The fact that these mills were returned in the rent-roll of Henry De Lacev has been quoted to prove that wollen manufactures existed in England before the 10th year of the reign of Edward II. (1339), when this prince passed an Act, inviting the Flemish manufacturers to come over and engage in this industry. It would be interesting if we could trace who have been its successive occupants, and what fabrics have been produced within its walls.

The above conjectures are from various sources, but I incline to the opinion that it is the mill referred to in the "Depositions at Clitheroe Castle," in 1541. The phrase "Lower Barroweford," and "4 common highways," and the fact that the grindstones are still at Park Hill, seem to warrant this conclusion.

Prior to 1781, the mill was in the possession of Robert Bannister, of Colne Hall, who left it to his trustees to sell for the best price they could get.

(It is described as "a Cloth or Fulling Mill"). In 1783, they sold it to Christopher and Abraham Hargreaves, for £233, out of which sum they paid off a loan which had been made by John Parker Swinglehurst.

In 1800 it was used as a twist spinning mill, and in that year John Swinglehurst sold to three Hargreaves's, then owners of the mill, the site for the reservoir for £115. In 1803, along with four

cottages, it was valued at £27 per annum.

In 1823 it was sold to Thomas Smith, of Netherheys, for £1,990, a big advance on the £233, its price 40 years before.

In 1824 it was leased by Thomas Smith, great grandfather of the present Harold and Martin Smith, to William Brightmore and John Hudson for 18 years, for £231 a year.

It was then stated that they were given power to "erect and build an engine house, and to put in an engine, to be worked by steam." In 1839, the lease was transferred to Henry Armistead and John Tunstill. In 1865 it was leased to Jonathan Stansfield for the term of five years, at a rent of 100 guineas, by Smith Smith, of Netherheys, and it is to be noticed that at this time it was lit by gas.

In 1874 it was on lease to John Fell and Co., for five years, at £95 per annum. In 1875 it was sold by Smith Smith and others to Parker Swinglehurst Holt for £1,800. In 1890 Parker Swinglehurst Holt died intestate, and so it came to his brother, John Holt, his heir at law.

In 1920 John Holt appears to have let it for five years, at £75 per annum, to about six persons, with an option to purchase for £2,500. John Holt's Will was made in December, 1914, the trustees, his wife, Ann, and George Henry Hitchin. His wife died m 1920. In 1924 the Council bought the old mill,

cottages and gardens, reservoir, goit and caul for one thousand pounds (£1,000).

AN OLD LEASE.

The owners in 1845 were Martin Smith, of Netherheys, Thomas Smith, of Westfield, Louisa Brightmore, of Clough, and Harriet Halstead, of "Upper Canada," probably the name of some farm, as the agreement says, "Not the America."

They appear to have agreed to grant a lease of 'Barrowford Mill," with the water wheel, steam engine, boiler, shafting and gearing, wheel-house, boiler house, chimney, gas apparatus, gas house, gas tank, gasometer and purifier, "shade" (shed), and rooms above, privies, the reservoir, "calls," dams, weirs, and goits, also the two cottages and gardens near, one ocupied by Thos. Shuttleworth, and the other unoccupied, and which were lately in the possession of Henry Armisted and his undertenant, and also those seven copyhold cottages across the river, occupied by John Wood, James Bolton, Joseph Brown, and —. Hey, and three unoccupied to Richard Sagar, of Holme End, Reedley Hallows, farmer

The lease was to be for ten years, at £190 per annum to be paid in advance, and was to be menared by Calch Haworth, of Marsden.

I remember the mill being run by Jonathan Stansfield, and his brother, but it was not a success in their hands: afterwards it was occupied by Stephen Stow, father of the Stow brothers, now manufacturing at Barrowford and Hindley. It has since been used as a Dye Works and Motor Cycle Repair Shop.

The Barrowford Brass Band used to play for

dancing in the Mill yard in the 70's (1870).

The owners mentioned above appear to have sold it to Parker Swinglehurst Holt, whose heir was his brother, John Holt, of Park Hill, from whose executors it was bought and presented to the Council, as is elsewhere described. John Widdup says "the first mill was a corn mill. The present mill consists of four parts, easily identified. The old part was the Corn Mill, the second part the Spinning Mill, the part that is now most prominent was first a woollen, and afterwards a cotton mill; the third part also prominent was a new waterwheel house; and the fourth and latest part was an engine house, built on the back of the mill. These parts are all typical of important stages in industrial development."

A song sung by the "doffers" at the old mill across the river:—

"At half-past five the bell does ring,
At 6 o'clock we all flock in
To see Tom Procter just how he stands
With the strap all ready in his hands.
He whips the poor "doffers" until
they cry,

But the Devil will fetch him by and by."

BOGMORILES MILL.

Bogmoriles Mill stood at the top of David Street, and was started about the year 1832, by John Barrowclough, who had previously ocupied the plumber's shop, by the side of the Conservative Club, as a butcher's shop. It contained 200 looms, 100 on each floor. It was one of the first mills in which power looms were used, and had not been running long when it attracted the attention of a furious mob, which was then roaming about the country, plug-drawing, and trying to stop the use of power looms.

The engine was run by "Tum Howgit," and two tacklers were "Tum Pollard" and "Jim Hanson."

It was lighted by gas. The gasometer stood in the yard, at the top of David Street. The first exhibition of the syphon principle which I saw took place here. It had become full of water, so the bigger boys got a piece of gas pipe, bent it, so that the end outside was lower than the inside, then they sucked at the pipe and started the flow, which continued until the water became too low. I have a vivid recollection of how rusty and dirty the water was, and of the violent coughing and spitting which took place. I never remember the mill running, but I have played in it for hours. We used to stand on one of the spokes of the fly-wheel, and make the whole of the shafting revolve a few times.

The Mill was built by the Sutcliffes. One of the Sutcliffes had been a hand loom weaver, and ran two looms, and could do everything except "pullback." He had to weave for someone else whilst they did the work he was unable to do.

In 1845 it was owned by Emmott Sutcliffe and brothers, tenanted by John Barrowclough, and assessed at £61 5s. 0d.

When the mill was being built, someone said to the person responsible, "There is going to be no cotton trade," but the reply was, "Oh! but children are born naked yet."

HIGHERFORD MILL.

This was of four stories, and judging from an old stone, built into the wall in Paradise Street, and probably taken from the old building, dates from 1824. Weaving was carried on, on the 2nd and 3rd floors.

The faithful clock high up on the outside wall was a necessity in the days when watches were few

and far between. It was built by Christopher Grimshaw, and gave long and faithful service.

The shed on the upper side of the warehouse was built on the site of a blacksmith's shop and a road which went round by "Brookdell." The lower shed was built later, on what was formerly the mill yard. Thomas Grimshaw told the late Rev. E. Gough that when he owned the place, he was once looking out of the top doorway of the warehouse, when the door swung against him, and he narrowly escaped with his life, so he built a low wall in front, which may still be seen, as a safeguard.

For very many years the place was in the hands of the Grimshaw family, who gave a big dinner in 1837, when Queen Victoria was crowned.

In 1845 it was owned and run by Grimshaw and Bracewell.

The works, which had been run for many years by R. H. Wiseman, as tenant, were bought by him by public auction, for £1,600. The mill was run by water power until the introduction of steam, in 1832, when it was run by a combination of the two.

EXTRACT FROM AN OLD RECORD.

"The steam chimney at the top of the bank, for Grimshaw's factory, Higherford, was finished on December 14th, 1832nd year of our Lord. Built by William Howarth, Colne: Howarth Wateras, from Wheatley Lane: Masons, Harry Holt, W. Howarth: Howarth, Nottary."

This would be Caleb Howarth, the Quaker lawyer.

The two buildings up the hill in Higherford were both malt kilns. The one on the left was later a confectionery works, known to us as the "spice shop." It was run as such by Samuel Howarth, who lived at "Syke House."

It was later sold to Sagars, who built Throstle-Nest Mill, Nelson. The malt kiln opposite had as its motive power a horse, which, by going round in a circle, turned a vertical shaft. I remember, as a boy, watching a grey old horse circling round on his monotonous task.

BARROWCLOUGH'S MILL.

JOHN BARROWCLOUGH built the mill beside the Council Offices about 1850, on the site of some gardens kept by an old man called Jam Robinson, who was very deaf.

Two men were killed by falling during its erection, one named Butler, who was a plasterer, the other, Holden, was a mason. There was a face engraved in the stone to commemorate the event, but it is now covered by a later erection. "Billy Podown," with a savage bull-dog, was night watchman here.

I am informed from different sources that this mill was built "at twice," but can see no trace of it.

When the boiler for West Hill mill was being taken up the narrow road near the "White Bear." a man called John Nowell was killed there. The middle mill was built in 1856.

SUPERSTITIONS.

It was thought to be very unlucky for a light-complexioned person to be the first to enter a house on New Year's Day.

Bob Greenwood lived at Roughlee, and was a spinner at Barrowclough's Old Mill. He had to

be at his work long before 6 o'clock, so Ellen Rawsthorne or Smith arranged for him to act as "knocker-up," but as he was light-complexioned, he was not to do this on New Year's Day.

Mally Greenwood, who lived in East Bank, used to take the New Year to Green Hill Farm. After one visit a cow died, so she was sternly bidden not to bring it again.

"Owd Saul," a firebeater, who worked at Barrowclough's Mill, and lived at Roughlee, could tell how many strides he took between the two places, and though he tramped the distance for very many years, was never late.

BERRY'S MILL.

The founder of the firm of R. Berry and Son was Richard, who commenced business by employing hand-loom weavers. Richard Bury (Berry) is described as a cotton spinner and manufacturer in Baines' "History of Lancashire," in 1824.

He and his wife Nannie, lived at a house in Jonathan Street, and their daughter, Mrs. Sutherland, grandmother of Alderman Aitken, used to tell about helping to look pieces in the adjoining building now occupied by the Barrowford Horticultural Society.

They built some cottages in David Street, on land purchased from Joseph Sutcliffe, one of which they afterwards occupied, and there is a tablet bearing the following inscription:—"R. & N.B., 1823" (Richard and Nanny Berry).

They then built the spinning mill, which stood between the river and the old road, but this has been pulled down, and the old road built over for modern extensions and improvements. The firm was formed into a limited company in 1915. The Berry's were landowners, and many of the streets bear the sames of members of the family.

There was an old house where the warehouse now stands, and it was said to have been a gamekeeper's house. When the foundation of the mill chimney was put in, the workmen found many stags' horns, which shows that deer must have been numerous here at one time.

Like most business people in their early days, the Berry's were short of cash, and borrowed £70 in 1853, from Thomas Martin Smith, on the security of two of their houses, which they did not redeem, and by lapse of time they passed into the hands of the lender, whose son, Smith Smith, in 1886, sold them to Tom Ridehalgh for £130, this being the first, but not by any means the last, property purchase which the latter made..

Mr. Smith dealt very generously with his youthful customer. He paid for the transfer and returned £5 of the purchase money.

BANK NOTES.

In the early days of the cotton trade, there were no bank cheques used, and all payments for cloth at Manchester were by bank notes. When Berry's cloth accounts were settled, the notes were handed over to old Jim Haworth, the engine tenter (in whom they had the utmost confidence) to get changed into cash, for paying wages. He would send for change to different people, amongst others to James Aitken, the coal merchant. He also sent his son Sam, then a boy, to the brewery for change. Sam used to put the cash at the bottom of a basket and fill up with a score of eggs. The village people were evidently honest and trustworthy in those days.



THOMAS BERRY.

THOMAS BERRY.

Thomas Berry, a grandson of the founder of the firm, was born at Barrowford on January 4th, 1851. He was educated at Huddersfield College. At the age of 18, having completed his education, he returned to Barrowford, and took a deep interest in the firm of which he ultimately became a partner.

The deceased gentleman took a great interest in the welfare of his native village, and was desirous that its advancement in every department of life, should be in harmony with the times. He therefore devoted a great portion of his time to public business, and the success which attended his efforts showed that he had not laboured in vain.

In the year 1874 a School Board was formed for Barrowford, and Mr. Berry was elected one of its first members. He took a great interest in educational matters, and strongly advocated free education. For several years he was Vice-Chairman of the Board, and in 1886, on the death of T. Barrowclough, was appointed Chairman, a position which he occupied till his death.

He occupied many other important offices. In 1881, he was appointed on the Gas Committee, and was chosen Treasurer in 1886. In 1879 he was appointed Overseer, and in 1886 Guardian for the township.

Although a great portion of his time was devoted to public business, yet he found time for religious duties. At 19 years of age he identified himself with the Primitive Methodists, and was for many years a most earnest, and consistent worker as a local preacher, class leader, and Sunday School teacher. He had a great influence for good over my life, and that of many others, and I gladly pay this

tribute to his memory. He was a man of outstanding ability, and his death, at the early age of 38, was a great loss to the village.

After a very brief illness of 10 days, he departed this life, leaving a widow and four children to mourn his loss, and deeply respected by all whoknew him.

His remains were interred at St. Thomas' Church, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1889.

HODGE BANK MILL. (BOLTON OR CLEGG'S MILL).

A MILL known by this name formerly stood opposite Reedyford Chapel, but well back from the road. It was run by William Bolton, and afterwards by Clegg Bros. It ran by water till the time of power looms, and was fairly successful, but it fell a prey to the Plug-drawers fury, when they found that power looms were being worked. It survived the rioters for some years, under different tenants, till about 1870, when it was purchased by William Tunstill, of Reedyford, and eventually was demolished. There was a fine mill lodge attached to it, which was skirted by a wood, and was known as "Bolton's Wood." It was clearly defined before the ground was broken up during the Great War for allotment purposes. It was a nice sheet of water, and contained a good quality of fish. It was supplied from three sources— Walverden Water, Colne Water, and Pendle Water was carried across Bull Holme (now the recreation ground) into Colne Water, at the Caul. The gay plumage of the kingfisher skimming along its glassy surface was often to be seen, until local sportsmen drove this bird of natural beauty from the peaceful haunt where Pendle Water joins hands with Colne Water at the Water Meetings.

A sad skating accident occurred here many years ago. One Saturday, during the breakfast half-hour, a number of the mill hands went on to the Lodge to slide. It was safe, excepting over the stream. One of their number, named Sagar Brown, a fine young fellow, broke through the ice at the stream, and although a younger brother made a desperate effort to save him, his body was not recovered until the afternoon, the water having been drawn off for the purpose. The affair cast a gloom over the entire village.

During its later years the mill was a ragged sort of place, and all sorts of characters came to work there. A young man named Cunliffe was a weaver there at this time, and he seemed void of both fear and care. On one occasion, when they were removing the mill boiler. Cunliffe got too near, and someone made a remark about the danger of his position. "O!" he replied, "if 'om killed there'll nobbut be four looms to let." It is said he used to hide his spoilt cloth by fastening the plaits with resin. One day he took a piece in, that had a very long float in it, very broad at one end. When the clothlooker saw the narrow part of the float, he said to Cunliffe, "What's that?" "O! that's t' railway; tha'll come at t' station in a bit," was the reply, and the next plait revealed the broad part of the float.

A RISE OF WAGES.

The owner of the mill was William Bolton, who lived in a good farm house on the site where Reedyford Hospital now stands. He appears to have been of a generous disposition. On one occasion he had invited some of his mill hands to

a supper. Amongst others present was Barnard Rushton, grandfather of James Rushton, late landlord of the Borough Hotel, Nelson. After the supper, to which they no doubt did justice, and worthily upheld the reputation Barrowfordians have acquired as being "good at summat to eyt," Mr. Bolton said, "Now, Barnard, I've never heard thee sing yet, but if tha' 'Il sing I'll lay on at t' mill to-morrow." Barnard said, "Well, I nivver hev sung i' public afoor, but if yo'll lay on I'll try, for t' good o' t' other hands, so here goes ":—

Bob an' Jooa an' I Went a-catchin' fishes, Bob fell in, but I geet howd An' pulled him aat wi' t' briches.

I used to weear wood-heel'd shoes, An' Jarsey socks so bonny, But now I've clogs an' nooa stockings, An' fain I can get onny.

The song was heartily received, and Mr. Bolton was as good as his word, and gave the hands a "lay on."

Tom Veevers remembers looking into the mill on one occasion and seeing a mother attending to her looms and also to her baby, which was laid in a cop-tin near by.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

This place was once the scene of a most fearful accident. A man called Sam Pickard used to be the gas maker for the mill, and long after the gasometer had been put out of use, for some purpose or other he entered it with a lighted candle, when a terrible explosion was the result, and Pickard was fearfully mutilated and rendered a cripple for life.

Thomas Nutter's mother had hand looms upstairs, and slept in the garret. Elizabeth Nutter was a twister, and when she was wanted to twist a warp, the mill bell was rung for her.

The second row of houses on the left of Sandy Lane was built with the stones from Bolton's Mill, by James Atkinson.

AT THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

On the Tithe Map of 1849, Clegg's or Bolton's Mill is described as Hodge Bank Mill, occupied by James H. Rushton, and owned by C. Ratcliffe's trustees.

CALDER VALE OR MIRE HOLES SHED.

This place was built in 1867 by Abraham Robinson, who let it to Sutcliffe and Atkinson (John Sutcliffe and Barnard Atkinson). It held 264 looms. In 1880 it was run by Barnard Atkinson alone, and from 1885 to 1891 the tenants were C. Atkinson and Company, and since then it has had several tenants.

LOWER CLOUGH MILL.

Lower Clough Mill was built in 1889 and began to run in 1891. A disastrous fire took place on the 5th January, 1892, the total damage being between twenty and thirty thousand pounds. It will hold nearly 2,000 looms. C. Atkinson and Co., and Hartley and Wilson were the first tenants. It was afterwards enlarged. C. Atkinson and Co., commenced business in 1885, and became a Limited Company in 1918. The entire building and machinery were sold to the firm of H. Ridehalgh and Son in 1919.

Х.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

Mrs. Every-Clayton laid the corner stone of Barrowford Church. On a plate affixed to the stone was the following inscription: -" Glory to God in the highest.' This corner stone of the Church of St. Thomas, Barrowford, was laid on the 21st day of December, A.D. 1837, in the first year of Queen Victoria, by Mrs. Every-Clayton, of Carr Hall, assisted by Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq., of Huntroyde. The site of the Fabric, Cemetery, School, and Yard was given by James Nowell Farrington, Esq., of Shawe Hall, Chorley, and the expense of the building was contributed by subscription, aided by a grant of £750 from the Chester Diocesan Society Richard Noble, Vicar of Whalley: John Henderson, Incumbent of Colne: John Rushton, Incumbent of Newchurch-in-Pendle: John Hutchinson, Incumbent of Marsden."

It was opened in 1841, being then in the diocese of Chester. In 1847 it was in the Manchester diocese, and in 1926 is in the new diocese of Blackburn. The burial register commenced in 1859, baptisms in 1840, the marriage register in 1844. It was enlarged in 1855. The font was given by Thomas Barrow-clough in 1870. In 1883 the Chancel was added, the Church re-seated, and the organ enlarged again by Thomas Barrowclough, of Oaklands, at a cost of nearly £3,000. To mark this generosity a brass was set up on the south-east wall by the vicar and congregation.

The east window of stained glass is in memory of the first vicar, the Rev. Samuel Smith, M.A., John and Elizabeth Barrowclough, their grandchildren, and of Thomas Barrowclough. The stained glass windows on the south side bear the following inscription:—"To the Glory of God, and in memory of William Brightmore, and Louisa, his wife, also of Thomas Smith, of Westfield. This window is erected by Mary, his wife." A clock with four faces and three bells was placed in the tower in 1898.

The Church has 450 sittings, of which 172 are free. The patrons are the Hulme trustees, and the living is of the value of £343. The Vicarage was built in 1879, at a cost of £2,369, the land being given by the Farringtons. The first vicar was the Rev. Samuel Smith, M.A., 1842 1877; the second, the Rev. A. F. S. Studdy, B.A., 1877-1913; the present vicar, the Rev. F. W. Fairhurst, M.A., was appointed in 1913. In 1911 an additional piece of ground was included in the Churchyard, the land being given by H. Tunstill, Esq., of Reedyford. It was valued at £500, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Burnley.

After the Church was built four Barrowfordians each undertook to place a pinnacle on each of the corners of the tower. For some reason three of the men failed to complete their self-imposed task. One, Mr. Baldwin, however, had his pinnacle cut out in good time, and had it placed in the Churchyard, with the following inscription. "In 1839 I should have mounted high, but alas, what is man? Poverty and discord hath tied me to the ground and

here I am left alone."

Some Members of the Church Choir.

About 1875. Elizabeth Hargreaves, Dinah Bradshaw, Sarah Sutcliffe, Alice Roberts, Elizabeth Foulds, Elizabeth Nutter, Alice Ridehalgh, Susan Lee, Betsy Lee, Isabella Butler, Maggie Butler, Nancy Eastwood, Mary Kendall, Jane Hartley, Daniel Nutter, Richard Holden, Hamlett Nutter, Wm. Skinner, Hartley Skinner, John Kendall, Wm. Harcreaves, Thos. Nutter, Ezra Bolton, Thomas Pickover, Humphrey Howarth.

After the enlargement in 1882, it was decided that the choir should be surpliced, and that the services

of the ladies should be dispensed with.

When the Church was first opened the services were held morning and afternoon, and as showing the friendly feeling existing between them, the Weslevan choir assisted in the singing.

The first musical instrument was a Seraphine, but in 1855 a new pipe organ with one manual and fifteen stops, was installed. Abram Holt, one of the builders, being the first organist, he being followed by Orm. Barrowclough, Mrs. Every-Clayton, John Pollard and Hy. Bolton. Then Robert Rushton, who remained until 1870, then Thos. Brooks, schoolmaster, and Varley Moore. In 1876 an order was placed for a £400 instrument, and in 1882 this was enlarged. The old organ was presented to the Primitive Methodist Chapel, where it did good service for several years.

INSIDE THE CHURCH.

There are tablets erected to the memory of the men lost in the great war, to Elizabeth Ann Ridehalgh, Richard Starkie, the wife and daughter of the Rev. Samuel Smith, William Tunstill and his wife and children, to members of the Barrowclough family, and to Mrs. and Miss Studdy.

Inscriptions on Tombstones in the Churchyard.

"Hartley Butterfield died in his 21st year, from the effects of injuries received in the railway collision near Helmshore, September 4th, 1860."

"Richard Lee died in 1867, aged 42. He was for

15 years manager of Albert Mills."

"James Howarth Hargreaves, of Laund, died 1871, aged 66."

"James Clegg died in 1896, aged 88."

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

ENTRY IN 1843—

" Mr. Smith paid all the fees for funerals to Mr. Henderson, of Colne."

1841.—Mary Grimshaw, Park Hill, aged 39.

1842.—Thomas Grimshaw, aged 76.

Grace Grimshaw, Crow Trees, aged 73.

1844.—James Grimshaw, aged 53.

1851.—John Bury, aged 88. 1852.—James Sutcliffe, aged 62. Thomas Veevers, aged 65.

1853.—Jane Nowell, aged 76.

Hannah Hargreaves, aged 79.

1854.—James Sutcliffe, aged 61.

1855.—Ellen Steel, aged 54. Betty Veevers, aged 68. Mary Stansfield, aged 64. Margaret Dickinson, aged 58.

1856.—Nicholas Grimshaw, aged 32. John Steel, aged 54.

1857.—Nanny Berry, aged 65. Richard Berry, aged 67.

1858.—Sarah Bolton, of Wheatley Carr, aged 81. Emmott Sutcliffe, aged 73. Henry Berry, aged 40.

1860.—William Nutter, aged 37. John Berry, aged 79. Ingham Walton, aged 53.

1861.-Edmondson Barrowclough, aged 31. David Stansfield, aged 77. Ormerod Barrowclough, aged 38. John Sutcliffe, of Bacup, aged 80.



From a drawing of a landscape and the Church, by E. Every-Clayton, in 1844.

1862.—Betty Stansfield, aged 82.

1863.—Jane Blakey, of Burnley, aged 42. Thomas Sutcliffe, aged 71.

James Sutchife, of Water Meetings, aged 72.

1864. John Hargreaves Upper Park Hill, aged 85. Ann Dickinson, aged 14.

1865.—Christopher Grimshaw, aged 64.

Mary Berry, aged 76.

Parker Swinglehurst Barrowclough, aged 5 months.

Alice Sutcliffe, aged 70.

1866 - Thomas Olckinson, Surgeon, Pasture Lane, aged 70.

Mar. Sutcliffe, Water Meetings, aged 71. John Barrowclough, Caklands, aged 66. Sarah Blakev, aged 31.

1867.-James Hargreaves, aged 81.

Sarah Blakey, Burnley, aged 23. Henry Hargreaves, Burnley, aged 80.

"Bawsthorne, Suffragan Bishop of Whalley Under Blackburn. Patron and Rector of Croston, near Preston."

1869.—Matthew Cragg, Bank Hall, aged 61.

James Hargreaves, Barrowford, aged 87.

1870.—John Blakey, Burnley, aged 52.

James Howarth Hargreaves, The Laund, aged 66.

1871.—Robert Faraday, aged 62.

1873. -Ellen Corless, aged 76.

Thomas Hargreaves, Lower Park Hill, aged 65.

Mary Hargreaves, Lower Park Hill, aged 74.

FROM "WHITAKER'S WHALLEY" ON BARROWFORD CHURCH.

"There are three landscape views of Barrowford Church, coloured prints, all drawn from nature, by Edward Every Clayton, Esq., and lithographed with the skill of a master, by the same hand, two in chalk and the third taken from Pendle Water in litho-tint."

CHOIR TRIP.

On one occasion the Church Choir was having a waggonette trip, and in order to make a long day of it, started in the early morning. This was before the abolition of the toll bars in 1872. When they got to the gates at Foulridge, the keeper was in bed, so they opened the gates and went through, but immediately they had done so the keeper, aroused from his slumbers, came running after them, with nothing on but his closs and shirt, and shouting "Hey! Hey!" However, they satisfied him by telling him they would pay on their return.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF QUALIFIED ORGAN BLOWERS.

In the year 1900 a solemn agreement was drawn up by a member of St. Thomas's Choir, who was also a solicitor, between W. Mantle and H. W. Haworth and J. Rycroft, confirming the appointmen of the first named, for a term of five years, as organ blower.

THE AGREEMENT.

THIS INDENTURE, made the twenty-eighth of February, 1900, between William Mantle, of the Holmes, Barrowford, in the County of Lancashire, professional organ blower, of the one part, and Humphrey Waddington Haworth, of Gisburn Road, Barrowford, aforesaid, and John Rycroft, of Hibson Road, Nelson, in the said county (who are hereinafter called "the Choirmaster" and "Organist" respectively) of the other part. Whereas the said William Mantle is an organ blower of great skill and wide reputation, and is at present employed as chief blower at St. Thomas's

Church, Barrowford, aforesaid. And whereas the said William Mantle hath for eleven years last passed been in the employ of "Th' owd Body," at Barrowford aforesaid, and hath during that time on one occasion gallantly saved the life of the then organist, Cephas Brown, by discovering that some evilly disposed person had wilfully placed a flag on the safety valve, and promptly removing same, thereby saving the said Cephas Brown from being blown into the pulpit: and whereas such act hath gained for the said William Mantle the praise and esteem of the whole congregation of "Th' owd Body": and whereas the said William Mantle hath been employed by the churchwardens of St. Thomas's Church aforesaid for eight months, and he, the said William Mantle, being of opinion that the terms offered to him by the said wardens are far superior to those offered by "Th' owd Body," he with the consent and approbation of his parents is wishful to remain in the employ of the said wardens: and whereas a large and influential number of the members of "Th' owd Body" have made repeated attempts to induce the said William Mantle to return to their services, but without success, and he, the said William Mantle, is desirous of entering into this present agreement, with the object of binding himself firmly for five years, thus putting an end to such importunities and whereas the said William Mantle is well versed in Scripture, the 25th verse of the cvii. Psalm being his favourite passage, "For he raiseth the stormy wind ": and whereas the said William Mantle is contemplating matrimony. Now it is hereby mutually agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto as follows:—(1) The said William Mantle agrees to well and faithfully blow and continue to supply with wind the organ of the said



REV. S. SMITH, M.A.

St. Thomas's Church, Barrowford, for the period of five years. 2 That on such marriage as abovementioned being solemnized, he will not desist from nor seek to renounce his duties as organ blower, but will continue to discharge such duties as well and faithfully as formerly. 3 That he will, as far as lies in his power, assist the Choir of St. Thomas's at any concert, social, or other entertainment promoted by them by selling tickets, singing, or in any other manner as he shall be called upon to do by the said choirmaster. As witness the hands of the parties: -Witness: W. James Mantle, R.S., of O.B., Humphrey W. Haworth, John Rycroft, A. W. Jackson, Arthur Bracewell, principal witnesses; John W. Holt, W. Ashworth, Lawrence Hartley, Walter J. Hargreaves, William Greenwood, John Roberts, Norman A. Livsey.

In the following year a diploma was presented to Mr. Mantle, stating it was awarded to William Mantle, R.S. of O.B., being a first-class diploma for proficiency in organ blowing, having undergone a complete course of training in the management and construction of the wind-chest and its appurtenances. Signed: W. Ball, of Harrowgate, A.R.C.O., Sir G. C. Trunin, president, John Lupton, organ builder. The diploma was neatly drawn upon a coloured plate, and duly framed, and for three weeks it was exhibited in my shop window, and attracted great attention. It is now 28 years since this agreement was drawn up. Mr. Mantle has just resigned the position.

THE REV. SAMUEL SMITH.

THE Rev. Samuel Smith was the first clergyman stationed in Barrowford; a man whose memory is still fragrant. He was entirely free from narrow cramped opinion, and recognized in anyone who

was doing good a fellow worker and a Christian. He was very generous, and bread, coal, soup, etc., were freely given to the needy, and he visited the sick and poor. He was one of a group of Evangelical clergymen in the district, such as Henderson, of Colne, Messenger, of Nelson, Howarth, of Fence. These men were simple in their lives and charitable to all. Year by year at Barrowford rush-bearing placards placed on the walls began with the words, "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy," and were signed "Samuel Smith." Such was his spirit and reverence that it was a common practice with him when visiting the sick, to knock at the door, and when it was opened he would uncover his head and bow reverently, saving, "Peace be unto this house." He regularly presided at the annual missionary meeting at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and I have a vivid recollection of his fine venerable appearance. He made a deep impression on my vouthful mind, by the fact that he stammered very much when speaking. He was universally loved and respected.

He became Vicar of St. Thomas's, Barrowford, in 1842, and died in 1877.

Mr. Smith had two maiden sisters, who used to object to the school children having curls, and also to the presence of roses in their hats.

ASSISTANT CURATES TO MR. SMITH, 1842-1877.

William Holt Dunean	1844-46
Theodore Budd	1846-48
Robert Smyth Weldon	1848-51
William Newsham	1852-53
George Hillyard	
Robert Cowburn	1866-68
Richard Willdig	1867-68
Thomas Chapman	1868-69

Ricketts Raymond Ricketts	1870-73
Charles Cary Bull	1872-74
John Heyworth Grimshaw, M.A. (Oxon).	1874-76
Robert Henry Townley	1876-77

Mr. Smith was assisted at times by the assistant curates of Colne Parish Church and Scripture readers.

Sam Howarth was born on the day that Mr. Smith's only daughter died. Mr. Smith suggested that he should be called after him, and he became his god-father. He always looked after him, making him presents of books, etc. He has a printed sermon in his possession, preached by Mr. Smith in 1837, in the Parish Church of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, when he was a curate.

Sam Haworth was Mr. Smith's letter boy, when about 6 years of age, and went twice a day up to Grove House, for a shilling a week (a good sum in those days. He also took the letters to Uttley's, Sutcliffe's, and Thompson's at the brewery, and his pay was a good "butty," or a piece of parkin.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN BARROWFORD.

This Mission was first commenced by the late Rev. Father Smith, a most energetic and self-denying priest, who held outside services opposite the "White Bear" in 1893. In 1894 a room was taken over a stable in Gisburn Road, opposite the Council Offices, at a rent of 2s. per week, and here children and adults met for religious instruction until 1897. They attended Mass at Nelson and Colne. Before Nelson was thought of, the worshippers had to walk to Burnley, which they did regularly.

On April 10th, 1897, the Memorial Stone of S.S. Peter and Paul's School Church was laid by the Bishop of Salford, the Right Rev. Dr. Bilsborrow. The building cost over £1,000.

The Barrowford Catholics had a difficult task before them, the Government declining to put the school on the annual grant list owing, at first, to local opposition, which was afterwards graciously withdrawn, the grant being finally secured in 1903.

For five years, by appeals, begging, and borrowing, and the kindly assistance of friends from far and near, they managed to keep the school open for the children. The first application to be placed on the list was made to the Education Department by Father Smith, in 1895, the second in 1896, and the third in 1898. Then Father Smith and the Duke of Norfolk interviewed Sir George Kekewich at Whitehall, and questions were put in Parliament. The fourth application was made in 1899, the fifth in 1901 by Father Connor, and the sixth and seventh in 1902. All met the same fate.

Then Father Connor was elected a member of the School Board, and he persuaded the Board to pass unanimously a resolution to the effect, that they had no objection to the school receiving the grant; then further interviews were held with the Authorities in London, and finally, after five years of strenuous struggling, this splendid perseverance met with success.

ALL SOULS' CATHOLIC CEMETERY AND CHAPEL.

These stand on the old Carr Hall Estate. The Cemetery occupies two acres of land, and was bought from Alexander Bell, of Fence, for £300. When the Nelson Corporation refused to set apart a portion of land in the Cemetery entirely for

Catholics, that body decided to provide this accommodation entirely for themselves. Bishop Bilsborough laid the chapel foundation stone in 1900. The first interment was on Good Friday, 1901. Bishop Casertelli consecrated the Cemetery and the Chapel in 1906. The total cost of the land, chapel, draining, fencing, entrance, etc., was £900, and this is taken up in six shares of £150 each by the interested parishes.

The ornamental wall at the entrance, and the gates, came from the front of the hall occupied formerly by Robert Tunstill, and which is now the Brieffield Town Hall.

WESLEYAN METHODISM.

It cannot be said when Methodism started in Barrowford. There was a Society here in 1779. In 1800 Barrowford contained about 130 houses, 30 above the site of the Chapel and 100 below it. About this time the Chapel was built, James Walton giving the land, Abraham Hargreaves, of "Heirs House," giving £100, and others as they were able. A bell was put on the Chapel, and for more than 60 years it was rung shortly before each service, and could be heard all through the village. It was afterwards purchased by the late William Tunstill, of Reedyford.

This Chapel was then the only place of worship in the village. There were four constables connected with it, who left the Chapel during the singing of the second hymn, and scoured the village, compelling loiterers either to go to the Chapel or to go home. The constables staffs were 6ft. long, with the letters G.R. and the Crown on the knobs. They are still preserved at the Chapel, and, after more than

a century, are in good condition. Each staff has two letters:—J.B., J.D., T.P., J.F., probably the

initials of the owners.

Most of the 12 two-handled love feast pots presented by Thomas Grimshaw in 1856, are also in existence. Each has a portrait of the founder of the denomination, with the date of his birth, 1703, and his death in 1791.

In 1813 the old Chapel was enlarged, afterwards a plot of land was given by Ingham Walton for a burial ground, and in it there have been more than

300 persons interred.

The old school in Higherford was built in 1834. At one time there were nearly 400 teachers and scholars on the books. The most influential families in the district—the Tunstills, of Reedyford; Hargreaves, of Park Hill: the Grimshaws, of Crow Trees and the Grange, and the Waltons, of Bank House, were regular attenders and supporters.

Alterations were made to the Chapel in 1860, and shortly afterwards a new organ was opened which had been built and presented by Christopher Grimshaw, of "The Grange." It is still, nearly

70 years later, giving good service.

In 1879 the Chapel was again enlarged. In 1881, Thomas Wiseman, of Bank House, promised a site valued at £650, for a new chapel, which promise was carried out by his son, Robert Holt Wiseman. In 1889 the top stone was placed in position by Miss Wiseman, and the building was opened the following year by Miss Tunstill, the total cost being £4,200.

AN OLD MINUTE BOOK.

By the kindness of the Rev. F. J. Gould, I have been permitted to inspect an old Minute Book in connection with the Barrowford Chapel, going back to 1823. The first resolution is "that Richard Horsfield be required to attend the Leaders' Meetings regularly," and is signed by R. Pickering, probably a Minister at that time.

In 1824, Mrs. Hargreaves is charged with having corresponded with "cungerers or witchis so called," and the Minute states that "except she will confess that she acted contrary to rule and reform, she will be no longer a member in our Society."

In a Minute of a meeting held in 1827, it was stated that several disturbances having occurred at the Chapel doors, both at the time of preaching and after service, it was unanimously resolved "that to prevent the above evils, a door-keeper shall be placed at each door, who shall act as such for a fortnight, and that they shall be selected from the classes by the Leaders, beginning at the oldest class and going through them. It is expected also that the Leaders take their turn as door-keepers."

At the same meeting it was resolved "that a certain person having committed an offence," that, "except he acknowledge his crime and begged the Meeting's pardon, and promise not to offend again, the Leaders would take the business before a Justice of the Peace, and let it go through the course of law."

At a later meeting this person appeared before them, "confessed his crime, professed his sorrow, begged pardon of the meeting, and said he would not offend again," on which account the Leaders forgave him, earnestly prayed for him, and ardently hoped it would be made a blessing to him.

At a meeting in 1829 the names of William Nelson, Ingham Walton, James Clegg, Thomas Corless, William England, and C. Grimshaw appear as Leaders. The names of Ingham Walton, James Clegg, and C. Grimshaw are mentioned elsewhere in this book.

At a meeting in 1830 several charges being brought against one of the Leaders, "he being clearly convicted," violently threw down his book and left the vestry, at the same time saying, "he was afraid this house would soon become a house of lies and a den of thieves." It was agreed that his book should be accepted, and that he should be considered "no longer a Leader amongst them."

At another meeting it was resolved that another brother "be expelled the Society, and on no terms be admitted for at least six months."

At a meeting held in 1831, Thomas Corlass was appointed as steward of the Society. At the same meeting the names of James Dugdale and C. Grimshaw appear.

In 1840 Mrs. Christopher Grimshaw née Mary Swinglehurst was appointed to a class. Then in 1841, Miss Ellen Walton was appointed to the class of the late Mrs. Mary Grimshaw the lady just referred to).

In 1846 Thomas Hargreaves was appointed as steward in place of the late Thomas Pollard. This is signed by T. Wiseman, Assistant Steward, father of the late Robert H. Wiseman.

At a meeting in 1854, James Stansfield was appointed Leader in the place of the late William England, and the Rev. J. Barrowclough was present with Thomas Hargreaves, William Towler, James Clegg, Henry Nuttall and Robert Blakey as steward.

In 1853 the quarterly subscription of eight persons amounted to a total of £1 6s. 0d.

In 1855, the names, amongst others, of Thomas Grimshaw, Richard Brown and Francis Helm appear. Francis Helm later founded the large iron foundry at Padiham.

In 1856, the following appears: "This is to commemorate that Thomas Grimshaw, of Crow Trees, gave to Barrowford Chapel 12 pots and 2 baskets to be used at Love Feasts, signed Robert Blakey." My grandfather. Eight of these pots were in existence over 70 years after.

AN OLD DIARY.

The Gentleman who lived at Bank House about 80 years ago was a useful preacher amongst the Wesleyans. But it is evident from his diary that he was often cast down by temptation, but he was deeply conscious of his own weakness, and sought for help to fight against it. To the utmost of his ability he tried to do good. He built on a hill behind his house a small brick building, to which he gave the name "Beulah." He built it as a place where young men could be trained as students of the Bible, and were prepared for lives of public service. John Hartley, afterwards a deacon and superintendent of the Congregational Church, together with many other young men, received valuable instruction here. He says under date:—

Jan. 25th, 1857. Heard R. Bracewell preach from text in Matthew; not very interesting.

Afternoon.—Heard Mr. Ash from a passage in second Samuel. He said it was his daily labour to be ready for death. He had been visiting the widow of the late Dr. Newton, who said she should like to die suddenly, and thus escape much weariness and suffering. He said this was cowardice. He gave an illustration of a





labouring man who came home and put his hack and spade behind the door and said, "Abide you there till Monday morning: I am for higher things." He, himself, Mr. Ash, was in a strait, having a wife and two children on earth, and a wife and two children in heaven.

Sunday, Feb. 1st, 1857.—He says: Attended the love-feast. Some very good speaking. The last week was one of anxiety, having yesterday found something wrong in the mill; it troubled me all this day.

Thursday, Feb. 12th, 1857.—Our village was startled this morning by the death of Nanny, wife of Mr. Richard Berry, cotton spinner. She was a woman greatly esteemed by all: her charity was without display. She was truly a Christian. I have known her for nearly 40 years: there never was a more affectionate member of my class: if any of them were absent for long she would be sure to visit them: if sick, she would visit and relieve them. I knew that for a long time she helped a poor widow who came to the class. When I foolishly forsook the class, her heart was almost broken. She has wept thousands of tears on my account, and prayed for my restoration. She was cut off in a moment. Her family have lost a kind and most affectionate mother; the husband, a loving and kind wife: the poor, a benefactress: the Church a pillar; the world, a Christian example.

Sunday, Feb. 21st, 1857.—Heard the Rev. Samuel Smith at our Church. A good sermon, if he could have given it without manuscript. I was much pleased with the Christian spirit he manifested in referring to the death of the late Mrs. Berry, and her having been a member of the Weslevan Society for nearly 50 years.

Sunday, March 1st, 1857.—Heard Mr. Stepney preach the funeral sermon for the late Mrs. Berry. After the sermon he read a short account of her conversion, life and death, which I had prepared. The influence was good throughout the sermon: the Chapel was densely crowded, many being unable to get in.

These extracts show the religious fervour which characterized some of our ancestors in the middle of last century.

In 1858 "Ingham Walton was appointed to lead the class formerly led by James Clegg, on account of James Clegg having to work at Burnley."

At a meeting held in 1859, it was resolved that a rule made at a Leaders' meeting 50 years back, "that no person should lead more than one class at the same time, be rescinded, or done away with."

A funeral sermon was preached in 1840, in the Weslevan Chapel, for Thomas Bracewell, of Ichornshaw. The manuscript tells us that he was born in 1774, and died in 1840. He lived in a house where the Catholic Church in Higherford now stands. The preacher was Ingham Walton. It was discovered that he had many weaknesses in early life, but the death of his wife in 1809, and acquaintance with a religious friend brought about a complete change. He became a superintendent in the Sunday school for 24 years, and was a class leader for 14 years. He was very fond of love feasts, and expressed his feelings in a quaint manner. If he had a good time at Chapel he spoke of it as having been in "fog" (young grass) or as having "Lamb's pie"; and when someone asked him on his death bed about his eternal prospects, he answered, "The Lord and me are 'thick."

The Rev. Thomas Hickson preached in the Barrowford Weslevan Chapel, August 23rd, 1829. His text was: "I am the Almighty God: walk before Me and be thou perfect."

On the Monday night he again preached, the text being: "Him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast him out."

On August 31st, 1829, the Rev. Andrew Almer preached on Sunday night. Text—"Brethren, pray for us."

Miss Grace Grimshaw, born in 1826, was at one time Superintendent in the old Sunday School.

About this time, men were clean-shaven, but the fashion changed, and the gentry began to wear beards and mustachios. Nicholas and Thomas Grimshaw scandalised the good Chapel people by allowing theirs to grow, and they were publicly reprimanded in the Sunday school for being so worldly in following "fashion."

In 1827, at the Wesleyan Sunday School Anniversary, the children had a treat, each boy being given a bun and a gill of ale.

At a later period than this, the preachers who had walked from Colne, would sometimes call at the "George and Dragon" for a drink before going into the Chapel to preach.

When Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837, a bullock was roasted whole at the Higherford Sunday School, and large quantities of ale were consumed.

A TRUSTWORTHY MAN.

James Clegg, a working man, was for a very long period an honoured and respected local preacher. The two cottages besides his were occupied by Secularists. The brother of the man, living in the middle house, came and asked him to go with him

to Blackpool. He replied: "I cannot: I have £200 in the house, and I don't like to leave it." "Oh!" said the brother, "take it into James Clegg's.

he'll take care of it for you."

He did so, but Mr. Clegg put to him this question, "You are a Secularist. You have a man of your own faith living besides you, and a Christian local preacher on the other side. How is it, then, that when you want £200 to be kept safely for you, you come to the Christian?" The question was a fair one, and the Secularist admitted its validity.

RICHARD BROWN.

RICHARD BROWN was a respected member of the Wesleyan Society at Higherford. He was a bachelor and lived with his sisters opposite the "Caul." He was a musician, and played the Chapel organ, and was a piano tuner, and also, in a small way, a tea merchant; on this account being often alluded to as "Dicky Tay." He was very quiet in his manner, and a most acceptable local preacher.

I remember on one occasion he came to my father's shop to have his hair cut, when my father remarked that his hair was becoming grey, and I heard him say, "Yes, it will soon be a crown of silver." In the old Minute Book elsewhere alluded to, in 1855, his name appears for the first time.

STORIES OF OLD WESLEYANS.

About the middle of last century a Wesleyan minister had to go home alone to Colne. The road then was very lonely, so he asked old Richard Halstead to go part of the way. At the loneliest part of the road, they heard a voice say "Now then, Tom, Dick and Jack, all fire at once," accompanied by a clapping of hands. This caused the nervous minister and his escort to take to their heels. At a

meeting some time afterwards, the minister was anxious to go away, before it was very late. Ingham Walton said, "How many attackers were there?" The minister said "four," "No," was the reply, "only one—myself."

A WESLEYAN JOKE.

A FAITHFUL Wesleyan local preacher who lived in Pasture Lane, was planned afternoon and evening at Roughlee.

After the service in the afternoon no one asked him to tea, and he had to walk to his home in Barrowford for it. When his wife saw him, she said she would not allow him to go back for the evening service if they would not find him his tea, but he slipped away and did his duty.

On another occasion he was planned for the two services again, but his wife determined he should not have to come home to tea, so she packed it up in a red handkerchief with white spots. Now, there were three hooks near the pulpit, one for the preacher's hat, another for his coat, and another for his umbrella. During his discourse, wishing to emphasize some point, he said:—"It is as true as it is that my tea is wrapped up in that handkerchief." They took the hint, and always took him to tea afterwards.

INCIDENT AT THE OLD WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

ABOUT 70 years ago Joseph Dyson was blowing the organ which Richard Brown was playing. A young woman, a member of the Choir, came late, and they were singing the last verse but one of "Praise ye the Lord, 'tis good to raise."

The organist was playing ff, and making great calls on the blower for wind. There was a barrier

in the way of the late arrival, which young Joe gallantly went to remove, but the fair one stopped for a few seconds to titivate her hair, before facing the audience, and before he could get back to his work, the wind went out with a groan, to the amusement of those who saw the incident.

Christopher Grimshaw, the choirmaster, laughingly told the blower he should have made the young lady wait until the last verse had been sung.

DICKY NOOK GHOST.

One dark night, somewhere about 1860, a young man—William Bracewell—was returning home to Whittycroft, after a practice of the village band. As he approached Dicky Nook, he suddenly saw a circle of light, in the middle of which was standing a little old man—wearing knee breeches and buckle shoes with his apron tucked into his belt at the side. Young William was terrified, and ran home as quickly as he could. Arrived there, he sank into a chair out of breath, and when he could speak, told his mother what he had seen. She said, "Why, it is little Holt."

Now, little Holt had died some years previously. He was a cobbler by trade, and lived in the cottage next to Thorneyclough, where Mrs. Pate now lives.

A few days afterwards, Mrs. Bracewell went into the cottage adjoining Whittycroft, where young James Clegg and his wife lived. As Mrs. Bracewell walked in, she heard James say to his wife, "Shall I tell her?" and his wife said, "Yes, do." So James told her that when he was coming home from a class meeting, he saw an apparition at Dicky Nook, and his description was exactly the same that her son, William, had given.

They told Christopher Grimshaw (he was Mrs. Bracewell's brother), and they had a Church

meeting to discuss the matter. It was decided that if James Clegg saw the apparition again he must address it in the name of the Trinity. Some time afterwards, he did see it, and began "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, what wantest thou," but as he repeated the words the vision disappeared, and was never seen again.

Mrs. Thomas Bracewell, of Thorneyclough, often told this tale, and she once asked James Clegg if he really saw the apparition, and he replied, "Most certainly I did."

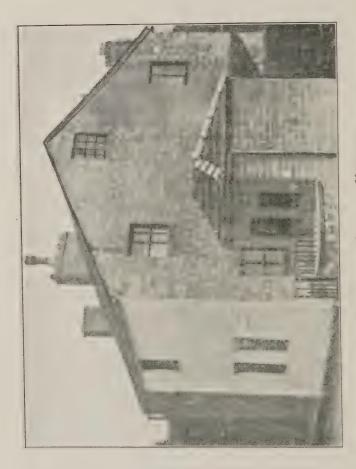
NOTES OF INTEREST.

Higherford was always called "Canaan" about the middle of last century and later. Probably on account of the number of people connected with some place of worship, mostly Wesleyan.

JOHN WESLEY AND BARROWFORD.

We have definite information from his journal that Wesley was at Barrowford in 1748, being brought here from Roughlee by a hostile mob from Colne. He says he was carried into a house (Hargreaves' Great House, now the "White Bear" Inn , along with some of his friends, while the mob was drawn up in battle array in front of the house. The instigator of the opposition was the Rev. George White, Vicar of Colne. The John Bannister, whom he described as "Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces," purchased some property and came to live in the village, where his two sons became good Christians.

Wesley was asked to promise he would come to Roughlee no more. He refused, saying he would sooner cut off his hand. Ultimately he was allowed



to depart by the back door, but several of his friends passing out of the front door, were set upon by the mob, and so badly treated that one of them died soon after; another one was forced to leap into the river.

Wesley also preached at Clough, the old farm house near the old brewery, in 1774 and 1776, to a very attentive audience a great contrast to his reception at Barrowford a few years before. It is said he stood in the fold with his back against a tree, his hearers sitting or standing on the rising ground in front of him. I am informed that he also preached from the Old Bridge, over which he would pass on his way from Colne.

When some of the old furniture at West Pasture, the home of Jonas Maud, was dispersed many years ago, a four-post bedstead was bought by John Fielding, of Nelson. Whilst being re-polished a secret recess was found, where the side frame joins the post, and in it was a piece of paper which stated, "John Wesley slept in this bed."

The bedstead is now in the possession of Thomas B. Ecroyd, of Edgend, who hopes "to derive some benefit from this association with the saintly John Wesley."

PRIMITIVE METHODISM.

Some obscurity hances around the question of the first missionary to Barrowford, but it is supposed that it was J. Lacev, a lay preacher from Silsden. In those early days it was the custom to issue a separate Sunday and week day plan, both appearing on the same sheet, but one on the front and the other on the back. In 1821 Barrowford appears on the week-day plan for the first time. The ministers' names are the Revs. J. Hewson and Jon. Clewer, and only two laymen's names are given, J. Lacey

and J. Parkinson. In 1823 Barrowford appears on the Sunday plan for the first time, along with Burnley, Padiham, Colne, Trawden, Rimington, Gisburn and many other places. The reception given to these preachers was by no means a kindly one, and afterwards they had to retire.

At the very spot where Wesley and his followers were treated so roughly, and some driven into the river, these pioneers of Primitive Methodism were somewhat similarly treated.

In 1834 another effort was made to gain a foothold in the village. This time it was missioned from Colne, which was then attached to the Burnley circuit. A room was taken from the house of J. Veevers at the top of Little Hill, and the first sermon was preached by W. Hartley, of Colne Lane, formerly a schoolmaster of Trawden. He became in later life a town missionary in the Isle of Man. He was grandfather of the late Sir W. P. Hartley.

In 1835 the foundation stone of the first chapel was laid by the Rev. J. Moore, of Burnley, and in 1837 the building was opened by Mr. Butcher, of Skipton, who had to walk both ways: there being no railway in those days. The Church was built by the voluntary labour of the workers: the minister, along with the rest, taking his part, and helping to dig the foundation.

The original cost of the building was £256. The first trustees were: Henry Hargreaves, James Holt, W. Hartley, of Colne, William Gray, of Pasture, John Holgate, James Taylor, Thomas Sutcliffe, Richard Holding. At one time the position became so critical that the trustees expected to be sold up any day.

In those early days, the late and much-respected Thomas Holt, of the Inghamite Chapel, of Wheatley

Lane, became a member, and was afterwards, for several years, a superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1861 the circuit was divided, Barrowford being attached to the Colne branch. Then in 1870 land was bought for £100 from J. H. Hargreaves, and it was decided to build more commodious premises across the road. foundation stone was laid on April 15th, 1871, by William Tunstill, of Reedyford. The old chapel was sold in 1873 for £140. The first building gave way and had to be razed to the ground, and an outlay of £7(%) was thereby incurred. This was a period of great anxiety, the trustees being all poor men, and some of them gave almost to the last shilling: but in 1873 the present building was opened, the total cost being £2,880.

In 1876 the Colne circuit was divided, and Barrowford became the head of the new circuit, with Barnoldswick and Nelson in its care. Afterwards new churches at Netherfield Road, Nelson, and at New Bridge, came into existence. In 1880 a new organ was installed, at a cost of £412, and a minister's house built, at a cost of £1,000. These movements were chiefly inspired by Thomas Berry, who, from the age of 19, was an earnest and consistent worker and local preacher, until his untimely death in 1889.

In 1895, under the leadership of the Rev. J. S. White, the debt of £450 was cleared off. In 1896, the organ was overhauled and improved, and was opened by the world-famed W. H. Jude. The debt incurred in this way was wiped off in 1901, when the Rev. J. B. Buglass was minister. During the Rev. Holden Pickup's ministry, in 1921, a Memorial Institute was erected at the rear of the Church. The total cost of this building and equipment was

258

£700. The trustees in 1926 installed a new heating apparatus, at a cost of £216, and the electric light, at a cost of £85.

LIST OF MINISTERS WHO HAVE TRAVELLED IN THE CIRCUITS.

CLITHEROE CIRCUIT: ---

1823.—J. Clewer and J. Oxtoby.

1824-5.—J. Bastow.

1826.—J. North.

1827.—W. Proctor.

1828.-B. Tough.

BURNLEY CIRCUIT: -

1829-30.—J. Buckle.

1831-33.-M. Lee.

1834.—J. Moore, H. Ashworth, T. Calvert.

1835.—J. Moore, H. Ashworth, J. Openshaw,

1836. J. Hutchinson, S. Longden, G. Senior.

1837.—J. Hutchinson, T. Fielden.

1838.-T. Jobling, J. Ashworth, W. Braithwaite.

1839.—T. Jobbling, T. Swindell.

1840.—R. Davies, R. Wallworth.

1841.—R. Davies, W. R. Hodgson

1842.—G. Kidd, B. Whillocks.

1843.-G. Kidd, J. Rice.

1844.—R. Hill, E. Waring. 1845.—R. Hill. E. Waring.

1846.—D. Tuton, J. Aspinall.

1847.—T. Penrose, J. Taylor.

1848.—T. Penrose, J. Bootland.

1849.—G. Welbourn, T. Newell.

1850. -T. Crompton, T. Dearlove, G. Welbourn,

1851.—T. Crompton, T. Dearlove.

1852.—J. Dodsworth, R. Brook.

1853.—J. Dodsworth, R. Brook

1854.—R. Smith, J. Ayrton.

1855.—R. Smith, J. Avrton.

1856-7.—R. Davies, T. Smith.

1858-9.—J. Hedley, J. Rumfitt.

1860-2.—J. Jobling, G. Stout.

COLNE BRANCH AND CIRCUIT: -

1861.-G. Stout.

1862-3.—A. McKechnie.

1864-5.-W. Luddington.

1866.—W. Luddington, W. Travis.

1867-8. -H. Harris, W. B. Luddington.

1869.—W. B. Luddington, A. Holling.

1870.—G. Hirst, A. Johnson.

1871-2.—G. Hirst, T. Rushworth.

1873-4-5.—R. Brook, T. Markwell.

BARROWFORD CIRCUIT: ---

1875-80.—T. Markwell.

1880-1.—A. Hebblethwaite, B.D.

1881-4.—P. T. Yarker. 1884-7.—W. Travis.

1887-9. -O. Heathcote (died at Barrowford), R. H. MacFarlane.

1889-90.—T. Dickenson, A. Baldwin.

1890-92.—T. Dickenson, W. Dickenson.

1892-5.-W. Dinning.

1895-1900.—J. S. White.

1900-3.—J. B. Buglass.

1903-6.—J. R. Tranmer.

1906-10.-W. Curry.

1910-16.-G. A. Lucas

1916-22. - H. Pickup.

1922-27.—W. D. Turner. 1927-28.—H. Stratton.

A list like this may seem very prosaic to the reader, but it covers a romance of service, whose full extent is known only to those to whom it has been so faithfully rendered.

SOME REMINISCENCES BY JAMES ENGLAND.

(He was a faithful adherent and diligent worker for Barrowford Primitive Methodism for over 50 years).

"THE first minister stationed here was the Rev. W. Travis. His salary was 12s. a week. He lived with Edmondsons, at No. 6, Church Street, and paid for board and lodging 10s, a week, with a deduction of 6d, for each time that he had his tea elsewhere. My wife "Lizzie Moore," often heard him preach his sermons as she lay in bed on a Sunday morning, for she lived there at that time. For the tea-parties in those days all the provisions were home-made, and my Aunt Martha Veevers, and Betty Foulds used to bake the lot. In addition to the plain bread there were 'Betty Fould's cracknels,' then unsurpassed, plain and current and sad cakes, etc., etc. The cakes had to be warmed and well buttered, and all for 6d, for adults, and when it was possible to have beef sandwiches the price was only 8d. The water had to be fetched from the 'Fold,' or the 'Gaumless.' The water was boiled in a tin boiler, on the old square stove, which used to get red hot, and made those in the gallery, and on the platform, sweat very much.

"The first chapel across the road had a bad foundation, and was badly built, and had to come down.

"One of the neighbours had lost her clothes prop, and it was afterwards found that it had been put into one of the big cracks and plastered over.

"The preachers for the 'Charity 'and missionary sermons had to stop at Henry Hargreaves's, or John Blakey would take them to his father's (my grandfather) who lived opposite the Caul, and was a good old Wesleyan.

WOMEN PREACHERS.

METHODISM began in a kitchen, and its first preacher was Susannah Wesley. Her son, John, believed that pious women were perfectly free to preach Christ in public.

An old Barrowfordian well remembers a Mrs. Sellars, of Burnley, preaching the Anniversary Sermons at Barrowford, away back in the sixties.

In the seventies, Mrs. John Blakey, the mother of Jesse Blakey, was on the preachers' plan at Barrowier i, and was in constant demand all over the district. The story is told that she was often teased in the newsagent's and barber's shop, which her husband kept in Gisburn Road now occupied by R. A. Barrowclough about her preaching.

Her detractors ventured to attend a service in the old Chapel in Church Street, but so convincing was her preaching that they never cared to mention the subject again.

Mrs. Sarah Burgess was another woman preacher who did good service on the circuit, and was in

great demand.

The Rev. O. Heathcote, who died at Barrowford in 1887, was frequently helped in his ministry by Mrs. Heathcote taking appointments, and the wife of the Rev. II. Stratton, minister in 1928, is a most acceptable preacher.

EXTRACT FROM THE DIARY OF THE REV. JAMES BOOTLAND, 1848.

"Burnley was my next circuit. I witnessed here one of the grandest revivals I ever saw. Near 300 souls professed to be saved. Some striking cases. One man of the name of Sam Lancaster, prize fighter and guilty of almost every kind of crime. At Barrowford the Lord favoured us with showers of blessings. Several young people got saved here,

and one night I baptized about 24 young people who

had not been baptized in their infancy.

"This year I got married to Mary Steel, the eldest daughter of John and Ellen Steel, of Barrowford. Our union was very short. My beloved wife and child died suddenly when we had been married a little over ten months."

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL INCIDENTS.

A Barrowfordian, now living in Cornwall, asks me if ex-Alderman Whittam remembers the spanking he got one Whit Monday in the old Chapel, for pouring coffee grains from the gallery on to the heads of some women below.

He remembers an organist, now a manufacturer. giving at his wedding what the delighted recipients thought were half-crowns, but which

turned out to be whitened pennies.

After the big flood of 1881 "Jos" Kendall preaching here said: "No doubt some people had been so frightened by the storm that they had been on their knees, though they had never prayed before "

A NEAT RETORT.

Thomas Holt, clogger, and later minister at Wheatley Chapel, was for many years connected with the Primitive Methodists. He narrated the following incident, which occurred in 1834. Money being very scarce, the workers and the minister were digging out the foundations for the old chapel across the way, now turned into cottages. A local Secularist stood and watched them.

He said: "I tell you what, friends, it seems to be hard work getting into heaven." The minister looked up and said: "Yes, my friend, it is hard work getting into heaven, but if you get into the other place you will have still harder work to find

your way out."

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, NEW BRIDGE.

A branch was formed here in 1888 in the Co-operative Store's Reading Room. In 1890 J. Blakey was appointed treasurer, and J. T. Hartley secretary for the projected new church. In 1892 the present school and chapel was built, at a cost of £1,398. In 1899 the freehold of the land was purchased for £270, and in 1904 two vestries were added.

THE OLD TEMPERANCE HALL.

It is evidence of the success of "the seven men of Preston" and of their labours, in the cause of temperance, that as early as in the year 1845, it was possible to build a large Temperance Hall in Barrowford. Robert Brown, brother of the late Richard Brown, was the architect.

The early tectotalers of those days, as in these, did not always keep their pledges. John Winterbottom was passing a public-house here, at the door of which a publican was standing. John called out to the landlord, "It's a long time since we went together to conduct a temperance meeting." The landlord disappeared.

This building served a useful purpose as Assembly Room for the village. During many years, a great variety of meetings have been held here, most of them peaceful, but some of them very stormy. It is now merged in the buildings of the Co-operative Society in Pasture Lane.

The first Magic Lanternist in Barrowford was Bell, of Bradford, who used to take the Temperance Hall. He had some splendid views. I remember that he used to show the "Chromatrope," when we

had to clap as long as it was moving, and stop immediately it stopped. This was great fun for the boys.

He was quite a wit and gave us some sensible talk. One night when the place was filled, a few unruly lads forgot to pull off their caps. He looked round at them, and, in his sly, but kindly way, said: "I was once at a place in Yorkshire, and there were some lads there who had not the sense to take their caps off." In an instant every head was uncovered.

On another occasion a number of the roughest characters in the village were present, and as they were very unruly. Mr. Bell stood up and faced them, and said, "Now, I don't care who you are, I am going to have quietness. If he is as big as a mill chimney he goes out, if he is not going to be quiet." At once the tumult ceased, and quietness prevailed to the end.

George Lomax was a frequent visitor to the Temperance Hall. On one occasion, about half-adozen people stood in the doorway at the beginning, when George got up to speak. He looked straight at them, and invited them to come in and sit down, but they took no heed of him. He said, "I shall not begin my address until those in the doorway have either come in or gone out. I would not have the Prince of Wales peeping at me if I knew it." This had the desired effect.

The temperance meetings about the 'sixties were very popular. At one of them, Thomas Bannister sang "Little Nell," Henry Nutter gave "Shells of the Ocean," James Holt, "Johnny Sands," and Jesse Nelson sang "The Englishman."

Old Will Towler was speaking once, and he got fairly warmed up, and alluded to his audience and the people of Barrowford as, "grut thick 'eeads."

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Somewhere about the year 1810 ministers and laymen visited Barrowford and preached in various parts of the village in the open-air. The Fold in Higherford was one of those places. Afterwards, Mrs. Grimshaw, of Crowtrees, opened her house for public worship. In 1836 a barn was opened at Blacko for this purpose. Afterwards, Mrs. Baldwin, great grandmother of the late John Barrowclough, and grandmother of the late Mrs. Tunstill, of Reedyford, opened the house adjoining the Conservative Club. Then the Temperance Hall in Pasture Lane was taken, and a church was formed there in 1846. Mr. Cliffe, master of the Roughlee school, was a great help, and John Robinson came from Clitheroe each Sunday morning, and walked back each night.

William Roberts, of Thornyholme, was a good supporter in the early days. The first church was erected in 1860. The Rev. E. Gough was the first minister, and he faithfully served the church for over 50 years. The church cost over £5,000. The Rev. D. J. Edwards commenced his ministry here in 1919, and in his work he has been ably assisted by Mrs. Edwards.

Robert Leeming rendered yebman service in the early days: a grandson, the Rev Leeming Hartley becoming a minister.

Mary Anne Horsefield, a staunch worker in the Sunday school, had great influence over two nephews: one, the Rev. Robert Brotherton, becoming a minister, and the late Horsfield Brotherton was the other. John Hartley, who died in the school in 1888, and Thomas Faraday, rendered great service.

Several of the scholars trained here have risen to positions of honour and influence. The oldest member was B. Faraday, who had been a member of the church for 60 years, and a deacon for about 55 years.

COPY OF LETER WRITTEN FEBRUARY 2nd, 1854.

Copy of proceedings at a meeting held at Nelson, respecting Sunday school instruction in connection with the Independent Preaching Room.

Chairman—Jas. Landless. 9 in Attendance.

- Question 1.—Whether you think a Sunday School in connection with this place an advisable step? "Yes, but not at present." Unanimous.
- Question 2.—How can Nelson help Barrowford—can it do so? "Unsettled."
- Question 3.—In the event of a school being established, what should be done with Mr. Fordyce? "Open the door for him, as usual." Unanimous.
- Question 4.—That a meeting be held in this place on the evening after the County Union meeting, to take into consideration further measures.
- Question 5.—That a copy of the Minutes of this meeting be sent to the Union Meeting by the party going from Barrowford to be there presented, if necessary.

PRESENT AT THE MEETING.—James Landless, Charles Clegg, William Foulds, Joseph Burrows, Robert Townsley, Hartley Walton, Robert Leeming, Stephen Duerden, John Holt.

THE REV. E. GOUGH, B.A.

THE Rev. E. Gough, B.A., was a native of Malton and a student of Rotherham Independent College. He came to be minister at Barrowford in 1862; he was ordained in 1863. By his sterling character and the splendid and outspoken method of his preaching he gradually built up a fairly large and active church. At the outset of his ministry, one of the leading residents of the village, judging from his delicate appearance, predicted that his ministry would be a short one. So intense had been his application to study that no one would have expected his services here to extend to 54 years. moderation and methodical manner of living, and his quiet vet useful life must have occasioned his remarkable health and longevity. His method of spiritualising Scripture was not approved of by some people, but the memory of his long and saintly life remains ever green. He wrote a book of very many volumes, entitled "The Bible true from the beginning," the writing of which, apart from the necessary research and study, must have taken very many years. He rendered good service as a member of the School Board, and displayed remarkable energy and application during the erection of the present church and organ, between the years 1879-1890. His assistance to other churches in the village was always freely given. A young men's mutual improvement class was formed, and several of the young men who attended, afterwards filled important positions in the municipal, literary, educational, and commercial spheres.

He was always a staunch teetotaler, and some money which came to him periodically as part of the rent of a public-house, he always distributed amongst the temperance organisations of the village.

AN ACROSTIC.

Eventide, and now for well-nigh four score years,

Despite the rugged journey of the devious way,

Walking the narrow path, sometimes in doubt and fear;

And then in joy and peace, for Heaven's transparent ray,

Resplendent, shone within my soul, and on my ears

Delightful music fell, and did my fears allay.

God's word my theme, and Christ my trust and stay, **O**bedient to the heavenly call, gladly I raise.

Unto my Sovereign Lord, my heartfelt songs of praise.

Guide and guard through life, and hope of life to

Heaven's rest from toil and care, and my abiding Home.

B. FARADAY.

IN MEMORIAM

OF THE

REV. EDWARD GOUGH,

Bachelor of Arts.

BORN AT MALTON IN YORKSHIRE ON THE 14th Day of November, 1836.

DIED AT BARROWFORD, LANCASHIRE, ON THE 21st Day of February, 1917.

"The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life."
—Corinthians 11 c. 2 v. 6.

"This fribute is dedicated to the honour and memory of the Rev. E. Gough, who was pastor in this church from 1862 to 1915, by the members and friends worshipping in this sanctuary. They hereon record their gratitude for so long and faithful guidance, and their admiration for his continuous labour toward a spiritual, in preference to a literal, rendering of the whole of the Scriptures."

There are two tablets in the church, one (the above to the Rev. E. Gough, B.A., and another to John Hartley, who was for twenty-five years a deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school. He died in the Sunday school, in his 51st year.

THE INGHAMITES.

THE FOUNDER of the sect known as Inghamites was Benjamin Ingham, who was born on the 11th of June. 1712, at Ossett, near Wakefield, in the County of York. Educated at Queen's College, Oxford, he became acquainted with the two Wesleys, and was a member of the famous Holy Club, which met to read divinity on Sunday evenings, and classics on other days. They also arranged to visit the prisoners in the castle, and the sick and poor of the city. Ingham was ordained in 1735, and began to work in London, but was soon prevailed upon to accompany the Wesleys on their missionary journey to Georgia.

In 1741 Ingham married Lady Margaret Hastings, sister of Lord Huntingdon. He began to form a sect of his own, assuming the position of "general overseer," or bishop. He addressed congregations in fields, barns and other places, and was assisted by three brethren, the Battys, of Newby Cote, near Settle. The preaching of Ingham, the saintly William Grimshaw, of Haworth, and Mr. Batty, aroused the ire of the Rev. George White, the Vicar of Colne, the persecutor of John Wesley.

Ingham died at Aberford in 1772, his end no doubt being hastened by the desertion of his followers. Of the few societies who remain the greatest number



are in the Nelson and Colne area, and of all the existing Inghamite Churches, Wheatley is the oldest.

The chapel at Wheatley Lane was built in 1749-50. The preachers came from Colne, Winewall, Rodhill, Todmorden, etc., and usually accomplished the journey on horseback. The chapel was first "pewed" in 1789, and was re-opened in March, 1898, after extensive alterations. The first elder appointed was William Batty in 1762. He and his brother Christopher, composed the hymns which constituted the first hymn book used by the Inghamite denomination in their public worship.

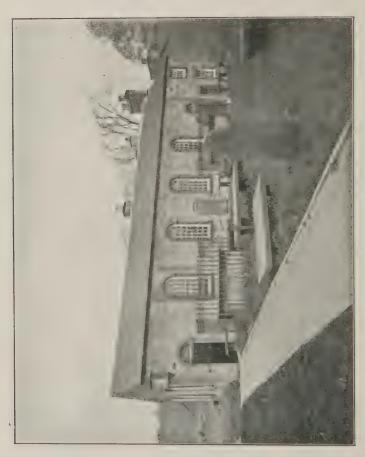
James McAdden followed in 1793, and he was followed by Thomas Hargreaves, and in 1813 by John Whitaker, John Winterbottom and Henry Clegg.

Thomas Holt, of revered memory, followed Henry Clegg, and was elder for over 30 years, and died on the 10th of May, 1892. Henry Holt, his son, succeeded him.

In 1920, Hartley Whittaker, of Winewall, was chosen as elder. Previously he was elder at the Inghamite Church, at Nelson, and had been connected with the denomination for 33 years, 29 of which years he had been ministering in all the pulpits of the local Inghamite Churches.

OLD WHEATLEY.

OLD Wheatley is an ancient and picturesque burial ground. The record of interments up to 1928 is about 14,000, and of baptisms 1,800. In 1856 the Church at Wheatley Lane was registered for the solemnization of marriages. Set in surroundings of sylvan beauty, and with its quiet and peaceful atmosphere, away from the "madding crowd," the beauty and peace of Wheatley has made a strong



appeal to all worshippers at the shrine of Hymen. Rumour has it that the number of weddings here at holiday seasons is so great that the contracting parties have to wait in long queues. This, of course, is greatly exaggerated, but it may be stated, to indicate the popularity of this Mecca for marriages, that in a normal year the marriage rate exceeds a hundred.

THOMAS HOLT.

Thomas Holt, the revered minister at Wheatley, in his younger days was a member of the flourishing temperance party. He was a clogger by trade and used to take, occasionally, a cart-load of clog soles many miles away. On one occasion he was asked to stay to dinner, which consisted of a posset made with beer. When he returned home he expected to be expelled for this serious breach of his pledge. He was down to give a paper on some suitable subject, but instead of doing so, he composed and recited the following, and then sat down:—

"I, as a teetotaler, a journey did take,
With strong resolutions never to break;
I called at my uncle's and what do you think,
I there had a posset all made of drink."

HIGH WAY BOWLERS.

The following incident was narrated to me by Thomas Holt himself, whose shop in Barrowford was exactly opposite mine—" One Monday morning," he said. "some men in Barrowford, usually looked on as respectable, came to me in serious trouble. On the preceding day (Sunday) they nad been bowling on the road near Martin Top Chapel. Unfortunately, one of the stone bowls smashed through the chapel window, and dropped in Preston Holt's pew. He was a J.P. and a local



THOMAS HOLT.

magnate. He had got their names and was going to prosecute them." They begged Thomas Holt to go over at once and see Preston Holt, and to intercede on their behalf. He acceded to their wishes, set off across the moors, and eventually reached Preston Holt's residence. He pleaded hard with the victim of the outrage, but, for some time, without success. Eventually, Mr. Holt quoted a passage of Scripture, which, unfortunately, I have forgotten, and this quotation had the desired result. Preston Holt said, "I was just getting ready to saddle the horse and ride to Bolton-by-Bowland for a summons, and I would not have let these men off for any other person but yourself." The men were overjoyed at the success of their special pleader.

Records at Wheatley Chapel show that 9½d. per load was the price paid for coal in 1779.

INDEPENDENT METHODISM IN BARROWFORD.

This church began about the year 1849, under peculiar conditions. A Wesleyan preaching room existed at Blacko. Amongst its members were the late William Fowler, Thomas Stephenson, Mrs. Stephenson, Christopher Wood, and others. A certain number of members had been expelled by the Wesleyan Conference. Some of the Blacko members were in sympathy with the Conference, and others against it.

Those against it were joined, amongst others, by Joseph Jackson, Thomas Blakey, William Horsfield and Thomas Foulds, from the Wesleyan Church of Barrowford, and this was the beginning of the Society at Blacko.

In the year 1875 the members living at Barrowford finding the chapel at Blacko to be too far away, decided to form a Society in the village, and meetings were arranged at the home of Mrs. Speak, the leaders being Thomas Blakey and Robert Horsfield.

The Independent Methodist Circuit authorised the opening of a Mission Room at Barrowford, and the Temperance Hall was rented for the purpose.

In 1879 a site was purchased a little higher up Pasture Lane for £234, and the present chapel was erected at a cost of £1,000. The trustees were: J. Sharp, R. Horsfield, F. Simpson, Jas. Horsfield, John Horsfield, T. Broughton, T. Wilmore, W. Bradshaw, H. Bannister, Thomas Barrett, James Berry and R. Crawshaw.

It was opened in January, 1880, by William Oxley, of Manchester.

In 1889 a new organ was purchased for £135.

In 1896 a bazaar was held, £200 being raised.

As a Church their motto has been not to supplant any other society, but to assist in the social, moral, and spiritual development of the district.

WEDDINGS PRIOR TO 1840.

There being no Church at Barrowford, it was the custom for the parties to walk to Colne two by two, accompanied by a few fiddlers, who made lively music. They always went by the main road, it being considered unlucky to cross the fields.

XI.

DOLE TIME.

(1862-3).

This is the appellation given to the almost unparalleled years of distress in Lancashire, occasioned by the blockading of the cotton ports of the Southern States of America during her Civil War.

Lancashire at that time was almost entirely dependent on America for cotton. The cotton became so scarce that cotton flock beds were eagerly bought up at a good price, or exchanged for woollen flocks. In time the cotton was used up and the mills of Lancashire had to stop. This caused a great amount of hardship amongst the operatives.

A general appeal was made for help, which was heartily responded to from all parts of the country. Food and clothing, as well as money, poured into the county.

Barrowford, along with the rest of Lancashire, suffered very much. A relief committee was formed, consisting of the leading men and women of the village. The Rev. E. Gough, who had just then settled in the village, took a leading part in both procuring and granting relief.

A good deal of money and articles of clothing and food came to the various places of worship, and were distributed in connection with those places, to both members of the congregation, and also to the Sunday school scholars. Places of worship and Sunday schools became crowded, and probably, through the loaves and fishes, religion for once became popular.

One Saturday night the carcase of a cow was brought to the Congregational School, and was cut up and distributed amongst the families who attended the place, it having been given for that purpose. The crush was so great that it was a most difficult task to get into the schoolroom.

The Wesleyans, and the Church people also, distributed both money, clothing and food. The Temperance Society did a fair share in distributing money, etc.

The relief committee resolved to find the male portion of the village some physical labour. A plan was formed for making a footpath by the road side, and gangs of men were set to work in different parts of the village, while some were sent to the Quarry, near Blacko, to get stone. The work was begun and finished under the superintendence of Christopher Grimshaw. This was the first footpath through the village. Since then it has been replaced by a good stone one.

A school for teaching sewing was commenced in Higherford Wesleyan schoolroom, and a large number of females availed themselves of the opportunity offered. Several ladies of the village gave their services willingly for this work, and many pleasant hours were spent in the old Wesleyan school. A day school was formed during this time in the Primitive Methodist Old Chapel. With the late James Clegg and James Hargreaves as teachers, and John Bolton as assistant, the old chapel soon became too small, and the day school was ultimately taught in the Congregational school.

What is now a tinner's shop was filled with sides of bacon and potatoes sent from the general fund. John Barrowclough was chairman of the Relief Committee, and as an evidence of his vigilance, he went one day into the house of Margaret Shoesmith, in what was then called "Harriett Houses." "Hello," said he, looking at some dough standing by the fire, "what does this mean? Raisins in the bread at 'dole time?" Fortunately, she was able to give a good explanation, as she was baking for a tea-party.

The Rev. Morgan Lloyd, a former resident in Barrowford, sent all the way from Lincolnshire, one or two sacks of oatmeal, to help his old friends in distress. A young minister had the misfortune to let his best Sunday coat get amongst the things to be given away. John Holt, gardener, came for aid, and the minister said, "Here is a coat that will just fit you, John." He did not know till the next Sunday morning, that he had given away his own best black Sunday coat.

Some of the worst sufferers in those days were the respectable people, and they were also the least clamorous after the good things. There were cases, however, of this nature, in which a family of seven or eight had to subsist during that cold, dark, dreary time, on less than two shillings a head, and rent, rates and coal to come out of it. The churches did much to mitigate the sufferings of the most deserving cases, amid all the distress then prevalent in Lancashire.

To see respectable people forced to go to Carr Hall and other places begging was a common occurrence. Aye, and people who were considered fairly well off, and working men, were known to take some dainty piece out of a "swill tub."

Three Barrowford lads set off one morning to have a walk. They went to Gisburn, through Bolton and Clitheroe, and walked all the way there and back to Barrowford, and had nothing to eat on the way. When they sat down on the top of the "Height" to have a rest, they could scarcely get up again. Eventually they managed to get home about bed-time, and there was waiting for, at least, one of them, a bowl-not full-of porridge, made in the early part of the day, and no milk, but a little black treacle.

In the Autumn of 1861, a drum and flute band was formed in the village, with the late Thornton Bannister as tutor and conductor. In the early part of 1862, when the cotton panic was just commencing, about half a score of the members, including the conductor, went into Yorkshire with their instruments, including the drums. Cross Hills was the first place they visited. Thence to Keighley, where they staved all night at a public-house, kept by a relative of Thomas Corlass. In the morning they went to Bingley, but on account of the strict police regulations they were not allowed to playor, at least, to collect money.

Then then went forward to Saltaire, then in the heyday of its fame. Sir Titus Salt was then living, and he maintained both a brass band and a drum and flute band -both of which were noted prizewinners at that time. The Barrowford lads planted themselves on Saltaire Bridge at the noon hour. and just as the 3,000 mill hands were coming out, they struck up a lively air—" Bonnie Dundee." In a few minutes there must have been at least a thousand people around them. Some of the members of the Saltaire band went round, cap in hand. and in a short time had collected a few pounds. This put new life into the Barrowford lads. From Saltaire they went to Shipley, where they stayed over a week, lodging in a public-house. In the day time they went to various parts of the district, and in the evening played in the public-house, and were well treated by the people of Shipley and Saltaire.

They then struck out for Baildon, Horsforth, Guiseley and Yeadon, and ultimately reached Leeds, when three of the party were sent to seek lodgings for the night. It was a dark night and near the end of January, and for three country lads to go into the centre of a town like Leeds to seek lodgings was no pleasant task. However, they went on and made enquiries, till they came to a large dingy building, like a mill. They were told that this was a "Model Lodging House." They went in and secured lodgings for the lot of them, and, on the whole, they had a fair night's rest.

The river wall from the Fleece Inp to the Caul was repaired in Dole time and it has stood remarkably well.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY AND ACCOUNT BOOK OF AN OLD SCHOOLMASTER.

HE was the father of William Hargreaves, of Higher Park Hill, and always wore knee-breeches.

It begins in 1774. There is no mention made as to the writer, but it was evidently a member of the Hargreaves family. It is very well written indeed. "The" is spelled "ye."

The fee seems to have been about 3d. per week. The first entry is:—

"Henry Walton begins his quarter Feby. 21. For reading 6 weeks 1s. 5d. Then "For reading and writing 2 weeks 1s. 4d."

Betty Smith and Thomas Smith, of Priestfield, were also pupils.

"Charles Bannister was off one week at haytime."

- "Charles Bannister begins to count."
- "John Hargreaves writ 2 weeks before he began to count."
- "William Holt at Carr Mill begins to learn mensuration."
- "William Robinson begins to read 2 lefson (sic) a day."

The pupils seem to have come from a wide district, such as Carr Mill, Bradley, Moss, Blackow, Spouthouses, Foulridge, Admergill, Roughlee, Blakey and Arncliffe.

"Henry Swinglehurst attended for 6 years, at

a guinea a year."

(This would be a Swinglehurst of Park Hill, hence the high fee. Others paid 12s. .

Joseph Sutcliffe was charged 8d. a week. The fee seems to have been according to the means of the pupils.

"For writing 2 Indentures 3s." (What would

our solicitors say to this?).

"Measuring Robert Hartley a close 9d." (Probably clothes).

- "Mary Holt begins to say one lesson per day, and is only charged 1s. 6d. for 17½ weeks' lessons."
 - "Mally Holt only pays is, 6d, a quarter."
 - "Mifs Foster, of Arncliffe, paid 8d. a week."
- "Ambrose Walton has paid in full for the above learning."
- "William Holt's 4 sons begin their quarter 1784."
- "Mary Driver, of Spouthouses, learned one week and paid for it at 6d."
 - "Oddie Sutcliffe begins his quarter 1781."
- "John Smith in 1781 had three weeks' teaching and died of the smallpox soon after. Received in full for the above learning 8d."

"John Hargreaves, of Roughlee, had ten weeks of arithmetic at 10d., and 4 weeks of mensuration at 1s. a week."

James Robinson, butcher, is evidently an adult.

"Richard Emmott learned again as much as made up in all 7 weeks and 3 days."

"John Swinglehurst begins to count in 1783,

had 15 weeks, at 12 per week, 15s."

"John Blakey begins to learn 1788, and writes 2 copies per day. Note.—After the first day he writ all day. Received of Thomas Blakey for the above, 5s."

Then "Francis Blakev begins to write March

11th, and left off March 27th."

"Mary Berry begins to write 1792."
Mally and Sally Crook are mentioned.

"John and Mary and David Stansfield learned each 2 lessons a day 1791. David Stansfield begins to read one lesson per day, 1s. 6d. for ½-year."

"Peggy Corbridge had three lessons a day in

1792."

"Richard Sagar begins to write and count 1794, paid 28 days 4s."

"Richard Blakey begins to write and count

1795, and paid 8d. a week."

Then the Diary suddenly stops, a number of leaves being torn out.

1795.—From the same Diary:—

	S.	d.
ON ACCOUNT OF MR. SWINGLEHURST.		
For going to measure hay above Trawden	3	6
For copying Church Book	3	0.
Aug. 6th.—For cleaning, writing and		
coulouring (sic) Maps near 5 whole		
days	8	6
	4	
	15	()

ANOTHER OLD DIARY.

EXTRACT FROM A DIARY IN THE POSSESSION OF J. W. SWINGLEHURST. DATE 1774.

It is that of J. Shackleton, of Pasture Lane Farm. He died unmarried, and a brass tablet to his memory is in Colne Church. His estate, which was considerable, was in Chancery for many years. It begins 31st October, 1774, "Thomas Ellis begins his hunting." Then he sent a pointed whelp to Colne, and on the same day sold James Varley one pot of butter, at 6d. per pound. Then he paid Joseph for carrying two packs from Burnley, 1s. 4d.

On January 17th, 1775, he states: "Wool that my father bought in the country cost £296 5s. 1d."

Then on January 23rd.—"Let Lawrence Ashworth the house, dye-house, and the south end of the garden for one year, at £8 15s. I am to have all the dung and ashes, and my father to begin of dyeing for the rent when he pleases. There is an agreement in Mr. Shaw's hands."

Another entry is: "Mr. Parker sold his grey galloway to Peel at Rein Hall, for 90 sacks of lime."

March 20th.—" Done hunting."

April 15th. "Paid for walling a fence at bottom of the Holme at Barrowford. Two masons and one server, one day, 4s. 8d., ale, one shilling."

April 22nd.—" Spent when I went to the 'White Bear' to let Mr. Cockshot this farm, £1 5s., which I did at 190 pounds a year."

Another entry is that he paid Jack Bulcock 10s. 6d. for pocket money when he went to Leeds.

July 22nd.—" Received from Mr. Briggs one cask of wine, £2 0s. 6d."

August 5th. - "Received from Mr. Richard Ecroyde, 3 dozen of red port wine." Then on the 23rd October, "Thomas Ellis again begins his hunting."

August 24th.—This entry occurs, "Had a few words with Thomas Parker. He told me I was a 'lyer,' com'd of a poor family, had no one that belonged to me, that what I had got it by his mother, which I told him he was a 'lyer,' and that I would not live with him any longer."

It will interest the farmers to know that in November he bought ten Scotch cows for £32 10s. A pack of flour cost him £2 0s. 6d., and a load of meal £1 9s. 6d.

Amongst other entries are: -

"Mr. Parker left in my hands, to pay bills with, £34 14s. 0d."

"Received of Mr. Thomas Parker the sum of £223 which he was indebted to me by the books." (There was a Henry Parker, of Barrowford Booth, who in 1756 was a trustee for John Parker Swinglehurst. Several farms in the direction of Wheatley came to the Swinglehurst's from the Parkers.

"Paid John Hargreaves poor sess six fold 41s. 6d." (Probably this means poor-rate).

"Paid James Hargreaves his bills in full, all demand £14 2s. 10d."

"Mrs. Walton dvd 5 o'clock in the morning."

"Gave my father when he went a-buying wool £300." (They were evidently in a big way in wool buying).

Carriage seems to have been cheap in those days. "Paid a man from Grindleton for 12 packs of corn 12s."

He seems to have acted as a kind of steward for Mr. Parker. Here we have an entry, "Mr. Parker came home out of Scotland."

"Paid James Varley for building a little house in Barrowford 7s. 3d. Ditto to a server 2s. 8d."

"Thomas Ellis draws his wages for hunting."

"Sold Thomas Tattersall the Holme Barn and Stable at Barrowford for one year, at £15 a year. I am to pay taxes, he is to make the road from Pollard's garden top to Joan Sawney's, and to come two days a year to the roads betwixt tops of Baldwin garden and the Barn with himself, horse, and cart."

"Paid John Hargreaves, of the 'Red Lion,' for Alleger and bottles, £1 4s. 0d."

In this diary there is a cutting from a newspaper, dated 1881, as follows:—

"John Shackleton, Lancashire.—R.C. (York), will be glad if any of your readers can inform her where the estates of this deceased gentleman are situate, the extent of them, and if any heirs have yet been found to the property, which she understands has been in Chancery many years."

And in a later edition the following appears: -

"John Shackleton, Lancashire.—The estate is called Colne, and is situate in Lancashire. No heirs have yet been discovered who have established their heirship. If R.C. York will communicate with Miss Shackleton, Tanshelf, Pontefract, she will perhaps be able to supply further particulars."

As R.C. (York) evidently thought she was entitled to Shackleton's property, we wonder whether she was successful in the claim.

COPIED FROM A DIARY OF JUNE 24TH, 1807.

" JOHN PICKLES paid for corn June 24th, 1807, with £1 1s. 0d. notes. Total, £11 1s. 0d.

	£	S.	d.
Bank stopped pay on the 25th, so			
we could not part with them. I sold			
2 at Colne, July 8th, to Frank			
Stuttard, at 13 6 each	1	7	0
July 9th, 1807.—Went to Halifax,			
sold 4 for	3	3	0
July 9th, 1807.—Sold 4 at Swains	3	1	6
Swapped (sic) one Huddersfield			
note for one Bank of England note	1	1	0
One left to self			
	£8	12	6 "

ENTRIES FOUND IN AN OLD BOOK OF BARROWFORD.

- "October 2nd, 1809.—Prayer Day for our King. Went to Church, then went to Carr Hall to our dinner."
- "April 3rd, 1809.—I went to Gisburn Fair."
- "August 14th, 1809.—Went to Padiham Races."
- "October 11th. -I went to Colne Michalmefs (sic) Fair."
- "On August 15th, 1809, I went to Lanshaw Bridge and boarded at a ale-house (Robert Hartley's), and had 5 meals there—2 dinners and 3 suppers."
- "On December 19th, 1809, I set Press Bed up at Park Hill House, Barrowford, and I deserve the 6d. I got very well."

THE NORTH-WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY.

WHEN the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway was projected. Barrowford then being more important than Nelson, the station at Nelson was fixed where it is, probably more with an idea of ministering to the needs of Barrowford than of Nelson. But in the year 1890 a railway was projected which was to have a station actually at Barrowford. The line was to be from Halifax, over Lancashire Moor, through Ponden, on the side of Bouldsworth, by Trawden, heross the valley on the left hand side of the river, by Swantield, across Colne Cricket field to North Valley Road, over the canal locks, past Spring Grove built by the father of Alderman Aitken, of Nelson. Then it was to strike up the valley over the river at the water meetings Barrowford, and on the hill-side until it reached Roughlee, and from Roughlee to Spenbrook, and thence to Sabden, Whalley and Preston. One idea of the promoters was to connect the district with Fleetwood, and to make Fleetwood a port of Yorkshire. The Bill was promoted in Parliament, and Worsley Taylor, K.C., represented the promoters. Edwin Butler and I went round collecting, and we raised nearly £400, and a total sum of £10,000 was raised. Several of the manufacturers of the district subscribed liberally. The bill was passed, but the company was never promoted, and prospectuses were not issued. It was afterwards suggested that the influence of certain opposers had responsible for the dropping of the scheme.

The railway, if it had been constructed, would have gone over ground where a farm stood at Trawden. When the ground was being inspected and surveyed, the farmer asked why they were looking at his barn. He was told the railway would

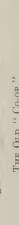
go through the barn. In indignant tones he replied, "Nay, it wean't: aw'm noan beawn ta stand here oppenin' an' shuttin' t' doors for t' trains."

THE BARROWFORD INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

This Society started in the Square, some time prior to 1847: later it removed to the corner shop, opposite the Gaumless now a tripe shop), and then to an old four-storied building which stood on the site of the present premises.

Amongst the original founders were Matthew Hartley, Parker Robinson, John Manley, Richard Varley, James Atkinson, Edmund Atkinson, John Holgate, Robert Faraday, William Catlow, Joseph Aldersley, James Hanson, James Catlow, and John Robinson. These men, and others, used to go to Burnley and purchase groceries, such as flour, sugar, figs, currants, and other goods. The store was called "Th' Union." At first it was opened at night, the members serving in their turns: Thomas Ridehalgh, mill manager, Robinson Hartley, and others, used to assist. Robert Pickles was first secretary, and Richard Varley, treasurer. At that time there were 20 members, each of whom invested a sovereign.

In 1852 the shop was removed to Sutcliffe buildings, where they remained until the present fine premises were built. Joseph Brown was the first shopman to receive wages for his services in the evenings. In 1853, for the first time, the premises were open all day. William Sharp, a weaver, was the first manager, a position he held for 24 years. William Nutter, who was a warper, was second shopman, a post he held for 25 years. James England served 16 years as second shopman,





and then for many years as manager. One of the earliest trustees was Thomas Foulds, and he was succeeded by James Haworth. Robinson Hartley succeeded William Sharp as manager, and served 16 years.

In the early days the committee used to meet in the store room at the back of the premises, and transacted business, sitting on bags of flour and wooden cases. William Holt, of Church Street, acted as first secretary at these meetings, and was followed by S. Fielding, and afterwards by Thomas Ridehalgh. There is some doubt as to who was the first president, but James Rushworth acted in that capacity about 1870, and later Thomas Boughey, gardener, was president for some years. The premises at New Bridge were built by the Society in 1887, and with the adjoining three cottages cost £1,500. The old premises in Gisburn Road could not be purchased until 1899, when they were acquired for £800.

The Society has not had all plain sailing. About 1874 or 1875, many members seceded and formed a rival society called "Progressive," but this was ultimately taken over by the Nelson Society. The Industrial Society was largely instrumental by its investment of £1,000 in the erection of Lower-clough Mills. For many years this was an unfortunate speculation, no interest being paid. In 1897 it suffered heavily through the defalcations of a secretary, who was found to be wrong to the extent of £1,400. In 1850 the membership was 20; in 1900 it was 390. The share capital in 1850 was £20; in 1900, £3,364. The turnover in 1850 was about £500; in 1900 it was £10,389.

READER NUTTER.

In the early days of the Society newspapers were few, and many people were unable to read. A man called Thomas Nutter, who always got the name of "Reader Nutter," used to read the newspapers every night in the reading room to an appreciative crowd of listeners.

He read the whole of the newspaper reports on the Tichburne trial, which lasted for many months. He was a man of calm judgment, and I have heard my father say that at the beginning of, and for some time during the course of the trial, he was of the opinion that the Claimant was Sir Roger Tichburne, At the latter end he was convinced he was not. There was a great deal of discussion in the village during this trial and opinions were much divided, though the majority were in favour of the Claimant.

XII.

THE GRIMSHAWS.

THE pedigree of the Grimshaw family in Dr. Whitaker's "History of Whalley" goes back to the year 1600.

Several of them occupied high positions:— Thomas Grimshaw was Mayor of Preston in 1768; John Grimshaw was five times Mayor of Preston; Nicholas Grimshaw was seven times Mayor, including two Guild Mayoralties: Charles Livins Grimshaw, of Tottingham Hall, Lancaster, and of Goldington and Apsley Guise, Bedfordshire, was a Justice of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenant and Sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1866.

The first Grimshaw to live at Crow Trees was Thomas, who married Miss Gibson (as stated under "Crow Trees". He died in 1842, aged 77.

He was succeeded by his son James, who was somewhat of a sportsman, and kept fighting cocks. He died in 1844, at the aged of 53.

The late Thomas Grimshaw was born in 1832, and died in 1888. He was a Captain in the Volunteers about 1870.

Grace Grimshaw died in 1842, aged 73. Nicholas Grimshaw died in 1856, aged 32.

The Grimshaws were the Squires of the village, and well-known in this district in the middle of last century. They ran the old Higherford Mill, and were also "Maltsters." Christopher was the most prominent member of the family at this time. He was a tall stately looking gentleman, with a thoughtfull face and a slight stoop, which suggested a

meditative mind. He had a fine musical taste, and was conductor of the Higherford Weslevan Choir for many years, which, during his time, was one of the best in the district. He was a strict disciplinarian, and if any member of the choir, or even congregation, sang out of tune or too loudly. they would get to hear about it, and even when the organist was playing too loudly, he has been known to go to the back of the organ and put some stops in. He built the organ at the Grange, his residence, being assisted by Abraham Holt, and even designed the case, which was the work of Robert Howartn. It was considered to be a fine instrument in those days. He also superintended the making of the first footpath through the village. During the cotton famine, about the years 1862-3, he took a great part in the relief of the distress caused by the stoppage of the mills, thus showing his great interest in the welfare of the village. He made the large public clock which was attached to the old Higherford Mill. He was born in 1801, and died in 1865.

He had five sisters. Mrs. Bracewell, of Whitty Croft, Mrs. Corlass, of Croft House, Mrs. Walton, of Bank House, Harriet Ann, who built Thorneyclough, and Betty.

Christopher Grimshaw used to ride to Manchester on horseback on a Monday. Conduct his business on "Change" on Tuesday morning, and in the afternoon go into the Cathedral and listen to the Choir. If he liked the anthem, he would jot it down for the choir at home, and in that way the Wesleyan Choir became very noted. He would return home next day, Wednesday.

The singing in the Chapel was led by a band before he built the organ.

He was great uncle to the Grimshaws, who lived with their aunt at Thorneyclough up to a few years ago, but now are widely scattered, the eldest son, bearing the old family names of Thomas and Nicholas, is Deputy Town Clerk of Wakefield.

The Grimshaw family are in possession of a large Bible, which was printed in Amsterdam, Holland, in the year 1649, for Stephen Swat, of the Crowned Bible, London. It contains the whole book of Psalms, "collected into English metre by Thomas Sternhold and John Hopkins, and others."

It has probably been in possession of the Grimshaw family for near 300 years, and although it is in a rather dilapidated condition, on account of age and use, the pages are clean and the type is clear. The binding is of strong thick leather, but the backs are detached from the inside, yet considering its age it is, on the whole in fair condition.

Importance attaches to the sacred volume, apart from its age, especially to the only descendents bearing the name of Grimshaw, from the fact that it bears the names of a number of the ancestors of the

present family.

The first name alluded to is that of Nicholas, son of Thomas Grimshaw and Isabel, his wife, born 4th day of January, 1664. Then follows the name of Rebekah Grimshaw, their daughter, born 15th day of February, 1666, and three children in succession -John, born 15th September, 1669; Richard, born 25th March, 1672, and Thomas, born 5th March, 1675. Other names follow-Nicholas, Thomas, and Rebekah being handed down as favourite names in following generations. The last name in the blank leaves of the book is that of Nickolas Grimshaw, who died in the year 1825. Of course this is not the Nickolas alluded to at the beginning. There has been a Nickolas since the last-named, and the father of the present representatives of the family was named Thomas.

The Misses Grimshaw—Grace, Mary and Elizabeth—were great walkers. One year they agreed with their friends, the Misses Sutcliffe, of Bradley Hall, Nelson, to walk to Pendle Hill every month. Five went the first time, but they gradually fell out, and Miss Elizabeth Grimshaw was the only one who walked there twelve times. Once she went in a snow storm, and the farmer at the foot of the hill said: "If I were your mother I d smack you."

AN ELOPEMENT.

Betty Grimshaw, sister of Christopher, had an admirer, of whom her parents did not approve. She was shut up in her bedroom at Crowtrees, and only allowed to take exercise in the garden under an escort. But she somehow was able to insert letters in one of the old vew trees which were taken to her admirer by the man-servant. Her health began to suffer, so a married sister in Keighley begged to take her away, saving that she would look after her. She went to Keighley, and one evening threw a wrap round her shoulders and said she would take a walk in the garden. She did not return, and her sister, on going to look for her, was just in time to see her driving off in a chaise with her lover. They were married, and, we hope, "lived happily ever after."

THE ORGAN.

When Christopher Grimshaw's wife died, his hoped that his niece Elizabeth Grimshaw, who married Thomas Bracewell, would play the instrument. He was very disappointed when he found that she was too nervous to gratify his wish.

THORNEYCLOUGH.

When Christopher Grimshaw's wife died, his unmarried sister, Harriet Ann, went to live with him. Upon his death Miss Harriet built Thornyclough, where she went to live, and the Grange passed to Christopher's nephew, Thomas, who sold it to Nicholas Strickland.

In those days the Grimshaws used to drive to Blackpool in their carriage. They stayed at the Clifton Hotel.

Higherford Corn Mill and the Malt Kiln were built by the Grimshaws. Messrs. Holland and Whitehead occupied it as joiners, then it became a confectionery works under Samuel Howarth, and was the largest works of its kind for very many miles around. Locally it was termed the "spice shop."

The orders were so large that a great amount of night work had to be done.

THE NUTTERS.

John Nutter, son of William and Elizabeth Nutter. Born March 24th, 1799: died March 5th, 1872.

Mary Barrowclough, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Barrowclough. Born December, 19th, 1802; died December 22nd, 1868.

John Nutter and Mary Barrowclough were married December 17th, 1821.

Their children were:-

William Nutter, born September 28th. 1822, died February 3rd, 1860.

Daniel Nutter, born May 17th, 1824, died December 28th, 1894.

Elizabeth Nutter, born February 28th, 1826, died March 5th, 1895.

Henry Nutter, born August 29th, 1828, died December 10th, 1897.



HENRY NUTTER.

Isabella Nutter, born April 22nd, 1831, died September 13th, 1904.

Barrowelough Nutter, born March 7th, 1833, died January 25th, 1903.

John Nutter, born February 8th, 1835, died August 8th, 1850.

Olivia Nutter, born January 1st, 1837, died April 27th, 1837.

Eleanor Nutter, born September 20th, 1838, died May 28th, 1920.

Mary Nutter, born September 20th, 1840, died May 30th, 1883.

Jabez Nutter, born June 10th, 1842, died June 17th, 1842.

Richard Ezra Nutter, born June 13th, 1844, died March 29th, 1896.

HENRY NUTTER.

When I was running the Barrowford Almanack over 30 years ago. I could always count on a poetical contribution from the pen of Henry Nutter. The Nutters during the last century were a very important family in Barrowford. They traced their descent from the Madam Nutter, of Roughlee Hall, who was executed at Lancaster on a charge of witchcraft. Henry Nutter married Maria Ann Berry, a sister of the late Henry Berry, manufacturer. In the early 60's Henry Nutter went to reside at Burnley, and carried on the business of cotton manufacturer with varying success for many years. He took a prominent part in the public life of Burnley. He was a strong politician, and a leader of the Radical Party, and he took an active part in all elections, and was a Vice-President of the Liberal Association. He was a member of the Burnley Town Council for several years, and, in consequence of

the humour which he introduced into the proceedings, was a great favourite with the members. He was also a director and trustee of the Mechanics' Institution. He was a great champion of the views of Darwin, with regard to evolution, and was a very interesting lecturer on astronomy. Mr. Nutter himself was a poet, dealing chiefly with matters of the district. He had a very extensive knowledge of Lancashire writers, and was the last outsider to see Ben Brierley before that well-known author died. Burns was his favourite poet, and it might be said of him, with truth, that he had his poems off by heart. He was possessed of a wonderful memory, and in lecturing on astronomy, could give the distances of scores of different planets without reference to any manuscript. He was knocked down accidentally by a cyclist in Manchester, and received injuries which ultimately resulted in his death.

ACROSTIC.

IN MEMORIAM.—HENRY NUTTER.

Hearts are made sad, and many homes are drear, E'en Nature's self, round Brun and Healey, grieves

Now that her bard, for ever of good cheer..

Rests in his bed beneath the showering leaves:

Yes, Nutter sleeps: that truly noble man,

Noble by more than patent from a king;

Up from his very heart his greatness ran,

There, love of truth and freedom had its spring:

The friends that mourn his absence yet will bear,

Enshrined within, his words of force, and there

Retain communion with the honoured dead.

—B. FARADAY.

A VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

William Nutter was a brother of the late Daniel Nutter, also of Henry Nutter, and also uncle of Mrs.

Councillor Atkinson, of Thornhill, Mrs. Wiseman, of Bankhouse, and others. He was grandfather of Nurse Roberts, now a Primitive Methodist medical missionary in Africa. He was a butcher by trade, and his shop was at the corner in Gisburn Road. opposite the Co-operative Stores. On one occasion he was going up Westhill or Longfields, and had his butcher knives in his pocket, but in getting over a gate, or railing, about where the Vicarage now stands, he slipped, or fell, and a knife pierced his neck. He turned, and ran back for a short distance, but bled so rapidly that he soon fell exhausted and died very shortly after. The event caused a tremendous sensation in the village, for he was well-known and highly respected. He left a widow and several children for whom the deepest sympathy was felt by all who knew them.

Eleanor Nutter married James Stansfield, who was born in 1832. In 1853 he bought one calicowarp of 202 yards, 1,426 ends for 14s. 6d. He sold one piece of 30 yards for 7s.

The day after his 20th birthday, he engaged himself as book-keeper to Masons, of Colne. A fortnight after he wrote, "I have learnt that I know nothing." This was an evidence of the humility and wisdom which characterized his after years.

John Nutter, son of Daniel Nutter, like his father, was a butcher, and was also an acceptable local preacher. On one occasion, when preaching at Roughlee, a man called Nicholas, who was mentally defective, came up to him in the pulpit and said, "John, dus'ta want a fat cove to buy?" John was

killed in the Brierfield railway accident, and thus a promising career was cut short.

THE SWINGLEHURSTS.

The Bannisters, of Park Hill, mortgaged John Holt said for the sum of £7,000, a portion of the estate to John W. Swinglehurst, of Gill, in Gisburn Forest in 1661, who foreclosed in 1665, and it was in their direct possession for nearly 200 years. Thomas Hargreaves married Mary Hoyle, daughter of Elizabeth Hoyle, nee Swinglehurst, and they lived at Park Hill from their marriage in 1844, until their deaths in 1873. He was aged 66.

The last Swinglehurst in the male line to reside at Park Hill was John Swinglehurst, who died in 1830. He left the property to his daughter, Mary, who married Christopher Grimshaw, and afterwards to her children, but she died without issue, so the estate passed to his sister, Elizabeth Swinglehurst, who married John Hoyle, of Spouthouses. They had a daughter Anne, who married Samuel Holt in 1829, and had four children Parker Swinglehurst Holt, John Holt, Elizabeth and Jane Ann.

John Holt was twice married but had no issue. Elizabeth married the Rev. R. S. Weldon, of Wexford, and had three children. Jane Ann married Thomas Barrowclough and had John and Gertrude, all of whom benefited under the will. John Holt then came to Park Hill, and afterwards to Grove House, where he died. The will was "set aside" in 1912. The income from the portion which came into the hands of the Holt family was well over £1,000 a year.

Elizabeth Hoyle died in 1841. She had six children, but only two survived.

SUMMARY OF JOHN SWINGLEHURST'S WILL.

MADE IN 1811, AND IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING.

PROVED IN 1831.

Richard Howarth of Ripponden and Shackleton Midgeley, of Stunstead, were his trustees.

He left £60 a year to his sister, Elizabeth Hoyle, and after her death to her children.

To Isabella Spencer, of Addingham, £60 a year, "so long as she shall remain unmarried," then pay unto Mary Swinglehurst (daughter of the same Isabella', "and also my daughter," during her life, £60 a year. Isabella and Mary to have the use of his house, lands and stock for the term of their natural lives, or the longer liver, but if Isabella married "then to lose her right." After the death of both, the residue to go to the children of Mary (she had no issue).

If she had no issue then the whole of the income to go to his sister, Elizabeth Hoyle, during her lifetime, and afterwards to her children. If no issue, then to his cousin, Ann Aspinall, of Reedley.

There were several legacies of £10 each to nieces and workmen, and to two men whom he describes as his "intimate acquaintances." He gave his trustees power to let and lease, but not for a longer period than eleven years.

His daughter, Mary, and Richard Howarth were appointed Executor and Executrix. He executed a codicil revoking the bequest to John Aspinall, and bequeathing an annuity of £10 per annum to Joseph Heaton Spencer, otherwise Holt, "who now resides with me." He was evidently a minor.

John Swinglehurst died in 1830, and is buried inside the Church of Newchurch-in-Pendle.

It is said the estate was disentailed in 1851.

The Bannister Choir, in Colne Parish Church, has a monument in it, bearing this inscription:—

SACRED.
To the Memory of

JOHN SWINGLEHURST, ESQ.,

LATE OF PARK HILL, BARROWFORD, who departed this life on the

Seventh Day of August, MDCCCXXX,

AGED 64 YEARS, and was interred in the PAROCHIAL CHAPEL OF ST. MARY, NEWCHURCH-IN-PENDLE.

AN OLD-TIME APPRENTICESHIP.

"This Indenture made 30th year of George II. (1756), between Henry Parker, of Barrowford Booth, gentleman, Elizabeth Swinglehurst, widow, relict of John Swinglehurst, gentleman, trustees of the estates of John Parker Swinglehurst, his son, an infant, under the age of 21 years of the first part. and Richard Hodgson, the younger, John Hodgson and William Hodgson, of Birks in Horton, in the parish of Bradford, stuff-makers, of the second part. It is agreed, and is the true intent and meaning of them all that the above-named, John Parker Swinglehurst, shall be bound an apprentice, and serve with Richard Hodgson, John Hodgson, and William Hodgson, for the term of four years, and is to be instructed in the trade of stuff-maker and of other branches of business, during which term he shall his masters faithfully serve, their secrets keep, shall do no wrong. The goods of his masters he shall not imbezil, damage, waist, or spoil, without

their consent: cards, dice, or any other unlawful games he shall not play. He shall not frequent taverns, alchouses or sports. He shall not commit matrimony. He must keep good and regular hours. both at morning, noon and night. He is to be provided with all manner of cloth and apparel of all kinds, and also provide a horse to ride upon as often as he shall think proper, and shall go into Lincolnshire, along with his masters, for his better knowledge, for which his masters are to bear all reasonable expenses, and in consideration of the sum of £100 to be paid, and are to provide him with sufficient wholesome meat, drink, washing, and lodging during the said term, and when he is not gone over into Lincolnshire for his instruction, as above-mentioned, and during the two last years of the said term, freely permit and suffer him to go abroad, twice or oftener with him into Lincolnshire or any other county, for his improvement and advantage, and also provide him a horse to ride upon to markets about home as often as his masters shall think proper."

THE STANSFIELDS.

DICKY NOOK.

This corner, the junction of the Barnoldswick and Gisburn roads, for probably over a century has been termed "Dicky Nook." I have often wondered what was the origin of the term. At one time a man lived and died there called Dicky Stansfield, and it is easy to see, that in the days of nick names, this would be the origin of the term.

Dicky Stansfield was fond of beer. In the early days of 1800 the Primitive Methodists were missioning Barrowford and were having a Meeting on Bracewell Hill when Dicky came out of the White Bear and interrupted them. A woman





called out, "Lord, save Dicky Stansfield." Ultimately Dicky was completely changed and was afterwards with the Missioners at the same place, when a man came out of the White Bear and interfered with them. Dick called out to him to stop, or he would come over to him. He did not desist, so Dicky went to him, threw his arms round him and squeezed him with such force that he broke two of his ribs. It was afterwards said that "Dicky's hit is better than his squeeze."

David Stansfield, son of the above, was a volunteer during the Napoleonic Wars and when discharged after 5 years' service in Ireland, was landed at Holyhead and given 6d. He had to walk home. He was very industrious and worked hard to purchase his hand loom. He then saved up to buy another loom for his intended wife. They were then married and worked together. David was enterprising and said to his wife that there seemed to be a lot of money to be made by keeping a beer house. He opened one in David Street, but was not content. He found men were spending money there which should have been handed over to their wives, and he used to tell them when they came with their wages to "Go home and give your money to your wives, and then come back if you have any to spend."

Still he was not satisfied and decided to open a grocer's shop instead, which he did in 1820, and this was the beginning of the business still carried on by the descendants of the same family of the 4th generation.

He was a shrewd business man and his enterprise is shewn by the fact that he lighted his house and shop by gas made by himself. He once walked to Bradford and gave a large order. The



DAVID STANSFIELD.

merchant said "How are you thinking of paying for this?" He said, "I am going to pay now." This surprised and pleased them so much that they drove him home with a horse and trap.

One of his descendants, a lady of over 80 years of age, told me that at the same time, he had a farm up "O-stid Loyn Halstead Lane; and the flag outside the house door in Jonathan Street is where they

put their milk tins.

David died in 1861 at the age of 78. All his children had hand looms upstairs. He was succeeded by his son. Jonathan Stansfield, who had a very extensive business, supplying residents in a large area.

David was a Radical in politics and though a church-warden at Colne expected prosecution for his political opinions. The flight of steps outside the house in Jonathan Street, though built probably so that access to the hand looms upstairs could be obtained without going through the house, was later used by men of the same opinions as himself to reach their meeting room. The iron pillars supporting the opposite landing were made by Landless's when they were engineers and iron founders in Leeds Road, Nelson.

David Stansfield's daughter, Elizabeth, married a Parkinson, a relative of the Parkinsons of Burnley. David left six children £300 each. With his share, Parkinson left his dry-salting business at Colne, and opened a lamp and oil business in the Centre of

Preston. It was very successful.

It was his blood-hound "Morgan," that traced Fish, the Blackburn murderer, and created a great sensation. Mr. Parkinson exhibited the dog in a number of different places, and made a considerable sum thereby. I remember seeing it at Barrowford when I was a boy.

The site of the old barn is now a miniature park of trees, shrubs and flowers, surrounded by a wall, at the bottom of which seats are placed, where old and tired people can sit and talk to their heart's content. It is a delight to see the old folks seated so comfortably basking in heaven's best medicine—fresh air and sunshine.

The following is by Barnard Faraday: -

Tha's gooan at last, owd 'Dicky Nook,''
We'r pleos'd at tha hes taen thi' ook,
Un left this place.

For mony a dreary winter night When passing here we geet a fright, Un gooast-like face.

The'r owd "Sob Swash." someweer abaat, He'd rattle tichain un then he'd shaat, Then off we'd gooa,

Un niver stop wol we geet hooam, Then bolted t' door for fear he'd come, We tremeld soa.

Tha'r once the haunt of owls an' bats, Tha's sheltered monny a hunder'd rats, Inside th' owd wall,

But naa tha'rt daan fra roof to floor, Tha sud a bin long years afoor, Sø say we all.

Owd Dicky Nook all be forgot— Thowd place is naa a beauty spot, Wi' seats araand:

A paradise wi' trees un flaars,
To cheer fook i' ther weary haars,—
It's hallow'd graand.

We ought to name it "Canaan" Park, For foak to sit un talk till dark, Un tell tall tales.

It's t' bonniest bit o' Barrowfoor, Un all are welcome, rich or poor, Females or males.

A walk fra tram-car up to t'top, Ull make foaks feel they want to stop Un hey a sit.

Wheere'er yor fra or wheer yor baan, Yo'll be reight welcome to sit daan, Un rest a bit.

We're varry thankful for this treeat, We'll make good use of every seeat, Un tak good care

When Sol sheds forth his healthful ray, We'll hev a sun bath twice a day, Un heaven's pure air.

But soon we'll hev to tak aar hook, We cannot stop at Dicky Nook, Whate'er we say.

It may be long, or may be soon, We'd best secure a seat aboon, Where we can stay.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE LEADER."

JOE BATES INTERVIEW WITH BARNABAS FARADAY.

MARCH 21st, 1924.

"Barnabas Faraday was born in a four-storey building, where the Barrowford Central Co-op. now stands, in 1843. He is related to Michael Faraday, his grandfather and Michael Faraday's father being brothers. They came from Clapham, one side going to London the other to Barrowford. His mother was a Barrowfordian, and a hand-loom weaver. His wife's parents and her grandparents were born in the house in which he was residing in 1928. Their hand-loom was fixed in the window. He went to St. Thomas's school,

the only school in the village, except a dame's school. He went there until he was 12 years of age. When he began to work at Berry's mill, his wage was half-a-crown a week. His teacher at the school was David Smalley, who came with the Vicar from Grindleton.

He afterwards became a weaver, which was his work for 40 years. In the "Dole" time of 1862, he, with other young men, formed a class at the Congregational School for mutual improvement. He, along with Horsfield Brotherton, used to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning, when they spent an hour in combined study. Horsfield Brotherton took up the study of French and shorthand, and was for a time connected with the "Burnley Express." Mr. Faraday studies to such go d purpose that one cannot detect in his chat any leaning towards dialect. His English is clear and clean, and free from any trace of affectation.

He can recall the Russian War, the Afghan and Egyptian War, the two South African Wars, and the last World War. He vividly remembers the Cotton Famine in the Sixties, and most of the great cotton strikes and lock outs. He has always been something of a musician. He could play the flute and violin, and had a good deep bass voice in his younger days, which he could use to effect.

Mr. Faraday is something of a poet, and several of the poems in this book are from his pen.

In the Congregational Church he has been a deacon, teacher, and speaker for about sixty years. He used to write to the "Skipton Pioneer," and wrote the "Barrowford Jottings" in the "Leader" for 20 years. At the age of 85 he enjoys remarkably good health. He lives very abstentiously, and for

nearly all his life has been a teetotaler and non-smoker, and in politics a Liberal.

He and his good wife have lived quiet, useful, and happy lives, and we hope they may long remain with us."

(I deeply regret to add that, just before going to Press, he has passed away).

HOW THE FARADAYS CAME TO BARROWFORD.

Barnard Faraday's father served his time as a shoemaker at Clapham, but when he was out of his time, the place being too small for two cobblers, he walked round Pendle Hill, and through the Forest, till he came to Barrowford.

John Nutter's shop was the middle one opposite the mile stone, and his two daughters, Betsy and Isabella, being standing at the door, young Robert Faraday asked them to ask their father if he could find him work. He was duly engaged, and this was how the Faradays came to live at Barrowford.

THY NATAL DAY, FEBRUARY, 1928.

I'm told this week records thy natal day,
Another mile-stone dotted on life's way;
I see the zig-zag line which marks thy track,
Like sentinels stand those mile-stones, looking back;
O'er hill, through dale, 'cross mountain torrent wild
Thy Father, God, hath led thee, his own child,
Does eighty-five re-count thy tale of years,
Fraught with toil, hopes, and fears, betimes hot
tears;

Be yours, the peaceful calm, at eventide, May hope's bright star with thee and thine abide.

-With kindest remembrance for another birthday,

HY. ATKINSON.

DEATH OF MR. B. FARADAY.

BARROWFORD'S GRAND OLD MAN. From "The Barrowford Leader."

Barnabas Faraday, of Gisburn Road, Barrowford, passed away on Saturday evening, at the age of 85. He had only been ill a few days, but on Thursday his condition became serious, and little hope was then held of his recovery.

By his death, Barrowford loses its grand old man. Throughout his long years he has been intensely interested in the township, and in a score and one ways he has rendered it loyal and devoted service. Mr. Faraday's life differs very much from the young people of to-day, for what education he had was largely due to his own initiative, for facilities for education were very few in his young days.

From being a youth up, Mr. Faraday has interested himself in public matters. When he was a lad the "Preston Guardian" was the chief source of inspiration, and was one of very few newspapers that found their way to Barrowford. About the age of 19 he and some other young men decided to form a class to improve their education, and they met at the Congregational School. They had no teachers, but when the Rev. E. Gough, B.A., came to Barrowford to be the minister of the Congregational Church, he took up the work, and many young men of that period were indebted to Mr. Gough for the help he was to them. Mr. Gough instructed Mr. Faraday in the rules of grammar, and so intent was he on improving his mind that he overcame the handicap with which he started life, and was able in later years, to write some choice and appealing verse.

Mr. Faraday has composed quite a number of tunes, a number of which have been sung locally.

He had a gift for poetry, and often enlivened local gatherings with original poems which brought in local characters. Some of his work was exceptionally good. He wrote a hymn for the League of Nations Union, the first verse of which runs:—

Hark to the message from the realms above, God's golden chord of universal love, Heaven's touch of peace on earth for evermore, Man's bond of brotherhood the wide world o'er.

He had also written hymns for the Salford Sunday School Union, one of which, "This is the children's day," was incorporated in their Whitsuntide hymns.

Mr. Faraday's faculties were fresh to the last, and he could recall many incidents which had taken place in the past. He remembered going with his sister to Colne to see the first train arrive. There was a crowd of people, and when the whistle blew there was a stampede amongst the people. He was a keen politician, and there was no firmer Liberal in Barrowford. In his younger days he was always to be found at political gatherings, and when Conservative meetings were being held he had, generally, some question to ask. He had vivid tales of the American cotton famine, and the straits to which people in this district were put.

Mr. Faraday, in spite of his hard and difficult life, got a good deal of pleasure out of it. He was a true nature lover, appreciated the birds and their ways, and had a hatred of those who despoiled the beauty of God's realm.

His death has evoked widespread sorrow in Barrowford. He was well-known to most people, for, despite his great years, he was to be seen in and about the neighbourhood regularly. A man of simple tastes and of outstanding character, he will always remain an example to the young life of the township.

Mr. Faraday leaves a widow and four sons, his eldest being a director of Messrs. Marshall's, Ltd., furniture dealers, Burnley, whilst his second son holds an influential position in Canada. Mr. E. Faraday, another son, is salesman for the Ellon Dying Co., Bury.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, and prior to the interment at Nelson Cemetery, a short public service was held in Barrowford Congregational Church, with which place of worship the deceased gentleman had been prominently connected.

In the assemblage were Mr. T. Ridehalgh member of the Burnley Board of Guardians, Councillor Robinson Hargreaves, Mr. Jesse Blakey with whom Mr. Faraday was collaborator in the writing of a local history, Councillor Robert Hargreaves, Councillor C. Atkinson.

THE BARROWCLOUGHS.

The first John Barrowclough was an exceedingly careful man. On one occasion he missed from his pocket a 'id, piece and wondered what had become of it. He had been to John Blakey's to get shaved, so he went back and asked if he had paid with a 4d, piece. The money drawer was examined and a 4d, piece was found. He was then quite satisfied that it had not been lost.

He lived with his parents at the Fleece Inn. His first wife was a Miss Baldwin, and his second wife was Miss Stuttard, of Higham.

His children were Thomas, Ormerod, Edmondson, and Mary, who married William Tunstill, of Reedyford.

He built Oaklands in 1860 on land purchased from the Grimshaws.

Like many successful men, he had a hard struggle in his early days. He died in 1866, aged 66 years. He was once speaking strongly to some workpeople, when a woman said: "Thou arn't hawking muffins now with thi' trousers out."

When the Plug Drawers came to Bogmorisles Mill, Mr. Barrowclough knocked the first man down but then had to flee, they were too many for him.

Thomas Barrowclough, son of the original John Barrowclough, once invited the whole of the Church Choir, then consisting of males and females, to a dinner up at "Oaklands." Daniel Nutter was then Leader of the Choir. Mrs. Barrowclough took the party round, showing all the rooms, including upstairs. Opening a cupboard and showing them a heap of old clog-irons, she said: "These were picked up by my husband's father, at different times, from the road, and he wished us not to dispose of them, as they might come in useful some time."

Thomas Barrowclough was a very energetic business man and at the later end of his life he had 3 mills, 4 weaving sheds, many farms, a lot of cottage property, besides being owner of shares in collieries and other companies. The mills alone were valued at £135,000 at one time, but were sold for under £20,000.

His son, John, the last to reside at Oaklands, died at Southport in 1906.



THOMAS BARROWCLOUGH.

The Barrowcloughs' crest was a bull's head (probably an allusion to the fact that the butching business was the beginning of their fortunes) and the motto "Prudentia et Industria."

Ormerod Barrowclough once proposed to a lady, and in the letter he said: "Not but what I could do better—both in beauty, tin, and other matters." Needless to say, the lady refused him.

JAMES HARGREAVES.

James Hargreaves was great grandfather to Mrs. Broughton, of Victoria Street, and he lived for fifty years in a small house behind the Conservative Club. He was a hand-loom weaver and took his pieces to Cloth Hall, Colne.

He lent £50 to John Barrowclough when he was commencing business. This, of course, was repaid, but, grateful for the kindly act, Mr. Barrowclough said he should live rent free as long as he

lived.

After the death of his father, Thomas Barrow-clough faithfully carried out the agreement, though when somewhat exhilarated, he would occasionally go in to see him and jocularly ask "Tha owd dev'l, ar' ta nivver bahn to dee?"

He died in 1869, at the age of 87.

"Arch" Lee, father of Richard Lee, Mill Manager, was also pensioned by the Barrowcloughs, being an old and respected employee.

JESSE BLAKEY.

EXTRACTS FROM AN INTERVIEW BY JOE BATES.

HE was born in an upper room over the old shop at Barrowford, built in 1853, on the 8th of August, 1861. The shop is opposite the Council Buildings, occupied by R. Barrowclough, Newsagent and Musician.



JAMES HARGREAVES.

His father was Newsagent, Hair-Dresser, Ironmonger, General Dealer and Hand-Loom Weaver. He is a life-long teetotaller and non-smoker. His mother was a Burnley woman and a local preacher in the Primitive Methodist body, and in preaching at Barrowford, came across his father. She died aged 45 and his father at 58.

They had ten children and had a hard but a happy life. The Blakeys have been associated with this district from the 14th century. They are supposed to have descended from Simon de Blakey, who lived at Blakey Hall, near Barrowford, in 1340. Tradition has it they were wealthy County people at one time.

He was educated at the Barrowford Church School, and afterwards at the Congregational School. Whilst in his teens, realising the value of education, he attended night schools and also attended Science Classes at Lomeshaye and Burnley along with Albert, now Doctor Wilmore.

Taking up shorthand, he secured a Certificate of Proficiency from Isaac Pitman 50 years ago; he still practises it, and has found it to be very useful.

He was a six-loom weaver at the age of 20, when his father's sudden death caused him to leave the loom for ever.

He was married at 22, which he described as the best thing which he ever did. He has been a Sun day School worker for 50 years.

He extended the business at Barrowford and then opened branches in Nelson and Burnley.

For ten years, from 1914, he represented Central Ward on Nelson Town Council. In 1924, for health and business reasons, he resigned, only a few months after being re-elected by a majority of two to one.



A pioneer in many things, he lit his shop at Barrowford with electric light before any other retail shop in Nelson or Burnley, and, having a motor car before anyone else in Nelson, he was the first to utilise the car for the carrying of goods. He has never been without a car from the first one, and has had about 20 up to date.

In 1928 he was appointed by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland as Chairman of the Nelson Employment Committee.

Though nominally retired from business, he seems to be as busy as ever."

A SAD PROCESSION.

When my parents lived at the old portion of the shops opposite the Council Offices, I was sent out to take charge of one of the younger children in an old

perambulator.

I went up to the "Stannery" opposite the "George and Dragon," and was wading along with other boys when the cry was raised "Owd Hill's coming." This was the policeman. We all ran away. Old Hill took the baby and perambulator with my shoes and stockings to my parents, whilst I followed very tearfully a long way behind.

ROBERT BLAKEY AND HIS TRUCK.

Robert Blakey was the grandfather of Jesse Blakey, and, being a country trader, used to take quantities of goods over into Ribblesdale in this truck, going on Tuesdays and returning on Fridays. It contained a rather cleverly constructed secret drawer or false bottom for the securing of valuables. He was accompanied by a faithful bulldog, which carefully guarded the vehicle. In those days when roads were not in the condition they are at the present day, it was hard work pushing this small waggon uphill, and Robert

Foulds, of Blacko, often met it at Gisburn and pushed it to the top of the hill: for this arduous labour he received what was to him the handsome sum of one shilling. Robert Blakev was a pious old man. A grandson, Thomas Veevers, tells about going his round with him and staying all night at "Eelbeck" Farm, near Gisburn, where they always had family prayer. His remuneration was his meals only, which he was glad of, for food was scarce, it being "Dole Time." The different farms were visited and a big event was the visit to Gisburn Park, the seat of Lord Ribblesdale. All the goods were there spread out on a large kitchen table and were inspected by his Lordship and his Lady, and a good trade done with them and with the servants. The boy was greatly interested in seeing a large piece of meat slowly turning in front of the fire with the gravy dropping on to a pudding beneath. Robert Blakev's daughters, the Misses Blakey, were milliners and dressmakers, living opposite the Caul, and their father brought very many orders for them out of Ribblesdale.

The Right Rev. John Hackenley, D.D., Bishop Coadjutor, of Nova Scotia, is a cousin of Jesse Blakey, and the son of the late Henry and Mrs. Hackenley, of Colne. Mrs. Hackenley was Mary Ann Blakey one of Robert's daughters who will be remembered by the older inhabitants of the village.

A woman who was blind, living at Barley, went to see a doctor at Leeds. On her return she was brought to Mrs. Ellison at the Crown Hotel, Colne. She saw Robert Blakey passing with his truck and asked if he would let her walk behind, to which he at once acceded. He took her to William Buckle's, who was a relative of hers. Young Richard then took her over to Barley, taking the near rough road through the "Siss-hole." It was

dark, but she could find the way better than he could. Her father was very thankful, but could only give him a couple of eggs.

BLAKEYS OF OTHER DAYS.

In 1463 a lease was granted to William Leyland, of the Herbage and Pasturage of Overbarrowe-Forde and Netherbaroforde.

In 1464 the land was leased to Robert Blakehey.

John Towneley, of Towneley, married Isabel Sherburne, of Stoneyhurst, and had a son, Laurence, who had two daughters, Isabel, who married Robert Bannister, of Park Hill, and Jane, who married Simon Blakey, of Blakey, in 4500.

(Whitaker's Whalley, Vol. 2, P. 225).

Robert Blakey was Chaplain at Colne Church in 1520.

In 1524 there were two Blakeys who contributed to the subsidy in lands.

The oldest name stone in Colne Churchyard is

that of James Blakey (1657).

Thomas Blakey, of Little Marsden, by a Will made in 1687, left £40, for four poor children to be educated at Colne Grammar School, and with this money a farm at Earby appears to have been purchased, producing £6 a year.

DR. DICKINSON.

DR. DICKINSON, of Croston, near Preston, had seven sons, each of whom became a doctor. One called Thomas Balshaw Dickinson was born in 1796 and came to practise in Barrowford in 1822, and was the first fully qualified resident surgeon. Prior to this, the nearest doctor was at Colne. He married Isabel Hargreaves, of Laund. In 1826, he is mentioned in the deeds of the "White Bear," which then, as now, belonged to the Hargreaves family.



DR. DICKINSON.

According to Oddie Sutcliffe's Will in 1851, he lived at Bank Hall, but later in Pasture Lane, opposite Green Hill Farm, which was owned and farmed by his son. James, father of Mrs. W. B. White, of Colne. Invariably he was dressed in black cloth and wore a silk hat. For 44 years he attended to the wants of the villagers, very often for little or no remuneration, sometimes being paid in "kind." His practice extended to Barley, Blacko and all the surrounding districts. He often visited his patients on horseback, but on one occasion being thrown, his leg was broken, and afterwards he walked with a slight limp, and vowed he would never mount a horse again.

He had a grandson named Thomas after himself, who was to have been a doctor, and who often accompanied him on his visits to his patients. The doctor was called to a farmer near Thorneyholme, but he shook his head on seeing him, and said to young Thomas. "I can do no good here, his case is hopeless." A day or two after he was informed of the death of his patient, but was requested to go over and see him. The reply was, "But what good can I do when the man is dead?" "Well! you are urgently required."

He went along with his grandson. When they reached the house they were told that the man had left five guineas to him on condition that he opened an artery in order to preclude the possibility of his being buried alive. The doctor said: "I have no instruments with me, but bring me the sharpest knife you have." A young boy brought a sickle, threw it on the floor, ran out of the house, and, my informant said, he did not stop until he had got half-way up Pendle. He thought they were going to cut the corpse in pieces.

The grandson was instructed to hold up the arm of the cornse, when the doctor, drawing the sickle sharply under the upper arm, made a big gash. Of course, no blood exuded, the man being really dead. The doctor, addressing his grandson, said: "I have got five guineas for this job, and as you have helped in the operation, your share shall be half-a-crown."

The Rev. E. Gough, who knew him personally, says, "He was a brave and kind-hearted man, and was his own greatest enemy." On visiting him in his last illness, he bared his swollen leg, and pitted it with his finger: when the pit did not fill up, he said quite calmly, "That means death, Mr. Gough, it means death " He died in 1866 at the age of 70.

THE NOWELLS.

James Nowell, well-known as "Jammy," was a very eccentric character. He was quite a good scholar for those days, but in going for coal, always signed with a X instead of his name. The people in the office thought he was illiterate, but when they tried on him what he thought to be an imposition, they were greatly surprised to discover that he was a good writer and able to state a case.

In the days when "nick-names" were common. some people in Church Street were called "Bacon," so, to be in keeping, Nowell inscribed on a stone at the end of the row "Pig Street," but the Rev. S. Smith said to him that it was not a nice name, and suggested, owing to its proximity to the church, that it should be called Church Street, so the stone was reversed and altered accordingly.

During hay time "Jammy," wanting to go to Burnley Fair, "rozzined" Jocky out of the weather box, thus convincing his parents that it was going

to rain.

The Nowells were very sturdily built and muscular. Mrs. Thomas Nowell, familiarly known as "Jinny," it is said, could carry a pack of flour under each arm. They lived at an old house with mullioned windows, on the site of the Congregational Church. It was the farm house for Oaklands farm.

About the middle of the 19th century, four single houses, with an entry between them, at Newbridge, were built for the Nowells by Corbridge and Holgate, for £154.

WILL OF THOMAS NOWELL (FARMER).

Made in 1859. Died in 1860. Proved 1861.

Exors., Thomas Barrowclough, Cotton Spinner, and Christopher Grimshaw, of Grange, Cotton Spinner, and his daughter, Catherine Nowell.

Two cottages in Church Street, occupied by myself and Joseph Holt, for my son Lawrence Nowell for his life, then to his children.

Four cottages, which I lately bought of the late Thomas Veevers, in Wheatley Lane Road, to my son, James Nowell, and afterwards to his children.

Two cottages at New Town, one fronting Nowell Street, and the other the Marsden and Gisburn turnpike road, one ocupied by my son, Moses Nowell, and the other by Richard Jackson, to my son Moses Nowell and his heirs and assigns forever.

As for the two other cottages, one fronting Nowell Street, and the other the Marsden and Gisburn turnpike road, for my daughter. Ann Holgate absolutely, both of these occupied by James Holgate, two other cottages in New Town, one fronting Nowell Street and the other said road, for the children of my late deceased daughter, Mary Walton.

Two other cottages, one in the said road, and the other fronting Nowell Street, for the children of

my late daughter, Ellen Greenwood. Two cottages in Church Street to the children of my grand-daughter, Esther, the daughter of my late son, John Nowell.

Four cottages at Bank Style for my daughter, Catherine, and all the residue of my real estate, and all my personal estate to my daughter, Catherine, subject to the payment of all my debts, whether mortgage or simple contract debts, and my funeral

and testamentary expenses.

The garden and land on the Northern side of the cottages at New Town shall be divided between my son, Moses, and the daughter of Ann Holgate, and the children of my deceased daughter, Mary Walton and Ellen Greenwood, in four unequal shares, by lines drawn from the centre of the partition of the walls of the same cottages to the North-East boundary of the said garden, and my son, Moses, shall be entitled to the small plot of ground at the easterly end of Nowell Street, and of his said cottage.

And the said property in New Town shall be subject to a right of way, 8 yards wide each, to make the road and causeway opposite his cottage, except my son Moses.

The trustees allowed to sell for the purpose of division.

Witnesses: —John Blakey, bookseller, and Caleb Howarth, conveyancer, of Marsden, near Burnley. Sworn to be under £100, and that the Testator died June 22nd, 1860.

Extracted by Hartley and Carr, Solicitors, Colne. (There seem to be 18 cottages mentioned in the Will).

Thomas Nowell was rather wild in his earlier days, but afterwards reformed, and became somewhat strict, as an evidence of which, he never charged for milk delivered on a Sunday.

A STRANGE BED.

Where the Congregational Chapel now stands, there were formerly some old houses with mulhoned windows, which gave evidence of having seen better days. In the days of his boyhood, Moses Nowell lived here, and being the youngest of the family, he was sent with a horse to fetch the hearse from Colne for a funeral, there being none at Barrowford. When about to return, he was asked for a ride by a tired pedestrian. There being no other place available, he was shut up in the box, where he soon fell asleep.

The row of houses in front of the Chapel were not then built. So on arrival here young Nowell took his horse out and went home. Some time after someone came running up to the house, saying there were some fearful sounds coming from the hearse. Nowell then remembered the fired traveller, who had wakened up, and was unable to liberate himself

THE STEEL FAMILY.

IN AN old rate book, Newbridge is described as "New Road." Here John Steel, who evidently lived in a big house, as it was rated at £8 4s. 6d., also owned the cottages described as Reedyford Bridge. Other residents at that time (and their cottages under the clock which he used to keep in Henry Mitchell, Robert Blakey, John Blakey, Robert Bradshaw and Henry Clegg. He built the cottages under the clock, which he used to keep in order. He died in 1856, at the age of 54. Ellen, his wife, died the previous year, at the same age. He and his family are buried in the churchyard. He came originally from the Ripon district, where many generations of the Steels are buried. Two of his ancestors were Wakemen, an office similar to

Mayor. The Wakeman was the head of the city, and had to alarm the citizens on the invasion of the Scots. John Steel had two sons, John and William. John married Elizabeth Horsfield, and they lived at Blacko, until their death a few years ago. John, like his father, was a tailor, and was a fine upstanding man. William, the younger son, went to Burnley, and at the time of the American War, entered the cotton trade, and afterwards became a cotton waste merchant. He died in 1872, leaving three sons, of whom F. W. Steele, solicitor, of Earby and Barnoldswick, is the eldest.

The first mentioned John Steel had three daughters, one married Christopher Hartley, of Foulridge, she died in 1861, aged 26: another married a Primitive Methodist minister, the Rev. Mr. Bootland: she died in 1849, at the age of 26; and another married one of the Tunstills, a relation of the Reedyford Tunstills: she died in 1863, aged 33. He was a tailor, one of the old fashioned style, who made his customers' cloth into suits. Jealousminded people in those days used to say that they pinched (cabbaged part of the cloth, and thereby made a good profit.

Steel built the two good houses opposite Berry's Mill in 1837, one called "Victoria House," and the other occupied by Starkie Tattersall, the tailor. These people then facetiously called the latter house "Cabbage Hall," and the cottages under the clock

· at Newbridge, "Cabbage Row."

The tailoring business has been carried on here for about three generations, and the same good work and reliable service is given as in the days of long ago.

It is interesting to note that the original spelling of the name was Steel, but about the year 1888 an "e" was added, making it "Steele."

MATTHEW CRAGG.

HE was a retired joiner, and was the last person to occupy Bank Hall as a gentleman's residence. His uncle, Oddie Sutcliffe, left him a life interest in Bank Hall, seven cottages and a farm. His wife was a Miss Bolton. He was a very careful, methodical man, who always wore a silk hat, which may be seen on the table beside him. Richard Buckle supplied him with drinking water from Berry's spout at 2d. a week. There was a pump attached to the house, but this was Gaumless water.

He kept a diary for many years, which is now before me. It started in 1865 and finished abruptly in 1869. Every day he recorded the date, the day of the week and the state of the weather. He kept hens, and put down when each hen began to lay: when he killed his pigs, and their weight: when he got coals, and the price; when people died and where they were buried. "Old Clocker died," evidently a hen. "Bought two houses of Moses Nowell." Comedy and tragedy were closely allied as "James Sutcliffe's widow found dead in David Street," and "the silver pheasant laid first egg." "Ann Faraday married." "Chicken bout tail laid first egg." "Bought a stone trough from Cross Delf, for 12s." "Bought four apple trees off Parker Robinson for 3s." "John Howarth bought a pig at Burnley for £2 7s. 6d." "Parrot flew out of the cage." "John Howarth sold his pig for £2 17s. 6d."

June 15th, 1866.—" Fixed a water spout from my gate to Gaumless."

gate to Gaumiess.

"Balloon went up from Nelson." "Pig round the

waist, 3ft. 8\in."

"Funeral sermon on John Barrowclough. Text, Psalm 90th, verse 12." "Dandy hen brought 5 chickens." "Bout' tail laid first egg."



MATTHEW CRAGG.

"February 19th, 1867.—Dr. Lawson shifted to Mr. Barrowclough's house" (now the Conservative Club). "Thornton got killed on the spot with a fall from a horse." "Jonathan Stansfield led a load of muck from behind Barr." "Street lamps first lighted October 12th, 1867." "Appeared at Fleece against, the Income Tax."

" 1868.—John Holgate, constable, died." "Trial at County Court and got the day against Garnett." "Set Susan on 20 eggs." "Corbridge and Holgate let four cottages to build, masons work £87, joiners £66 f0s. 0d." "Old John laid first egg." (Old John

was evidently of the female persuasion.

The diary comes to a sudden stop on March 27th, 1869.

ODDIE SUTCLIFFE'S WILL. MADE IN 1851.

He died in 1857, aged 80 years, and was buried at the Independent Chapel, Colne.

Oddie Sutcliffe had three cottages left to him by his sister, Margaret Sutcliffe, also four cottages, the house and garden occupied by Dr. Dickenson (this was "Bank Hall", and his farm of 18 acres, occupied by Henry Walton (The barn is the old building opposite Hargreaves and Howarth's shop, and was always called "Oddie Laithe").

He left to his nephew, Stephen Garnett, £70, at the end of four years: if he died, then to his daughter, Ann Robinson; if she died it had to go to his two nephews, Thomas Garnett and Sutcliffe Garnett.

To these nephews he also left £60, equally divided between them, after four years, or if either died, to their children.

Ten pounds to Colne Independent Chapel; five for "school," and five "for poor persons."

To Matthew Cragg, his nephew, a life interest in all his property, at his death, the seven cottages and "Bank Hall" to Edward Hutchinson Cragg, son of Matthew Cragg, for his life, and then to his children.

The farm to George Sutcliffe Cragg, another son of Matthew Cragg, for his life, and then to his children. If both died, then to Stephen, Thomas and Sutcliffe Garnett. There was a codicil that the £70 left to Ann Robinson, if her father died, to be altered to £30. The property was stated to be of a value of £2,913.

The witnesses were: Jame's Harrison, William Corbridge, and James Sutcliffe, of Water Meetings.

Oddie Sutcliffe, the elder, died in 1827, at the age of 85, and was buried at Colne Church.

THE VEEVERS FAMILY.

THEY lived in the white-washed little house on the top of Little Hill, and it was in this house that the first regular meetings of the Primitive Methodists were held. In the year 1848, Thomas Veevers bought a plot of land in Church Street, 189 square yards. The wording of the deed is, "the whole of this plot of land, except such portion as had been sold to Edwin Crook and the trustees of the Ranters' Chapel." This Thomas Veevers begged the land for St. Thomas's Church and graveyard, from N. W. Farrington, of Shawe Hall, Chorley, lived at Hubby Causeway, and was the father of a large family. His will was proved in 1852, and he left all his property to Betty for life, provided she remained his widow, and on her death it had to be equally divided amongst his children, Myles Veevers, Susan Cryer, Peggy Harfley, Thomas Veevers, Sagar Veevers and Edward Veevers, share and share alike. His executors were Myles Veevers, his son, and John Birtwistle, of Padiham. The family came into the neighbourhood from Penrith, in Cumberland. John Veevers married Martha Blakey, a saintly woman, and they had a large family. This man had to go to Colne to register the birth of one of his sons. The registrar said to him: "What are you going to call it?" "Well, said he, "I have not yet decided. Read us a few names out." The registrar commenced and read a list of names, "James, John, William, Edwin, Norman." "Stop!" said Mr. Veevers, "Call him Norman." Our Martha said I could call him what I liked."

ALBERT VEEVERS.

Albert Veevers, at the age of 24, fell from a sunded whilst working at his trade of joinery. The fall, unfortunately, left him stone deaf. He was justly celebrated for his wit, and excelled as a punster. He is the author of some of the poems which appear in this work. He was very proud of his native place. On one occasion he wrote: "Barrowford does not boast of a great deal of architectural beauty. The principal public build ings being the church, chapels and public houses, and yet, however odd, strange, and peculiar, it may seem to an outsider, it is the nearest, dearest, and jolliest place of all, to one who has known no other, and it may be fairly said that Barrowford has a future before it; a past behind it; and a present which never leaves it."

The Veevers block in Church Street of seven houses, fetched a total of £370 when sold many years ago. Three houses in Church Street—double ones—were offered at seventy pounds apiece at one time.

One of the Veevers -Joe of that ilk—when in New Zealand, came across a house with the inscription, "Barrowford Cottage." On enquiry he found it belonged to Abraham England, who had emigrated from Barrowford.

Ned Veevers learnt the butchering business with William Nutter, whose shop was at the corner opposite the Co-op. Stores, and whose tragic death is elsewhere described.

It was formerly a lonely walk to Nelson, especially about Reedyford.

One night when he was going to Nelson, his dog persisted in following him, and would not be driven back. He was attacked by a man in Reedyford, but the dog seized the man and held him until pulled off.

John Veevers, when a boy, lived at the Hubby and kept rabbits. They increased to such an extent that he found it impossible to feed them, and he had to liberate the lot. His son tells me there were nearly 100. The population was so small in those days that it would probably be some time before they were all captured.

XIII.

THE GRIMSHAW OAK.

(SO CALLED, BUT IT WAS HERE CENTURIES REFORE THE GRIMSHAWS).

This old oak is situated about half a mile up the river from the old bridge in Higherford. Its situation is most picturesque, standing athwart the vale of Pendle Water, with Blacko Hill, Brown Hill, Ridge and Udderstone for a background, and Pendle Water laving its roots. No one taking a walk by this beautiful river-side could overlook its venerable form, stretching out its sturdy arms to adorn the landscape and offering shelter to bird and beast. We do not know of its equal in the whole of Blackburnshire. This venerable relic of Pendle Forest is nearly 18ft. in girth and its age has been computed as between 600 and 1,000 years. Surely it will be preserved.

TO QUOTE JOE BATES:-

"It is known the wide world over wherever Barrowford men and women reside. The memory of it thrills the hearts of men and women in America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia. It's very leaves have grown into their souls. It is to them a tower of strength, guarding the sacred boundaries of the land they loved in their youth.

"They stood under it, made love under it, dreamed dreams beneath its spreading boughs. The sentiment of it is in their blood. It is their tree though they may never see it again."



THE OLD OAK TREE.

By Albert Veevers (1892).

TIME-HONOURED tree, am I not justified To look on thee with truly honest pride. Revered thou art by me and thousands more. Reminder of the past, the days of yore, How often have I loitered near thy shade, And all thy stately splendour thus surveyed. How often would we youths at school engage, First to discuss thy size, and then thy age. And often have I heard my mother talk, How her forefathers gloried in this oak: Her ne'er told tale when in reflective mood, Of girlish gambols in the neighbouring wood, Remembrance thus wakes up with all I know: There hangs a tale from every outstretched bough. Likewise imagination is begun, Which, like these roots, in all directions run. As year by year I see thee thus decay, In solemn tones to me thou seem'st to say: -"This is my dving speech, death by degrees,— Tis half one's life to die with old oak trees,-I once was young, and with the wind did blow, But where's the force to bend this stout trunk now? 'Tis by the merest chance that I exist: An acorn fell, struck root, or I had missed. Five hundred years upon this spot I've stood; Five hundred Springs I've burst out fresh in bud; Five hundred Summers in my glory shone; Five hundred Autumns, and my leaves were gone; Five hundred winter's sleep,—a lesson take: I never failed at proper time to wake. How changed these scenes from what in youth I knew.

When countless trees in one vast forest grew.

No tyrant's hand did then disturb our peace, Unchecked we grew, and each year did increase. At times full many more than could subsist, In mortal conflict struggled to exist. In sylvan scenes we each one took a pride, The crowning beauty was this water side, Which, winding, murmuring down from Pendle

Joined vonder with its song the Castor Gill. Where Otherstone which many charms possest, Rose from its side with haughty, rugged crest. There nature was in splendour well arrayed, While flowers and blossom grew, unseen, to fade: The modest primrose, after winter's storm; The fern uncoiling in most graceful form; The downy palm the hazel tree so neat. The hawthorn bright, the honevsuckle's sweet: Fragrance and lustre did the wild brief lend. And all in season did some beauty blend. The foliage of holly evergreen. And animated nature cheered the scene. Birds in the bush and from the trees above. Sent forth their song of thankfulness and love. Man who till now had e'er a stranger been. Here takes full sway, and comes upon the scene. The forest falls at his all-powerful hand, And changes into cultivated land. The Crow Trees House, which long sequestered stood.

Raised up its head as disappeared the wood.
Here dwelt in affluence the worthy sire,
Whose progeny was each successive squire.
Nor can we make the bridge of time our theme,
And overlook the bridge across the stream—

The old stone bridge not yet beyond its prime, A landmark in an unknown space of time; Here is preserved in this majestic span, The wondrous skill of some forgotten man; Mid countless changes this has nobly stood, Resisting all the force of storm or flood; 'Mid all the tumult this no evil took, When ruthless Cromwell all the nation shook, And doubtless will in all its vigour be, To celebrate another Jubilee."

THE STOCKS.

I CANNOT find any trace now of the old stocks. They seem to have been of a portable character. as they were not always fixed in the same place. They have been seen besides the small triangular piece of land adjoining Syke House, and opposite the old Weslevan Chapel which land was also used as a saw pit, but they have usually stood on the spare ground adjoining the Stannery and in front of the George and Dragon. It was a common practice to put offenders in on a Sunday morning, when they could be seen by persons going to, or coming from, the only place of worship. Isaac Catlow, when he was approaching his ninetieth year, said he once remembered seeing two men in the stocks on a Sunday morning for drunkenness. They were known by the names of "Old Kettle" and "Tomo-Bobs," and both lived in the square, but he did not remember their proper names. Some of the spectators would give these people something to eat and drink, others would laugh at and revile them, whilst relatives and friends would show their sympathy by tears.

We have living in Barrowford at this time (1929) a man who has had the unique experience of being

in the stocks, but this was not at Barrowford, but at Colne, where the stocks may still be seen in the Church Yard. This man is Joseph Starkie, who at 85 years of age, is in a remarkable state of mental and physical health. He was one of eleven children. At the age of about 16 he was playing at marbles near some other boys who were playing at a game with coins on a stone. Metcalfe, the policeman, came, caught Starkie and charged him with gambling. He was tried at Colne Police Court, and notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, was fined some shillings. His father believed he was innocent and refused to pay the fine. On a Saturday morning he had to spend three hours in the stocks in front of Colne Church, being guarded by a policeman. He seems to have rather enjoyed the experience. His mother treated it as a good joke.

In the Overseers accounts for 1805 appears this entry: "Journey to Little Harwood about Stocks, 4/-."

THE NEW BRIDGE CLOCK.

THE OLD houses on the west side of the bridge at Newbridge, and on the left of Sandy Lane were built about 1837, as the land was then purchased by John Steel, tailor, from Emmott Sutcliffe and others for £30 12s. 0d. The clock, the dial of which is still to be seen, was put there so that it could be easily seen from Bolton's mill across the river. A shilling a week was paid for winding it up. Sam Haworth, when a boy, learned to tell the time by this clock.

The path down the river side went in front of these houses and there were gardens and a hedge at the river side. The old ruined Bolton's mill across the river was bought by James Atkinson, and the stones were used in the erection of the row of houses adjoining the old cottages previously spoken of. This was in 1869. A cart road now called Sandy Lane would be opened out a year or two earlier, as Calder Vale Shed was built in 1867. The road to the farms down there was by the ford, starting beside the Weslevan Chapel, as may still be seen, and coming out below the houses built by James Mkinson. At one time bricks were made in kilns which stood on the site of the new row up to Calder Vale Shed.

The house containing the clock was occupied by Dick Stansfield and his wife, and they had nine children born there. When the wall was built which now divides these old cottages from the new ones, it was repeatedly knocked down by Wilson, a farmer, in order to bring his milk truck up to the front of the houses, but ultimately he had to give way.

A very fine ofter was once caught here, and is now stuffed, and has become a sort of heirloom in the Stansfield family.

As late as 1870, in the hedges behind Parker Robinson's garden, and about the site of Holmfield Mills, a quart of blackberries could be got in a few minutes.

THE BOWLING GREEN.

THE space of ground just above the Gaumless, all the way from the river, now occupied as shops by Buckles and others, was noted as the ground for shows, swings, etc. Travelling theatres used to come and stay there for a few weeks at a time.

About the time of the Crimean War one company tried to produce the "Fall of Sebastopol," but it proved a failure, and at the close a number of rough youths armed themselves with stones, and took the



JONATHAN'S TOWER.

building by storm. The Bowling Green was the village recreation ground about a century ago. Here the lads and lassies spent their leisure hours with top and ball, jumping, skipping and the favourite games of the time. The middle-aged, even the old men engaged in a game of quoits. Night after night the place was as busy as an ant-hill. "Old Gray" had a rickety three-storey building on the ground, near the main road, known as "Ratten Castle," because it was infested with these rodents. There he kept pigs, hens and ducks. The entrance to the hencote was so small that he could only just squeeze his body in to get the eggs. The Sanitary Inspector would not allow such a nuisance so near the main street at the present time.

BLACKO TOWER.

It was built about the year 1890 by Jonathan Stansfield, who was a hard-working, enterprising, thrifty man. He had the grocery and general store in David Street, founded by his father in 1820, and which was formerly a beershop, and now carried on by his granddaughter, Mrs. Carman, so that this business has been in the same family for four generations. I remember his telling me and other boys about the tremendous distances he walked in his younger days, to places like Preston and Manchester.

At one time, in 1865, along with his brother James, he ran the Old Mill, across the river, but this venture proved unsuccessful, and his hard-earned money being lost, he had to start at the bottom again. The brothers built the corner shop and the houses on the "Bowling Green."

In his later years he bought "Old House" Farm, and alse "One Tree" Farm, where the Tower

stands, which, for long, was known as "Jonathan's Tower." He built it as a landmark, his original idea being to go sufficiently high to get a view into Ribblesdale, but he found this was not practicable. When asked his reasons for building it, his reply was: "I've never drunk or smoked in my life, so am making this as my hobby." He died in 1894, aged 71.

BLACKO TOWER.

Friend Stansfield pleased his fancies
With Blacko Tower so high,
That draws admiring glances
From every passer by.
E'en if no other token
His lasting fame secures,
His name will be outspoken
Long as that tower endures.

Though, like the men of Babel Whose tower came to a stand. He found himself unable To finish all he planned. More grace to him was given Than to have had the will To build right up to heaven From Blacko's stately hill.

No rambler now will covet
Old Malkin tower to see,
For Stansfield's tower above it
Hath greater majesty.
It seemeth to our vision
As if a Titan stood
Demanding due submission
From hill and vale and flood

The pillar in the valley
By Absalom upreared.
From all accounts, which tally,
Hath long since disappeared.
That pillar if erected
On some high mountain brow
Time might have more respected,
And left it standing now.

Hopes built on sand can never
Withstand the tempest's shock,
Wise master-builders ever
Build on the solid rock.
Then let us value greatly
The truth yon tower instils,
And build our lives full stately
On everlasting hills.

REV. E. GOUGH, B.A.

MALKIN TOWER.

DR. FARRER says "The site of Malkin Tower, which comes prominently into the witchcraft trial of 1612, has been identified with that of a building in Blacko called Blacko Tower."

John Holt, owner of Malkin Farm, said the site was in the field on the hill side behind Malkin farm house, and the place may be easily recognised.

Blacko Tower was not built until 1890.

EXTRACT FROM THE RECORDS OF THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

BLACKO CROSS.

These words occur on Greenwood's Map of Lancashire, 1818: "About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a North-Westerly direction from Colne and about $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles East of Clitheroe."

The shaft of the old cross is now one of the gateposts at Blacko Bar. The cross-piece seems to be lost. One of the fields here is described in an old record as "Cross Field."

EPITAPH ON OLD THOMAS MOOR, OF BLACKO, AGED 102 YEARS.

BY ALBERT VEEVERS.

Old Moor no more walks o'er the moor, For he is now no more, Five score and two old Moor did score, Sure few score more than Moor.

XIV.

OLD-TIME VISITORS TO BARROWFORD.

THERE have been many notable people in past generations who have visited Barrowford, the most famous being John Wesley.

Amongst others may be mentioned, William Clowes, one of the founders of Primitive Methodism, Squire Brook, Brewin Grant, James Everett, Dr. Punshon, J. G. Rogers, and George Lomax, the temperance lecturer, who generally stayed with my relatives, the Misses Emma and Mary Ann Blakey, who lived opposite the Caul.

Mr. Everett was the leader of the Reform agitation of 1849, and generally stayed with Christopher Grimshaw, at the Grange. He was such a favourite that some children in Barrowford were called after him.

Other visitors were the Secularist lecturers—G. J. Holyoake and Charles Bradlaugh, the latter of whom I remember seeing when I was a boy, about 1870. About this time and previously, there were many avowed secularists in the village, some of whom were refined and temperate men. Others would subscribe money to bring these lecturers, but would not give up their Sunday dissipation in the low beer houses in Windy Bank, Colne, to come and hear them.

HAND LOOM WEAVING.

HAND Loom weaving was formerly very common in this district. Every house of three or more floors was built and used for that purpose. In some of these there would be from two to six or more looms.



OLD "DANDY SHOP" IN WATER STREET.

Many of these had entrances from outside, so that the weavers would not have to pass through the living room.

A good example of this is to be found in a ruined house behind Holt Square, in Higherford, others with outside entrances are still to be seen in David and Jonathan Street.

The old cottages which formerly stood where the Council Offices are now, and others in the centre of the village and in Water Street, also the old Co-op. building, were all used for this purpose. They were known as "Dandy Shops."

The farmers also utilised the services of all the female members of the family in this way. In 1833 a Grimshaw of Barrowford, giving evidence in the House of Commons, stated that he employed about 400 hand loom weavers, and that in 1814 the average sum earned by good weavers weekly was 26s., but that in 1829 they could only make 4s. 8d., and that the cost of living had only decreased one-fourth. These were "hard times."

John Blakey, my father, lived upstairs in one of the rooms, now a portion of the shop occupied by Richard Barrowclough. Here he had a hand loom and a shop downstairs. When he was going to be married he worked all night in order to get his warp out. Some of the villagers intended to play some kind of a practical joke upon him, but fortunately the policeman got to know of it and interfered. Hand loom weavers took things somewhat easier than power loom weavers do to-day. They got their warps and weft from certain persons, made them into pieces, then took them to be examined, and paid for, and got fresh material. The goods were generally carried in a sack. Bolton's at Newbridge let out a lot of work in this way.

AN UNPOPULAR CLOTHLOOKER.

There was a notorious cloth-looker in the district best known as Tom-o-Bobs. He was a little dapper fellow with a fresh countenance. Often people have been known to take pieces to him at Colne and carry them all the way from Barrowford, Roughlee and Blacko. He would sometimes abate one half of the price, and many a time, for a small fault, a poor fellow would have to return home without a single farthing for his daily work, after carrying the results of his labour for two or three miles.

His tyranny, however, came to a climax. One Sunday evening a number of men and women gathered together in crowds, and made an effigy of him. A procession was fermed and marched through Colne and Barrowford, the figure being carried in front, the procession increasing in numbers and enthusiasm as it went along. Ultimately the effigy was set on fire amid the cheering and jeering crowd, and it had some effect in showing the grasping spirit of Tom-o-Bobs and his confederates, for he soon after left the district, all hand loom weavers being glad to be rid of him.

A farmer at Lower Fulshaw in those days used to carry cloth from the hand loom weavers with a couple of horses and cart to Manchester, loading back with such things as the village required. This was long before the railway was constructed.

Human nature was similar in those days to what it is in these. Some hand loom weavers were good at making pieces with a little less material than was given to them. They nibbled a few cops out of each piece by making the cloth a little coarser than they should have done. Then the cribbed material was taken secretly to a man who was known as a

"ronge" dealer, who, knowing the cops had not been honestly obtained gave less than their real value for them. The practice was more or less winked at. It was said that some dealers in this district made quite a small fortune in this questionable way.

A young woman in Pendle Forest took a yard from each cut she wove, had it dyed, made a wedding dress and was married in it.

Margaret Nelson, an aunt of Dr. Wilmore's lived at Admergill in the days when every farm had its hand looms. The men ran the farm and the women ran the looms. She told her nephew that on one occasion when she took her piece to Cloth Hall, Colne, she was paid so well that she decided they would have a special treat, so she bought and took home a 2d. rye-loaf. This took place in 1840.

A hand loom weaver in David Street was a newcomer, and sent to David Stansfield for some meal on the "strap" until she had finished her piece, and could get paid for it, but was refused, as they did not allow credit to strangers, but when the grocer got to know the family, he was very good to them. Some people were so poor that they had to eat dry meal as they were working the looms.

Hand loom weavers bringing their cloth from Barley and Roughlee Valley to Barrowford and Colne used to rest their burdens on the large square stone at the top of the road leading down to Roughlee.

Robert Pickles walking to Manchester to sell his cloth, used to start at 3 o'clock in the morning.

James Greenwood, of Burnley, said that, when a boy, living at Barley, the hand loom weavers of Pendle Forest, were impoverished, and thought themselves well off if they could only get plenty of porridge and blue milk. They would often work all night on a Friday in order to finish the piece to take to Cloth Hall, Colne, on the Saturday.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MAKING OF TWO HAND LOOMS IN

1815.	£	S.	d.
Wood			0
Fly	0	1	6
Spindle plates	Ü	1	2
Shuttle	0	1	9
Sitting tree, treadles and cord	0	2	()
Healds	()	4	6
Catches	0	2	6
Making	1	5	0

(for 2) ... £3 4 5

Total cost each, £1 12s. 2½d.

The first power loom made entirely of iron was invented by Horrocks, of Stockport, in 1803.

Plug drawers claimed in 1842 that they had silenced every power loom in the country. They were rioting in 1813, 1819, and 1826.

David Bannister, grandfather of David Tattersall, C.A., one of our representatives on the County Council, supplied warp and weft to hand loom weavers. He lived next door to the Conservative Club. He arranged for them to bring their pieces to him there, and took them to Colne with a donkey and cart. He was mobbed in Colne because they said "the trade was going to be ruined, he was bringing so many pieces that he had to bring them with a donkey and cart."

The Poor Law authorities occasionally purchased and sometimes lent hand looms.

In 1800 a pair of looms were supplied to Henry Ellins for £1 5s. 0d.

In 1831 John Greenwood was to have 15s. towards a pair if he could raise the remainder, and in 1832 two pairs of looms were taken out of the Workhouse for the use of certain persons named.

THE RUSHBEARING.

IN THE good old days the people staved at home. Blackpool was not thought about, and the Isle of Man never dreamt of. There was but little preparation on the Saturday. On the Sunday morning people began to flock into the village from many miles around. After dinner one and sometimes two boats came from Burnley heavily laden with people. Conveyances of every description brought in loads of visitors. By tea time the streets, public houses, and many of the dwelling houses were crowded; almost every door was wide open, and a white cloth on the table which could be seen from the street seemed to say, come in and welcome. At dusk the people began to think of home, and vehicles were soon filled, and for an hour or two there was a general exodus of visitors from the village. There was comparative quietness until turning-out time which, was midnight. Then there was a scramble for places for stalls, &c., and many a fight has taken place at midnight between stallmen. the Monday morning, as soon as it was daylight, the work of putting up the stalls began and by noon the street was lined with all the paraphernalia of a fair from the Gaumless to the Band Tavern at the bottom of David Sreet.

In the afternoon, people, old and young began to troop in from the surrounding district. At 6 o'clock when the mills of the neighbouring towns and villages stopped, hundreds of factory workers came in to see the races, which commenced at 7 o'clock.

Sometimes the Fleece Inn and sometimes the George and Dragon was the starting place.

A well-known character, known as "Little Sutt." went through the street with a bell, announcing the race, stating the prizes given, also the distance to be run. "Twice off and on from brig to brig," about four miles. By the time the races commenced the street was crowded so that it was difficult to make a clear course for the runners, generally six or eight in number. When the race was over the runners with their backers crowded into the public houses, and spent a couple of hours in drinking, brawling, and often finished with fighting, Tuesday was a repetition of Monday. The races were stopped about 1870. I remember seeing some of the races before I was in my teens. Men waited for the runners at certain places, giving them sponges dipped in some liquid to suck.

On one occasion there was a velocipede race on machines with two equal wheels with wooden spokes and iron tyres.

One man easily beat all the others and even stood on the saddle; this would be about 1870. Living at the road side in the shop opposite the Council Offices we had a splendid view from upstairs.

All the places round paid homage to our village annually at the Rushbearing, and travelling theatres formerly stayed in the old Bowling Green in preference to Nelson.

Formerly bull baiting took place and then horse-racing, and finally foot-racing.

The general fairground was the Bowling Green, where the houses and shops are between the road and the river above the Gaumless. Here were the shows, bazaars, swings, etc.

THE LOCK-UP.

In those days the upholding of law and order was conducted on lines of strict economy. A constable had charge of the Barrowford district. The temporary lock-up was at the lower end of the present Square. It was not a high building, and had a flagged roof. It was used for keeping offenders over night, they having to be removed to Colne on the following day.

A man, who was a mason's labourer, tall and muscular, was once locked up there, having had, as he said, too much beer and been talking too loudly. During the night, when all was quiet, the prisoner, knowing the place of his confinement and its method of construction, stood on the rough stool which was the only furniture, and using all the strength he could muster, forced one flag from its position, climbed through the aperture and walked quietly home to Sally, his anxious wife.

A GRUESOME STORY.

The old Barrowford Workhouse was in the Square, and was often called the "Barracks," and "Botany Bay." The last Governor was called Thomas Nowall, one of whose descendents told me this story. At one time one of the inmates had died, and it seems that when it was necessary to measure him for a coffin it was found that his legs were bent upwards, so the man who had to perform this duty, sat on the legs to push them straight, but as the legs went down the body came up, causing the man to rush away in terror.

THE WORKHOUSE.

In 1819, the Poor Law authorities took "11 houses in the Square to be appropriated into a Workhouse,

from James Hartley, of Fulshaw, at a yearly rent

of £56 for 21 years.

From deeds in the possession of Hartley Sutcliffe it appears that in 1841 there were in Old Row and the Square "26 cottages and a builder's shop, three of which cottages are little used, as part of the Barrowford Workhouse."

Fuller particulars will be found in "Extracts from Old Overseers' books."

TRAGEDIES.

A BARROWFORD TRAGEDY OF 80 YEARS AGO.

ABOUT 12 o'clock one night, four men emerged from the stable belonging to the "Fleece Inn," and engaged in subdued conversation. Two policemen had recently been stationed in the village, and were engaged on their midnight beat, starting from Higherford Bridge. When they had just passed the "Fleece Inn," the neighbours were roused from their slumbers by the heavy tramp of feet, loud curses and heavy blows, from apparently blunt instruments. This continued for some minutes. One of the neighbours who occupied one of the houses which formerly stood on the site of the Co-operative Stores, illustrated herein, got out of bed and would have gone out, but his wife persuaded him not to do so. He saw five or six men struggling with one another, and he had no idea as to who they were, it being very dark.

In the morning he got up as soon as light began to dawn, and he found in the fold several formidable wooden weapons, chair legs, wooden spindles, etc., and there were also two or three pools of blood. On inquiry it was found that the constables had been attacked in a cowardly manner, apparently by the four men alluded to. Both of them were badly

injured, one of them dying not very long afterwards. There were several rough characters in the district at this time who would not shrink from any desperate work. The perpetrators of this outrage were never discovered, though there was no doubt in the minds of some of the company who had been in the "Fleece Inn" on the previous night, as to who the men were, but the secret was well kept. A short time after a bad character left the village for some other part of Lancashire. He was strongly suspected and, it is said, that before he died, he confessed to being one of the party who struck that fatal blow.

A disastrous railway accident occurred on September 3rd, 1860, at Helmshore; at which three Barrowfordians were killed and several were injured. The names of those killed were:—Starkey Harrison, Mary Fell and Hartley Butterfield. Robinson Hartley, father of Emma Starkie, was one of the injured.

It was the annual Rushbearing, and 3,000 people had gone to Manchester for Belle Vue, and on the return journey a link of the coupling chain broke, when the train was going up the incline: the latter part of the train ran back, and coming into collision with the engine of a near train, the result was eleven deaths and a large number of injured.

On October 31st, 1876, a passenger train ran into a cattle train at Brierfield. John Nutter, son of Daniel Nutter (butcher), was killed. He was a very promising young man.

The rush-bearing of 1875 is still remembered by the older residents, because of the fact that the Coroner had to come three times within a few days. This giving confirmation to the old saying that "if he comes once he will have to come three times." Reuben Holt, the youngest son of Thomas Holt, the veteran shoemaker and elder of Wheatley Chapel, was in a small boat with other boys rowing through Foulridge Mile Tunnel, when they were trapped between two canal boats, and were upset, Reuben being drowned. He was one of my mates, and I shall never forget seeing his body brought home on a ladder.

On the rush-bearing Monday a man called Stephenson fell from the top of the chimney besides the Council Offices, about 50 yards from my home. I heard the crash of his fall and was one of the first to reach him, but, of course, he was instantly killed. His brother was left at the top of the chimney with no means of getting down. I heard him shout, "If you don't get me a rope up I will jump down." Ultimately a kite was flown and a rope got up, down which he came hand over hand.

Then on the following day a man called Atkinson, well-known in the village, tell down dead near the "Cross Gaits Inn." This rush-bearing was further impressed on my youthful mind by the fact of my mother dving and leaving my father with four young children.

A TRAGEDY OF 30 YEARS AGO.

On February 26th, 1897, Mrs. Fred Nowell and a relative of her husband, had just returned from Colne, where Mrs. Nowell had been to take legal advice with a view to getting a separation order from her husband. They sat down to tea, when the husband came in, passed into the other room, and then immediately returned and, without saying a word, fired two shots at the head of his wife. He then turned his attention to Miss Nowell, who ran into the kitchen. He fired three shots at her, which took effect in her shoulder, face, and hand. In her

terror to escape, she dashed her hand through the window, thereby mutilating herself for life, yet managed to get through. The neighbours rushed in, but the poor wife was past aid.

The police went after the murderer, who had escaped from Dixon Street into the darkened fields. It is believed he stayed the night in Gisburn, a disfrict with which he was well acquainted, having lived for some time at Middop. He had gone without cap, but a cap was purchased in the village that night. It seems quite certain that he was there at the same time as the police. He was seen walking towards Hellifield the following morning by a farmer who knew him. A ticket was issued to a passenger for the express, which was never given up, and what became of Fred Nowell remains a mystery to this day.

He was possessed of property, and application was made about 20 years after to presume his death, but the Judge refused to grant it "as he had good reasons for keeping out of the way if still alive."

THE CORN LAWS.

DURING the early years of the last century the masses of the people in England suffered severely through the Corn Laws. Bread was at famine prices, which were kept up, though the people were starving. An agitation for the repeal of the obnoxious laws was carried on for over 25 years. Cobden, Bright and Milner Gibson stepped into the arena, and fought that the people might have cheaper bread. At last, in 1846, the people's cause proved successful, and trades' processions were held in all parts of England. A great demonstration took place in Barrowford. All the trades in the village were represented on lorries. The

tailors, shoemakers, etc., all that day worked in the open-air for a couple of hours. One fellow carried a big loaf and another carried a little one, and a hearty and substantial meal was provided for all who had a mind to partake of it. Grimshaws, of Higherford, subscribed nobly towards it.

MISCHIEF NEET AT BARROWFORD AND BLACKO 90 YEARS AGO.

"I say tha' little jackanapes tha' mon get me some bobbins won. Dos'nt to know it's mischief neet, an' aw want to wevve a bit latter kes oz be aat all t' neet." That's wot mi brother said to me when aw were a bobbin winder. "Well," says aw, "oll go too." "Nay tha mon't, tha can't get aat of gate if ony body comes." "But." aw ses "Aw can gooa an' watch." "Now tha mon stop at hooam," but aw thought to misel oll be theer too. Well, neet coom an they woody as long as they could see, an' then aw watched to see which way mi brother were baun. Naw he didn't doff his closs off an' put his shoon on kes he hed nooan, for this wer't time o' hand-loom wevvin, an' chaps could addle six or seven shillin a week if they were good wevvers an' wern't lazy. Aw managed to stick mi pockets full o' hard breeod, an' then aw cut aat o'th haase an' aw followed too, but kept weel aat o'th seet. Yo mon remember at that wer' a time when there wer' nooa police sooa they could do nearly as they liked: they wer' nought an old constable at Barrofeor, and nought at Blacko wheer aw lived.

Naah they wer' ten or twelve on 'em an' they made a start at Greystone Haase. They took two carts an' all o't they could lay their hands on in't carthaase, an' then went on to't Moorcock, wheer they geet all they could find, one cart, a wheel-

barrow, some horse geers, some spades an' forks, an' then they went daun to Blacko Bar, me following at back o't wall. When they geet theear they called aat "Gate," sooa th' owd chap pop't his heyd aat an sed "Whot do yo want?" They said "We want to come through," but he sed he dursn't let 'em. Sooa they turned back an' went up that gap at gooas on to Blacko Hill, but they had to shove one cart up at once wol they geet opposite that delph, wheear they hed to lift 'em oer t' wall, an' then they wer' a race daun t' field an' aut o' that gap opposite t' Spout Haases. Aw wer' watching 'em aat o't plantation. Well, when they geet into t' rooad they raced daun into Blacko like wild fire, an' then they Icoadened all t' gates wol some on 'em went to't Stone Edge for some mooar carts. Aw followed 'em wol they geet to't Wittycroft Brau, an' then aw turned back an' went whooam, kes it wer' abaaut one o't clock it morning.

That wer' my first experience o' gooin a mischeefing. T' next time wer' when aw started bizness for misel i' that line. 'This wer' some years after that; a lot on us decided to hev a reight good doo, as it wer' mischief neet which as nooa daut vo know is t' neet afoor t' first of May. Well we started at t' Greystone ageean and geet a cart an' a lot o' moor stuff, an' then went to' Sandifoor, wheer a little chap lived called Taylor, a gamekeeper. Naau we fairly hed some fun theear as it were a reight leet neet; he cud see o't they were a good lot on us so he dursn't come aat. Naau they wer' a fearful lot o' rabbits in't field o't front o't haase, an' we kept runnin 'em up an' daun wol we catched one, a black an' white 'un. An' you can bet we didn't forget to take that wi us. Then we called at t' Moorcock, th' Owd Haase, an' th'

Admergill, an' when we geet to't bar we'd a lot o' stuff, an' th' owd chap wouldn't let us through, so we'd to tak' 'em ower Blacko Hill ageon. When we geet a bit lower daun we split up into two gangs, an' went to all t' farms on Blacko Hill side. Yo kno this is i' that part o't tawnship at Barrowfoor didn't want i't Local Booard kes they cudn't get it. An' wen we geet together ageeon they wer' a rare lot of stuff aw con tell yo.

Naau at that time Blacko wer' an uncivilised shop, but naau its t' proudest spot i' t' world. Wimmins praud o' the'r childer, but lasses is too praud t' hev chaps (kes they caunt get 'em', an' its a spot wheer ther's nooa poor fooaks: they're all middle class.

Well we started for Canaan takking all t gates off as we coom at 'em, an' then we packed 'em all across th' Heyherfoor Brig, carts and gates an' all sooarts o' stuff, an' then fastened 'em wi' rooaps wol it wer' impossible for onybody to pass. Then three on us started for Blakev Brig Coyl Stay for Harry Armsteead's coyl waggons. We geet three—one apeece—'an we niver hed such a job in us lives to get 'em to Dicky Nook, wheear we put 'em all abrest, and leet 'em gooa, an' they niver wer' sich a noise i' Canaan afoor, nor sin.

Naau t' gaffer of h Heyerfooar mill enjoyed a lark o' this sooart as weel as onyboddy, an' he wer' theear to see t' fun long afoor t' mill started, 'kes all t' mill fooak hed to go raund by t' Owd Brig to get to ther wark. But we hedn't done yet. We geet a ladder an' geet on to't slates, an' teed a mop on to't luvvers o' them o't we new wer' henpecked.

It wer' dinner time afoor all t' stuff geet taen away, an' it 'ud a made a sawcking goose laff to see an' heear hau mad sum on 'em wer'.

Oll just tell vo abaaut a bit o' fun we hed 'ith Heverfoor t' year after, and then oll wind mi clock up. Me an' mi mate hid us sels i' owd 'Barned' laith door, an' abaaut two o' t' clock it morning owd Dick Nutter coom aut o't mill yard for he wer' t' neet watchman for Grimshaw's, an' he hed to gooa up to't Crow Trees to see at all wer' reight, sooa when he'd getten up to th' Owd Brig we went into t' mill yard and geet a gert cart and ran it daun t' rooad to t' Bar and ran it nearly ower th' heead i' t' watter-gait, an' then we cut it back to watch owd Dick. Yo sud a sin him stare when t' durs wer' oppen an't cart off, kes it wer' his duty to lock t' durs when he coom aut. He wer' varry lame but he fairly skedaddled daun t' rooad following t' wheel marks wol he fun t' cart, then he went an' rattled Len Silverwood up to get th' horse and fotch th' cart aut afoor fooaks geet up (Len wer' carter for Grimshaw's, an' he lived wheer Sam Blacksmith does naau, but Len wouldn't vooak up till t' reight time, so th' owd chap wer' fairly catched fur not locking t gate. A day or two after t gaffer let o' me an' tackled me wi't, so aw took to't, an' we'd monny a good laff abaut it after. Aw just bin recknin' up theeus ut took part i' theeus afaars an' they's nobbut three on us left: tothers as all gooan to that 'bourne fra wheer noon tray-ler returns."

JOKES.

In the old days tricks were played which would land the boys in the police court if done in these days. Some cottages stood in Church Street, where the Co-operative Assembly Room is now. Some boys got old Will Walton's donkey and fastened it to one of these doors. They then got into the garden

of Bank Hall opposite, threw a stone at the door, and were delighted spectators of the subsequent proceedings.

HEATON BUTTERFIELD, shoemaker, was very fond of a joke, especially when it was not at his own expense.

My mother had a keen sense of humour. On one occasion Butterfield, on coming to our shop, which was not only the general store, but the village hairdressing saloon, brought a piece of beef into the house, and asked my mother to take charge of it until he was at liberty. On looking into the road she saw a stone which was about the shape of the piece of meat, and seemed as though it might have been placed there for the purpose. She substituted the stone for the beef and cleverly wrapped it up. When Butterfield came for his parcel she handed him the stone, asking if she might come to her dinner on Sunday. When he had gone she went into the shop and told my father and some men who were in, what she had done. When Butterfield unwrapped his parcel to show his wife what a nice piece of beef he had got, he received a great shock. and speedily returned to the shop, where he was greeted by laughter and gibes from all in the "know."

OLD-TIME FUNERALS.

THE coffin was placed on a table with a bowl at the foot. The mourners gathering round, singing and placing 1s, each in the bowl to help to defray expenses. Long clay pipes and Skipton tobacco were provided for the men and old women, and port wine circulated freely. The hearse was adorned with massive black ostrich feather plumes. The mourners were driven to the churchyard in long black "shillibiers," and everyone was dressed

in black. Handkerchiefs were bordered with black and envelopes and notepaper had black along the edges. The funeral card and biscuit were wrapped in black-edged paper and sealed with black wax. These were generally supplied by Robert Brown, whose place of business stood where the Manchester and County Bank now stands.

THE "GINNEL SCHOOL."

IN THE block of buildings to the left, above the Gaumless, is an entry, called at that time a "ginnel." A number of young men rented one of the houses here, which was named the "Ginnel School."

These young men met every night and spent the time in card playing, etc. They also kept pigeons there. One quiet summer's night, about ten o'clock, a number of policemen, including the local constable Metcalfe-made a raid on the "school." There would be about half-a score of young men in at the time, only one or two of whom are still living. The constables rushed in and handcuffed the men. Just at this point a well-known character, who had no connection with this "school" the lived near, was about to go to bed, but hearing of the raid he came out without coat and waistcoat, clogs and stockings, with the intention of seeing the capture of the men. As he was well-known to the police, one of them seeing him at the door pushed him in, and he was taken along with the others. All were marched off to Colne, where they were locked up in the police cell for the night, and were afterwards brought before the magistrates and fined rather heavily, although they were defended by a popular solicitor of those days.

STORIES.

THE PEA PIE.

About forty years ago a family consisting of ten children and their parents, lived at Higher Oaklands, Barrowford, and this family was exceedingly fond of pea pies, made of peas and bacon, with a crust on. The eldest sister had made one one day, and missed it just before dinner. She could not find it anywhere, but when the whole family joined in the search they discovered brother Jack asleep in a ditch near the house, with the small remains of the pea pie made for twelve, besides him. Jack had almost eaten the lot and then fallen asleep. We draw the curtain on what followed.

When old "Kester Wood," of Blacko, used to preach at Barley Chapel, he used to shake his palsied hand at the lads and say, "Neaw, neaw, lads, look at me: aw'll only be a quarter ov an heawr or twenty minutes." An old man and his wife were often guilty of falling asleep, but Kester used to say "Neaw, Henry, try to keep wakken, and just nudge Betty, too, aw'll only be abeawt a quarter of an heawr or twenty minutes." He was once preaching at Blacko Chapel, and speaking with reference to some statements that had been made, he said: "It's all a bag o' moonshine." He was very eccentric, but a good old man.

One fine Sunday evening, a party of young men came across some ladies who had got past their youthful prime, seated at a corner of the lane near Fulshaw. Being acquainted with the young men, the ladies asked them if they knew why they were seated at this place, and said it was because when they were children, they used to fetch blue milk from Fulshaw in kits strapped to their backs, and

this was the place where they used to rest, and the stones were pointed out, on which the kits rested. One of the young men said to an elderly one: "You ought to be thankful you live in the same time that we do, when we can have cream instead of blue milk to our porridge." The reply was: "You ought to be thankful because your parents have lived before you!"

WEAVERS' STORIES.

Berry's old mill, which stood by the side of the river, was pulled down many years ago for the enlargement of the weaving shed. If the old stones could have spoken, what strange tales they could have told of the time when Joe Pollard, 'alias "Happy Land," was the 'devil tenter," or "scutcher," and Jim Blackburn was card master, and Harry Waterhouse was spinning master, and Tom Dugdale, Dick Jackson "Dolly," and Joe Hartley were spinners. In connection with this mill an amusing incident occurred over fifty years ago.

One quiet summer's night, about nine o'clock, a number of lads were sitting at the bottom door of the old mill, when a young man, a spinner at the mill, came walking leisurely up the road from Back Corlass Street, without cap or jacket, and his waistcoat loose, his hands in his trousers' pockets; in this way he walked up to the mill door and tried to open it. Just at that time Johnny Hartley, who had been up to the old spout for water, was coming by, and calling the man by his name, he said "It's nooan six o't' clock yet." The man began to rub his eyes and look around him, and soon made his way home. He had been asleep by the fireside, and in his dreams had imagined it was morning and mill time, and had thus got up and walked

in his sleep to the mill, and was awakened with his hands on the door handle.

In the old mill bottom was the weaving department, "throstie twist," and "half-beers" were all the go. These are Latin terms to the present day weavers. Warps and weft were good in those days, and enabled the weavers to have plenty of time for fun and frolic. The period of push and hurry had not then arrived. Weaving was a thing to be enjoyed in those times. Fun and jokes were freely indulged in. Old Grey ran two looms near the closet, and one morning he awoke late, and in his hurry in dressing, he put his nether garment on the wrong way about, and got to the mill in that plight. Being near the closet he soon righted himself. It was the occasion of a lot of fun and chaff and banter.

As evidence of the great interest taken in public executions, many persons from this district used to walk through the Trough of Bowland to Lancaster Castle to see the hanging. When Palmer, the poisoner, was bung, one of the weavers, "Ned Sutt," got a lot of down from under the looms and made an effigy of a man, and hung it up on the gas pipe just at the moment when Palmer was paying the penalty of the law for his crimes. This showed that it was down and not dust that came from the warps then.

The same weaver, on another occasion, was being mesmerised, in pretence, by another weaver, "Jack Steenson." Jack moved his hands till Ned fixed his eyes and seemed, to all appearances, really under the control of Jack. Suddenly Ned bounded up the alley, and everyone thought he was out of his mind for the time, and what caused the most excitement, Jack did not understand how to get him right, and

was terribly alarmed about Ned's appearance, and there are some to this day who think that Ned was really mesmerised, so well did he play the part.

On another occasion, when one of the weavers had had a warp in three months, which ought to have been out in three weeks. Ned and another weaver got a couple of long brushes, and when the warp was out they carried it through the mill in slow and solemn state, yet not a tear was shed, nor was heard "a funeral note, as the beam through the shed was carried."

During a revival at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Ned was converted. One day, at noon, as he was going to the mill, a number of rough characters began to chaff him. One of them made a remark about his face having broken out in pimples, indicating that he was worse through his conversion. Ned replied: "It's the devilment coming out." This reply silenced the roughs.

OLD HAWKERS.

Forty or fifty years ago, Barrowford was besieged with hawkers and beggars from Colne, mostly from Waterside. There was "Jimmy Wickins," an old ragman, who came a good many years with his poke and his basket. It was generally a matter of barter with Jimmy-toffee for rags. There was a half-witted woman of the name of Margaret Ann Emmott, who always patronised Jimmy. She spent her time in seeking rags, pins, etc., on the ash-middens, and when Wickins came she had, generally, her "brat" full of dirty old rags for him, and when he paid her with toffee in return, she had invariably one expression, "A bit mooar, a bit mooar." Physically, she was a strong strapping, healthy woman, generally harmless, though at times somewhat rough.

Another ragman was Joe Rushton, better known as "Little Joe" on account of his diminutive stature. It was said that he made a fortune out of rag gathering. Then there was an old man, tall and gaunt, who came with a donkey and cart, hawking sand. He generally carried an old table fork with him which he used freely to the poor ass when it began to tire.

Jimmy Wilson was the father of Teddy Wilson, well-known to this district and at Morecambe. Teddy seems to have inherited his father's gift of the gab. When Jimmy Wilson was in the village hawking his cockles and mussels "all alive" everybody soon knew. He'd lungs like leather, and his tongue rang out like a bell clapper as he sang out "My word, they will hev'em, all alive and kicking! They jumped up the trees as I coom on Barrowfoor Loin."

"Jam Plush" was another Colne worthy. He came with a basket and pack, hawking drapery, etc., and on several occasions he came with a swing boat at the annual Rushbearing. He was a strong, rough-looking fellow, very badly marked in the face by the small-pox. His wife, a fit companion for Jam, often accompanied him.

"Kit Edmondson" was another well-known Colnite. He came with a huckster's cart, and seemed to spend a fair proportion of the money he drew in the public-house, and often while he sat in the "George and Dragon" filling himself with beer, mischievous lads have helped themselves to his oranges, etc.

Time would fail to tell of Billy Papey, Jenny Patchet, Hall Garlick, the Hardakres and others who used to help to supply the needs of our fathers and grandfathers. "Coil Bill" and his brother Jack were

frequent visitors to the ancient town of Barrowford. Bill seldom missed Rushbearing, and although he was half-witted, he took great interest in the races. He spent much of his time doing odd jobs at publichouses.

B.F.

ELBOW GREASE.

Old Mrs. Lee, who assisted at the coming into, and going out of the world, of most Barrowford people, and who acted professionally at births in hoats and gipsy caravans, said that when a girl, her mother told her to rub all the chairs and put "plenty of elbow grease on." She said she looked in all the drawers, upstairs and down, but no elbow grease could she find, but added: "I have found plenty since."

The same lady, who was a native of Ulverston, and had not learnt to speak Barrowford English, always pronounced the word more, "mair." The late Richard Brown was once delivering to her the usual supply of milk, when she asked if he could let her have some "mair" milk; he said, "I've no 'mare' milk, but I can let you have plenty of 'cow milk'"

A NOVEL REVENGE.

Ben Nutter could often be seen flying through the village like "greased lightning," and was once fined at the Police Court for some offence. But in addition to fining him, the magistrate gave him a severe talking to, which hurt him more than the fine, and made him long for revenge. His opportunity came unexpectedly. He was driving a lot of cattle past the magistrate's residence one night, when he noticed the front gate was open; he immediately turned the whole of the drove in, and sent them completely round the gentleman's lawn and garden, and then out at the gate again. We have not

heard what the magistrate said when he got up in the morning: perhaps it was not fit for publication.

"Old Hill," the policeman, once went into John Porter's, at Reedyford Bar House, and said, "I have done something to-day which I think no other policeman in the country has ever done. I have delivered an affiliation summons to a man aged 82 years." The case was tried at Colne and adjourned, but in the interval the old man died, so the case was never finished.

HOW HE PAID THE POLICEMAN.

A hefty young Barrowfordian, about 30 years ago, was quite frequently summoned by the local policeman, a very vigilant constable. The culprit determined to get even with him. Now, the officer kept hens on Udderstone. The son of Jack enlisted the willing help of some boon companions, and went one dark night to the top of Udderstone, carried the hut and its contents to a steep part, and then sent it rolling down the hillside.

The following day the principal member of the plot saw his neighbour, the policeman, start off with food in a bucket which was intended to bring back the eggs. From a safe position across the valley the muscular Smith saw with delight the hen keeper looking with dismay for the vanished hut. It was some time before he found it, and longer still before he could restore it to its former position. The officer suspected the perpetrators who, of course, energetically denied all knowledge of the transaction, until many years had passed away. Thus did the old villagers try to get even with the upholders of the law. Another policeman who was here in the 1860's, was hit on the head with a brick. It was a dark night, and before gas lamps were introduced.

A NOVEL POLL AT BARROWFORD.

In the year 1888 I was running the small village store in the premises now occupied by Richard Barrowelough, and as an advertisement, issued voting papers to each house in the village, asking them to vote, and the person filling up the voting paper which most accurately forecasted the actual result, was to receive a prize of 10s.

RESULT.

The two likeliest persons to represent Barrowford in Parliament:—T. Berry and William Tunstill. The Rev. E. Gough, James Aitken and J. Barrowclough follow next.

The likeliest person to be the first Mayor:—T. Berry. John Barrowclough and Edwin Butler follow next.

The most popular musician: -Joseph Holt. Joshua Kendall and W. H. Bolton follow next.

The most popular member of the School Board:—T. Berry. Rev. E. Gough follows next.

The richest man (J. Barrowclough and W. Tunstill excluded):—John Holt. John Strickland follows next.

The best-known man: James Dugdale. P.C. Ingleson comes next.

The best-known woman:—Mrs. Betsy Buckle. Mrs. Lee (Higherford), and Mrs. Thomas Foulds, come next.

The likeliest man of living until he is 90 years old:—Jesse Blakey. W. H. Brown comes next.

It is interesting to notice that the only persons of this list now living are:—Joseph Holt, W. H. Bolton, Mrs. Betsy Buckle, and myself. As to my reaching the age of 90, this is still in doubt.

A VILLAGE BICYCLE RACE.

About the year 1890, for advertising purposes, I instituted an annual bicycle race, from Settle to Barrowford; the finishing point being opposite my shop. One of the fastest times had been done by a scratch rider, Tom Lowcock, about 69 minutes for 19 miles, which included, of course, the several hills of Stock Beck, Gisburn and Coldweather. This competition discovered Lowcock to be the best local road rider, and he afterwards was quite successful on the track, and eventually left the shoe for the cycle trade. It must be remembered that neither roads nor machines were by any means equal to what they are to-day. This race was so popular, and drew such large crowds that in the interests of traffic the police had to ask for it to be discontinued.

John Holt, a Barrowfordian, was an insurance agent, who afterwards rose to a high position in Oldham. He canvassed a man unsuccessfully many times in Nelson, but one day he quoted these lines:

" Dangers stand thick through all the ground,

To push us to the tomb, And fierce diseases wait around To hurry mortals home."

He turned round to his wife, saying, "Give him the money."

ECONOMY.

An old lady, now in her 91st year, on a visit to Morecambe for several days, paid her board and lodging as soon as she arrived. She had only 7½d. left, but she "made it do."

OLD BARROWFORDIANS.

THERE was formerly an old smithy opposite the "Fleece Inn," where we "children going home from school looked in at the open door, and loved to see

the flaming forge and hear the bellows roar, and catch the burning sparks that flew like chaff from a threshing floor."

A cherry tree long graced the lower end of the house where old Jim the blacksmith lived, and was an object of envy and admiration when hung with the rich, ripe, red clusters of fruit. Afterwards, old Mally Butterfield occupied this house, and with her enormous mangle dealt with the clothes of the other residents who did not possess a mangle of their own.

B.F.

Old Jim Whittaker, with his bent body, was another blacksmith, whose smithy was near the Old Row. Another Smith was Hartley Stansfield, his shop being in a tumbled-down building near Grimshaw's Mill, Higherford, where the older weaving shed now stands. He was very deaf, and had an apprentice named Dugdale, who, when wanting an afternoon's holiday, would loosen a stone in the building, slyly work it out of the wall, and shout to his employer, pointing to the stone and make for the door as fast as he could, always taking care not to return that day. Hartley's brother, Tom, had a smithy in Water Street. These were brothers of Jonathan Stansfield.

B.F.

About the middle of last century there were some old houses at the bottom of Old Row, near Berry's Mill. An old man resided there, with his two sisters, and being a dyer, he was always known as "Billy Dye." A three-cornered garden occupied a space opposite his house, and near the river. When all was quiet, boys would often steal down the river side and help themselves to the gooseberries;

"swining" it was then called. The old dyer and his sister "dyed" for the last time very many years ago, and took lodgings in the old Churchyard.

B.F.

Around the site of the present Congregational Church and school, there cluster old memories. On the North-West side, in Church Street, was old Veever's joiner's shop, woodyard and garden. On the hill top between the chapel and school gates, stood old Will Walton's cottage, and he had a small coal yard opposite. His business was done chiefly with the aid of a donkey, and he had a white dog with black spots. A very faithful animal, who answered to the name of "spot." He was wonderfully clever in catching any food thrown to him.

B.F.

On a Christmas morning, in those days, it was a treat to hear the Primitive Methodist Choir, accompanied by violins, etc. Robert Bradshaw, on the bass fiddle, William Rushton on the clarinet and James Bolton, with his strong tenor voice. One of the characteristics of the old Primitive Chapel was the big square stove in the middle of the floor. Often it was red hot; old Henry Hargreaves used to attend to it, and, to any rough characters who happened to be present.

B.F.

Old Tommy Thompson resided at the bottom house in the Square, on the right hand. He was an invalid, and kept a toffee shop. Lads and young men used to meet here at night and spend their pence on nuts and spice. Old Tommy would sometimes get into a rage at the rough conduct of some of the lads, and would throw at them the weights or anything he could lay his hands on. One of the lads at one time got vexed with him, and resolved to

have his revence. One night, in winter time, he got a number of lads to assist him in taking the place by storm, with snowballs. They borrowed a wheel-barrow from where some houses were being built, and filled it with snowballs. They went to old Tommy's house, and asked him if he wanted any eggs. He said, "How do you sell them?" The reply was, "We'll give you these," and a regular fusilade was kept up for a few seconds. They then got away before they could be caught, and managed to keep the secret, and old Tommy never knew who stormed his castle on that cold winter's night.

B.F.

GHOSTS.

A RATHER amusing incident occurred at New Bridge about 50 years ago. Between Reedyford school and the Victoria Hotel, stands an old row of houses which, with the old houses in Sandy Lane, were the only dwelling houses on the Barrowford side of the river at this end of the village. In the middle of the row lived an old woman, whose name, for good reasons, shall be kept secret. She believed in "ghosts and goblins," as most old women did at that time, and she loved to tell stories of Will o' the Wisp, Jenny Greenteeth and the Old Chain Rattler. The story I am going to relate happened on a dark winter's night.

Two lads had been visiting the old woman and listening to her tales until their minds were filled with visions of ghosts and boggarts. The time came for them to go home. They resided in Sandy Lane. With fear and trembling, they opened the door and peered into the black night. Their hearts beat quicktime and their knees knocked against each other

like drumsticks. But taking hold of each other's hand, they at last mustered courage and made a dash for home, but when they had got about half-way they saw clearly enough an object in white, surely living too, for it was moving to and fro.

This caused them to separate. Home was the one object of their aim, and with a rush each set off as fast as he could in that direction. But in the confusion and darkness, one of them came into collision with the end of the bridge wall, with the result that his face presented the appearance of a pugilist after a prize-fight. The other ran right into the clough, and there being a heavy flood, the water had backed up, so he got a cold bath "free gratis." As soon as they had gathered themselves together, they made another attempt to reach home. This time they were successful, and when they presented themselves there, they were in a sorry plight indeed. After a while they managed to tell the story of their adventure. The fathers of the two lads went out in search of the boggart. They found it to be a quantity of cotton cloth, which had been put on to the thorn hedge which skirted the meadow, I suppose for the purpose of bleaching. The wind had set it in motion, hence the mishap which followed.

OLD SOLOMON.

It is said that a great many years ago, a murder was committed in Barrowford. A pedlar or "Scotchman," as they were then called, had some very valuable goods, which excited the cupidity of some of his customers, who took his life, and then burnt his body in an oven. For many years after, the ghost of "Old Solomon" is said to have haunted the neighbourhood of Halstead Lane. Before the old mill was built at the bottom of Halstead Lane, there

was a deep, open clough now built over', and one day a man was found dead in the clough, and it was said he had been killed by old Solomon. There are Barrowfordians still living who can remember being told that if they went out after dark, Old Solomon would be after them.

How a Barrowfordian Laid a Ghost. 1898.

He was working at Browsholme Hall, near Whitewell, and this hall had its ghost. Now, the man offered to sleep in the haunted room, but all the servants tried to dissuade him from doing so, and whilst they were speaking, a big noise was heard which caused most of them to flee, but our hero, who had no nerves to bother him, said "I'll see what it is," and found it was simply a lot of plaster which had fallen from the roof. On going to bed he made ready for the ghost, as he was determined to seize it, if it came. Some time in the unearthly hours, he heard a noise, and saw the ghost had arrived. He immediately jumped out of bed, seized his ghostship, found he was a substantial one, and proceeded to knock him about to such an extent that the ghost found his tongue and velled out "Owd on, Bob, it's me."

Robert Howarth, the hero, himself narrated this incident to me.

BLACKO GHOST.

Blacko people would appear in the past to have been somewhat superstitious, doubtless on account of their connection with the Lancashire Witches. The Witches in their flights through the air to Malkin Tower, just across the fields from Blacko, must have passed very near to Blacko people.

About forty or fifty years ago, a boy was fetching the washing home from Spouthouses on a very dark night (they had not got the electric light at Blacko then), and just when he had got to "Page Lane Top," he heard some women coming down the road. He jumped over the hedge, and, taking a clean white sheet from the basket, he threw it round him, waving his arms and making some most unearthly groans. He presented a most fearful aspect, so fearful indeed, that the young women fled precipitately, uttering piercing screams.

On arriving home our hero wished to join his companions, but his mother would not let him, "as the Boggart at Page Lane Top might get hold of him." So that for some considerable time he was not allowed to go out at night.

The valiant people of Blacko, for a long time after, passed this place in fear and trembling. The boy did not enjoy the curtailment of his liberty, but durst not tell his mother, or the public, that he was the ghost which they so much feared. He has now gone to that "bourn from whence no traveller returns," but up to the end of his life always delighted to tell of his impersonation of the Blacko Ghost.

No Coming Back.

Two old Barrowfordians, who had, for a great number of years, been closely knit together by the bonds of friendship, had many a discussion on the "Boggari" question and on the probability or possibility of people returning to the former haunts after death. In order to settle the question in the most convincing manner, they ultimately made a most soleum agreement, that whichever of them died first, should, at a certain day and hour after death, meet the other at a certain spot, the one in the flesh, the other in spirit garb. The rendezvous agreed upon was the stile now a turn-stile) up the Long Fields, between Barrowclough's plantation and the mill reservoir. In the course of time one of them sickened and died, and in accordance with the compact, the survivor, at the agreed time and place, waited, with feelings which can be better imagined than described, for the appearance of his departed friend: but he waited in vain. He came again another night and waited, but with the same result, and he had to come to the conclusion that his friend had gone to the far country from whence no traveller returns

A TROUGH LANE GHOST, AS TOLD BY JOHN BOLTON, AN OLD SEXTON.

"The' were a man as lived i Troc'h Lane called George Wood, an' he had a lot o' geese at he wer' fattening up for Christmas. Ther' wer' eleven o' these birds, an' he spent time an' money i' getting 'em ready for th' market. Ther's no doubt about it but what those geese were as fine an' as plump birds as ever were fed, oather i' Troc'h Lane, or onnywhere else. He med no secret o' what he wer' doing; he were proud o' his results, an' everybody round about wer' as interested in th' results as what he wer', some on 'em more so, happen.

It seems at a towthri o' George's mates decided to play him a trick an' spirit some o' th' geese away. So a day or two afoor Christmas, them as had made it up, went quietly up to where th' geese were kept, took seven eawt o' th' eleven, and piked off wh'om.

When George came deawn th' morning following, th' first thought in his yed wer' to go an' feed th' geese, an' when he geet to th' pen wheer they were all supposed to be, he saw written on th' door i' chalk a message specially dedicated to him. It were:—

"George Wood, thi' geese are good;
They're also very fat,
Out of eleven we've taken seven,
What does ta think o' that?"

As novelists sometimes state at the end of a paragraph, "The situation can better be imagined than described."

XV.

LOCAL POETRY.

OLD SONG, BY REV. L. HARTLEY (A NATIVE).

"Barrowford all on One Side."
Tune—"Bonny Colne."

Some men will boast of Bonny Colne,
And sing of it with praise;
But I will sing of Barrowford,
And cheerfully I'll raise
A song to deck its memory,
For why its beauty hide,
Of thee, my own dear native home,
Barrowford all on one side?

CHORUS.

Barrowford, Barrowford,
In thee I'll e'er confide;
Thou wilt ever be most dear to me,
Barrowford all on one side.

I cannot boast of thy church bells,
Or of thy glorious parks,
But I can boast of honest men
With fond and loving hearts;
That's more than Colne church bells can give,
So I'll my trust confide,
In thee my own dear native home,
Barrowford all on one side.

I love thee, bonny Hutherstone,
Thou look'st so fresh and fair,
How sweet for lovers it must be
To meet and loiter there,
And whisper there the thought of love
That cannot be denied,
But bless the happy hour they knew
Barrowford all on one side.

I love to stand upon thy hills,
Admiring nature's scene,
And see the blossom on the trees,
And meadows clad in green;
I love to hear the blackbird sing,
And see the skylark ride
And sing to thee her sweetest lays,
Barrowford all on one side.

No mortal tongue can praise enough
The comfort we can find,
In taking one of thy sweet walks
To heal a troubled mind:
Then why not boast of thee and praise,
And sing of thee beside,
Thou pretty gem, thou Eden dear,
Barrowford all on one side.

The following pathetic, yet beautiful poem, was written by the Rev. E. Gough, on the death of his first wife:—

IN MEMORY OF A LADY WHO DIED IN BARROWFORD SOME YEARS AGO.

When Spring has all the woodlands crowned With colours bright and gay,
Some falling leaves may then be found,
Which, while the blossoms bloom around,
Recede and die away.

And thus, from life's enchanted bowers,
The Spring leaves often fly,
Then, fading midst the fruitful showers,
Through all the Summer's fragrant hours,
Low in the dust they lie.

Alas for withered leaves that strew
The path on which we tread,
Alas for her now lost to view,
Who from our tearful gaze withdrew,
To hide amongst the dead.

She came to woman's golden prime Through youth's untroubled past, And down the course of future time, Allured by hope's far distant chime, Her eager glance she cast.

We vowed, with gladness nought could dim, Life's cup of joy to share; We saw no cypress round the brim, We knew not that the shadows grim Of death were gathering there.

High were the hills on which we trod, And sweet their heathery bloom; Those hills were bowed, the mountain sod Transfigured lay, a valley's clod, Slow mouldering near a tomb.

A few brief months of bliss sincere Were all that we had given; She felt a mother's pain and fear, But looked not on her offspring dear, Until they met in heaven.

I heard the sound of Mercy's bell,
Above death's wild alarms;
Out of my grasp my treasure fell,
But Jesus whispered "All is well!"
And caught her in His arms.

She rests within His starry tower, Where comes no evil thing; The Lamb is now her bridal Dower, She sheweth, as her choicest flower, The beauty of her King.

Farewell! though now a vacant place
Thy late bright home appears;
Though never more thy gentle face,
Thy winning tenderness and grace
Adorn this vale of tears.

Yet on a fairer happier shore,
We shall each other see;
And all who now thy loss deplore,
May meet thee there, to part no more,
Through long eternity.

OLD SAUL

By Albert Veevers, 1889.

OLD Saul, the soul of social life, Sole of his kind was he; And though he never had a wife, He was a credit to Roughlee.

On Tom, his dog, his love was spent, And that with all its force; For wheresoe'er the old man went, The dog must go of course.

A sagely looking dog was Tom, A mongrel, mostly tan; And somewhat handsomer than some, As judged by this old man.

Fain Tom would have returned his love But could not sex subdue; And with his species Tom would rove To instinct ever true. In vain Saul tried to coax and chide Tom's am'rous ways to check; Both chain and collar were applied To Tom's delinquent neck.

Twas thus that people knew the twain, Tom now compelled to heed: Submitted quietly to the chain, And each in turn would lead.

Some might have thought the old man blind E'er thus with dog to move; But he was nothing of the kind, Except it was in love.

O'er Pendle Forest they would roam, Or climb up Pendle Hill; On work days early leave their home To get up steam at mill.

An ugly mile had they to walk In passing to and fro; Meanwhile, the meaning of his talk, Tom really seemed to know.

How bad the weather he would face it, Or snow, or thunder's shock; They came no matter how unfit, As regular as the clock.

In Saul, rare virtue had its home,
It honours him to state,
He three and thirty years has come,
And ne'er was once too late.

Ambition's flame he did not fan, Nor for promotion looked; He was a plodding upright man, But age had made him crook'd. Three generations has he served:
Of masters at the mill;
Nor beaten track of duty swerved,
But worked with right good will

Who can of him but say "well done," Since work he has resigned; A pension and distinction won, Though not by him designed.

Each week for pension will he come.

But age progress impedes;
But grief of griefs Saul has not Tom,
When most of Tom he needs.

Tom died and cost him many tears; In coffin named he lays; His age inscribed is sixteen years Six months and sixteen days.

Thus joy and trouble often meet,
As gold must have alloy;
Without it life would be too sweet,
And pleasure's taste destroy.

Now over threescore years and ten, Yet is he not uncheered; His pet's an eight year old black hen, He from a chicken reared.

The tomb, the grave, Saul's sire contains, And Saul is not far from Where lies the soulless few remains, Of what was once dear Tom.

Though Saul may yet enjoy life's breath, And pension to him given; Yet would be almost welcome death, To meet with Tom in heaven.

RAMBLING REMARKS ON RAMBLES IN PENDLE FOREST (1890).

OLD Pendle Hill stands yonder still, It always did and always will; Its murmuring water winds along, And joins with Ogden in its song.

There's not much change about Roughlee, 'Tis rough, and likely so to be; New Kirk is old, and older gets, And narrow still is Narrowgates.

No barley grows at Barley now, Nor does there wheat at Wheatley grow; But Fence can boast of fences trim, With roads and ditches nice and prim.

Says Higham, I am Higham still, Of my "Four Alls" let none speak ill; Oh seek not long for something short, At "Forest Inn" there is good port.

"Who Could Have Thought It" thus to drift From Harpers now to view Last Shift; The next shift after last is made, Is Boggart House, don't be afraid.

Nor need the next your way to block, The Ousle's gone from Ousle Rock; The old Blind Row no more will see, Since it has long since ceased to be.

Now see the oak as on you walk, Behold you next Old Sparrow Hawk; The next shift, you in wonder stop, To see "No Road" at Carr Lane Top. And stranger still when here you reach, To see no sea and so much beech; Now stroll o'er Noggarth's ocean wide, On Sundays fine it is high tide.

When on the ridge of Ridgaling, Far, far away, you'll see the ling; Right to the left may here be seen, 'That grass is green at Barley Green.

To what is Whitough's whiteness due, Its daffodils are golden hue; Brown Hill its brownness has outgrown, And Blacko now is very brown.

No fir burns now on Firburn Moor, And Burnt Moor's flames are known no more; An Intack yet remains intact, But Hoyl's old Hall is going to rack.

Cold Weather Hill was christened right, But Grey Stone Inn is whitewashed white; Height House the palace of delight, Here doth enjoyment reach its height.

Who would be free from maddining crowds, Must go still further to the Clouds: Or should you drink at Moor Cock Clough. Remember plenty is enough.

If drunk you cross to Cross Gaits Inn, You might forget that Holt was in; Before you know what you're about, Holt in the Inn may put you out.

The Royal Grounds may here be seen, Without permission from the Queen; 'Tis here, of course, they coursing do, And p'raps a course of cursing too. Burnt House no more is in a flame, New Houses want another name; More moors present themselves to view, There's Flax Moor, White Moor, Old Moor too.

No witches now at Malken Tower, Which once there were in days of yore; Blacko never needs a heir, A Rising Sun is always there.

How nice to have an Otherstone, At Stonedge there's another stone; 'Tis meet that where the waters meet, Meet loving sons and daughters sweet.

Here may be seen the prince of oaks, This sturdy monster is no hoax; See now the caul or waterfall, Where oft did fall the water caul.

The chestnut tree no more we see, A chest from it there will not be; Let those whose bluntness needs a home, Go grind an edge at Stonedge stone.

And those whose wits want wetting oft, Should go and live at Witty Croft; But those who up to Dick would look, Should not reside at Dicky Nook.

Those who would live above the rest, Would find at Higherford the best; Who would be loving pairs so nice, Let them repair to Paradise.

And tender lambs who dread the cold, Should go and live within the Fold; Whilst those who would be on one side, At Barrowford let them reside.

ALBERT VEEVERS.

ADDRESS TO BARROWFORD.

Dear vale of my ancestors, sweet Barrowford,
With Local Board sages and dapper School Board,
The village of wisdom and learning profound,
Where palaces, fair and historic, abound:
Dear vale of my childhood, dear forest of fame,
Whence mystery deep, and mythology came,
The legends that hang round the foresters' home
Are rich as the fables of Greece, or of Rome.
When I was a boy, an unquenchable youth,
The wildest romances were told me, as truth.
I heard that grim boggarts, hobgobblings and
ghosts,

Were whizzing about us in mischievous hosts,— That Old Mothers Demdyke and Chattox and Crook, Were skimming about near to old Dicky Nook,— And when they were mounted upon a brush handle.

Could fly in a moment from Malkin to Pendle. That Peggy with lanterns and Jinny with lamps, Were lurking about in the rushes and swamps; And if we got bilberries when they were green, Old Guytrash at once would appear on the scene. And carry us off with a terrible gripe, For plucking wild berries before they were ripe. That Nannie with green teeth and saucer-like eyes, Would grind us to powder, for whispering lies, And fever and ague would send us to bed For eating green blackberries when they were red. I heard that the spirits of evil conspired To aid the old witches in what they desired. Attending their meetings on Pendle at night. And charming their broomsticks to bear them in flight,

Thus giving them power and a perfect control,
To trip from the summit to Terrelogue Hole,
And thence over Blacko and Admergill Rough,
To Gingerbread Jammie's, by Castergill Clough,
And round by old Wiswell, and Tummey Wood's
shop,

O'er Dimpenley, Noggarth, and Bogmooriles top, Then back to old Malkin by Billy o' Frank's, To Bunkershill bottom and Wackersal banks, In Blascumay pasture they oft met a friend, And called at Jude Baldwin's and Turney crook end, They visited Lidget and Lanshaw Bridge mill, And Trawden and Shelfield, Cold Well and Tum Hill.

Then on to fat Mary's and Matty o' Sam's, By Jonas Lee's chapel and Billy o' Jam's, O'er Bouldsworth they swivelled to Wycollar Hall, And round to the Lenches, the Hagg, and Winewall, They flew back to Extwistle Castle's estate. And dropped in at Botting and Roggerham gate. Then on to Nan Higgin's, Haggate and Harlesvke, To Stump and Tim Bobbin and Simonstone Dyke, O'er Tynedale and Higham and Barley they soared, Then by Alice Nutter's to dear Barrowford. Like eagles the witches could mountains ascend, To Hambledon's summit and Rumblesmoor end. Thus nightly hobgoblins and wizards would stray, And vanish from view at the dawn of the day. Then Nanny with green teeth no longer could roam. And Peggy with lantern would toddle off home.

HENRY NUTTER.

DARWIN HOUSE, BURNLEY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1892.

ODE TO OTHERSTONE.

Let poets sing of beauteous scenes
Of some far distant land,
The majesty of forest glades,
Of rushing rivers grand,
Of fruit-lined slopes, of scented flowers
Whose fragrance fills the air:
But I will gladly sing the praise
Of Otherstone the fair.

The Calder 'neath thy low'ring steep
Pursues its winding way,
High in the heaven the skylark soars
And pipes his tuneful lay,
And as the swelling, rich-toned notes
Re-echo through the air
It seems like some glad welcome song
To Otherstone the fair.

Thy leafy bowers, hedgéd around
With honeysuckle sweet,
Invite the toil-worn man at eve
Within their cool retreat:
And when despondent we would seek
To rest beneath thy shade,
Thy verdant beauty charms our hearts
With joy that cannot fade.

There in some cool sequestered spot,
The waving branch o'er head,
I often dream of those who now
Are number'd with the dead:
Whose feet for ever now have ceased
Thy rugged path to climb,—
Who in our hearts an impress made
That cannot fade with time.

When cold relentless winter comes,
And summer charms are past—
When thou dost rear thy stately head
To meet the coming blast:
Then when thy withered bloom would cause
The tears to flow like rain,
Hope still will give the promise sweet
That thou wilt bloom again.

T. M'CALL.

The above poem was the winner in a competition I promoted 34 years ago. The prize was a copper kettle, which must have been a good one, for Mr. M'Call informs me it is still in use).

THE BULL'S RUN.

In the year eighteen hundred and thirty and two, An incident happened, I'll vow it is true— In Barrowford township, one morning in May, Through a bull that was guilty of running astray.

The beast was a trespasser, roaming about, And to neighbouring cattle was very devout: The farmers who suffered were awfully vexed, And how to rid Billy were sorely perplexed.

The walls they repaired, and the gates and the dykes,

With thorns and with hollys, with rails and with spikes;

But fences were useless in pasture or mead, For Billy was "monarch of all he surveyed."

The farmers, thus helpless, were left to their fate, Till a cure was propounded by young Robert Pate, Who promised for ever to drive him away, If they for his trouble a trifle would pay.

The farmers agreed, and appointed a time, And how matters ended I'll tell in my rhyme; The cattle were driven, with Bill in the rear. To the road below Stone Edge, which lies very near.

Bob Pate was a daring young fellow for fun, And just like a stag through the forest could run; In stature six feet and three inches he stood, And in frolics and mischief did all that he could.

Young Robert took up his position before, As Billy, defiant, gave out a loud roar, His voice was resounding by mountain and dale, When Pate in an instant seized hold of his tail.

Away on the road like an arrow he flew, With Bob at his heels, in a terrible stew: Like a tiger he held, on his legs he relied, And vowed that he took fifty vards at a stride.

This venturesome youth was in dangerous straits
When the bull top't a wall to the East of Cross Gaits.
And drew Robert after at one single bound.
Which brought him to grief as he rolled on the ground.

Yet still he stuck fast and recovered his feet, Despising the obstacles that they should meet: Together they ran and together they leapt, At two or three strides o'er a meadow they step't.

O'er ditches and fences they flew in their track, Till Billy grew tired and began to look back; Then Robert perceived that young Billy was tamed, And peace he discovered would soon be proclaimed.

Poor Billy drew up at the side of a gate, And tenderly bellowed to conqueror Pate: Then Bob kindly stroked him all over his hide, And brought him safe home as a friend and a guide. Bob's clogs had flown off and his stockings were worn,

His shirt was in tatters, his breeches were torn; His face was disfigured, and blistered his feet, For the struggle was fierce, and the triumph complete.

That Robert was conqueror none can dispute, But the victor was victimized worse than the brute; For this he confessed, as he swore in his wrath, That the race was a terrible lesson for both.

Hereafter young Billy was good to restrain, And never once came to old Stone Edge again; He shivered and shook at the sound of his mate, And flew like a doe from the sight of Bob Pate.

HENRY NUTTER.

PENDLE HILL (1894).

My native hill! thou guardian of the vale,
Whose pond'rous form seems like a stranded whale
Or like some monster of the mammoth age,
Whose history no human mind can gauge.
At God's command, up rose thy massive form,
And through the ages past withstood the storm:
Amidst the mighty change in sea and land,
Still in primeval grandeur thou dost stand.
Empires and thrones have risen and decayed,
Statesmen have fallen and governments have been
made,

Yet 'mid the shocks of war for greed or gain, Thou, nature's fortress, firmly dost remain. How oft the storm has burst upon thy head, And rushing torrents down thy bosom sped, The liquid flood has swept the vale beneath, Bearing along destruction, woe, and death. In youth I often climbed thy rugged side, To mount the steep I grasped thy shaggy hide, And rested, when some fitting spot I found.
Then turned to view the clorious scene around.
Entranced I've sat, allured by nature's charm.
The song of birds, the streamlet and the farm:
The view was grand, but here I could not stop.
One effort more, and then I reached the top!
Then sat upon the close-cropped turf at ease,
Enjoyed alike the rest and mountain breeze.
Then hunger soon recalled me from my rest,
I walked along with appetising zest.
Then sat again to eat my humble food
And drink old nature's wine from Robin Hood.
Then rose refreshed and turned with sprightly bound

To view the rural scene for miles around. I've stood upon the hill at early morn. Watched for the sun before the day was born, With eager look to greet the early guest Until he burst the barriers of the east: The heart is thrilled when he appears in sight, The clouds disperse, he floods the earth with light, Stretches along through space his golden wand, Night fades, and nature wakes at his command: At close of day I've seen him in the west Like a tired traveller retire to rest. Dip in the sea, then send a parting ray, Curtain the sky, and bid adieu to day. I've seen thee swathed in clouds and capped in snow In winter drear, and oft 'mid summer's glow,— Yet still the same all through thy historic range, What else may after, thou dost never change. The wide spread Pendle Forest that of yore Adorned thy beauteous vale, is now no more; Gone are our rustic sires and simple dames. Perished alike their history and their names. Except a few rude relics of the past,

Saved from the wreck of old times' stormy blast. As morn succeeds to night and night to day, So sons their sires, yet these all pass away, Still Pendle, thou, when all who breathe are dead, While time shall last wilt raise thy hoary head. Whate'er my future, this one thing I know, The way my sires have gone, I too must go—I ask, when all the wheels of life are still, To rest beneath the shades of Pendle Hill.

BARNARD FARADAY.

REFLECTIONS ON REVIEWING SCENES OF CHILDHOOD AT BARROWFORD.

Bright scenes of childhood's happy hours, Fond mem'ry casts a wistful look; And once again, amid the bowers Of bygone years, I read the book-The history of my youthful days, Imagination's airy wing Leads o'er the gulf of time, and lays Ouite bare the scenes of life's fair spring, And conjures up before my view Each fairy form and happy spot, My childhood's friends I fondly knew, And incidents well-nigh forgot: I ramble in the wood and lane Where oft I played in days gone by, And seek those forms, but seek in vain, And drop a tear and heave a sigh. The churchvard holds all that is left Of many a brave and sprightly lad; Friends of my youth and I bereft, Bend o'er the turf pensive and sad'. Though friends are gone old scenes are there: The wood, the river, and the mill; But few are left life's joy to share,

While journeying down its rugged hill. And now I play the child again With lads and lasses as of vore, In simple joys unmixed with pain, As oft I've done in days before. Now in the wood we shout and sing, And climb the hill, then down we slide; Then gather in a merry ring-All free from care, whate'er betide, Then to the river we repair, Like ducks we follow in a line, And mimic in a tcoach and pair, Then make mud pies and sit and dine. Then through the fields we gaily stroll, And gather posies on the way, No clouds to dull the joyous soul, We frolic through the livelong day; And often on the *bowling green, Before the evening shadows fall, A merry group might then be seen At play with buck, or top, or ball. In joys like these time passed away. And childhood, too, as swiftly sped: And mem'ry's all that's left to-day Of youthful pleasures long since fled. But are they dead? those friends of yore, Nay! surely we shall meet again. And join in pleasures as before: But live upon a higher plane. We will not murmur or repine,

BARNARD FARADAY.

But live in hope to meet again Our friends, and in one circle join, In endless joy undimmed by pain

[†] A huge stone long since carried away by the floods
* A plot of land near the "Gaumless," now occupied by houses and shops.

A LIFE LESSON FROM PENDLE WATER.

Life is a river, so 'tis styled By many a wise reporter; O may it flow for thee my child As floweth Pendle Water.

From Barley downwards to Roughlee
It seems to have intended
To rush into the Eastern Sea,
Whene'er its course was ended.

But in its youth it gets a check,
Its course begins to differ;
It floweth West with many a beck,
A young converted river.

And so thy life, my child, doth shew The impulse nature gave it, But God can check its wayward flow, And from its errors save it.

He knoweth how to change the heart, And when he doth begin it, He bends the stream in every part, With all that moves within it.

He giveth it a better bound,
A turn, a new suggestion,
As Pendle Water turneth round
From Utherstone to Preston.

O may His hills of mighty grace Still grant thee their protection, And give thee in thy early days A Zionward direction.

E. Gough.

XVI.

SURNAMES OR FAMILY NAMES.

It is difficult to realise that in Saxon and Danish times there were no surnames or family names. People were known by what we now call Christian names or baptismal names, as Harold, Edith, or Knut. To distinguish one from another of the same name, some attribute was added, as Eric the Bold, Ethelred the Unready, Hereward the Wake. course of time members of these families became better known by their second or extra name, and so the family name grew into a surname. The following common surnames have probably originated in the same way: -Childe, Brown, White, Redman, Rudman (red man, Gray, King, Clark, Sharp, and the following Celtic names: Bain White, Wynne (white or clear , Lloyd grey , Gough red . Sometimes the place of residence of the family was indicated instead of attaching an attribute to the name, as, "Jack o' th' Cottage," a custom, it will be noted, that survived until the days of the School Boards. These names were known as bye-names, not nicknames, for "bye" means "place" in this case. They were local place-names. Many local examples follow, but the custom is rapidly dving out, as they are now regarded as nicknames. In early life I heard many humorous stories of blunders due to people not knowing certain individuals by their registered surnames, and of some who did not even know their own, so commonly were they known by their Saxon place-name.

As the custom of having surnames grew, a custom that began about the 13th century, the preposition

dropped out, and a place-name remained as the surname. For example, Dick o' th' Nook, or Dick atte Nook, became simply Dicky Nook, or Richard Nooke or Nookes, a modern surname.

The following is a list of place-names that have become surnames, almost all of them occurring in Barrowford and neighbourhood. When not explained or self-evident, the meaning may be found in the chapter on place-names in and around Barrowford:—

Blakev black island, Lee meadow or pasture land, that is, grass land, Bradley (broad meadow), Medley (Mid. Ridley, Riley (red lea), Hartley; Barwick Byr, a group of farm buildings), Thornber, Burton, Bolton enclosed dwelling-place, Bury (a settlement, Berry, Beecroft (bearcroft, barleyfield. Burn stream, Burns, Blackburn, Bywater, Bank, Banks, Brockband (brookbank, Brooke, Brooks, Middlebank, Park, Parkes, Parker, Parkinson, Bridge, Bainbridge (white bridge), Road, Rhodes, Mire, Blamire (Blackmire, Myers, Ford, Fold, Foulds, Hey hedge, Heys, Husband (house bond or man. Malthus (malt house), Crag, Craig, Holme (island), Holmes, Newsholme, Fell (hill), Grenfell, Halgh (hall), Greenhalgh, Ridehalgh, (wrid, a clump of hazels growing from one root, Hall, Halstead, Halsall, Holgate, Tattersall, Catlow (narrow hill, Barrow, Barraclough, Booth (cow shelter, and herdsman's dwelling, Peak, Pickford (peakford), Pike (peak), Preston (the priest's enclosed dwelling), Cliff, Radcliffe (red cliff), Sutcliffe (south cliff), Cunliffe (cut cliff), Stone, Stansfield (stone field). Hope (a depression in the uplands), contracted to—up, op, ap, as in Widdup, Heslop, Harrap: Gill, Fothergill (fodder, food, Hole, Hovle, Holden, Ridge, Rudge, Rigg, Rigby,

Raike (a sheep track, Raikes, Aynscough (scough, wood, Wood, Woods, Woodward, Holt a wood, Hurst (a wooded hill, Hirst, Broadhurst, Swinglehurst (swine-hill-wood), Dewhirst, Shaw (wood), Bradshaw (broad-wood, Grimshaw (Grim, a personal name, Grove, Greaves, Hargreaves haregrieve, forester, Strickland stirk land, Walton a walled enclosure. Platt low-lying ground. Thorpe (a settlement, Brotherton enclosing dwellings of the brothers'. Thwaite a clearing in the wood', Thwaites, Braithwaite, Royd a forest clearing), Ormerod, Dean, Sugden, Carr swampy place covered with clumps of brushwood, Creek, Crick, Poole, Pooley, Ing. dwelling, Ingham ham, home, Armistead the hermit's dwelling, Butterfield, Well, Wells, Whittaker (white acre or field), Worth (land by river side,, Shuttleworth, Wadsworth, Yates (gates, roads), Wade a ford, Wray a corner for storing thatch, Stow a port, as Chepstow, Padstow).

A third source of surnames is from some form of kinship. Suppose the father of a family was known as Dick, his son would be known as Dick's son, or Dixon, and similarly his descendants, who wished to claim descent from him, would all be known as Dixons. In the same way those who wished to claim relationship to Dick would be Dick's kins or Dickens, and the children or descendants of Dickens would be Dickinsons. By this method we have a large crop of names derived from the font name of Adam, as, Adams, Adamson, Adkins, Adkinson, Atkins, Atkinson, Aitken the Scotch form of Atkin). Similarly formed names include: Job, Jobson, Jopson: Philip, Philips, Philipson; Paul, Polson: Simon, Simpson: Patrick, Pate, Paton, Paterson; Robin, Robinson.

The Welsh commonly used font names as surnames, as Thomas, Lewis, Martin, James, Morgan, and to indicate the family of an individual, they used the possessive form of a name as, Roberts Robert's family, Williams, Davies (David's), Hughes, Harris Harry's, Edwards, Jones (John's).

Other forms of kinship are:—Masterman, Barnes (bairns, Leman leof—man, dear-man).

In Norman times it became customary to name people according to their occupation in the Manor. in the lord's castle, on the estate, or the trade of a worker in the borough. Many of these names end in—er the masculine form, and a few in—ster (the feminine form), as Baker, Baxter, Carter, Cutter, Cooper, Butler, Brewer, Brewster, Barker (Berguer, shepherd, Harper, Hunter, Fletcher (arrow-maker), Gelder, Geldart, Naylor (nail-maker), Nutter (nowtherd, or neat-herd. Chandler 'candle-maker', Dver, Driver (one who made a drive or sweep of cattle on the commons, Farrer, Fowler, Miller, Glover, Mercer, Parker, Pinder (looked after the pinfold), Pender (same as Pinder), Porter (door-keeper), Potter, Leeper (basket-maker, Spencer food purveyor), Skinner, Spinner, Slater, Tanner, Turner, Taylor, Webber weaver, Webster, Walker (a trampler in cloth finishing, Sunter from sumpter, a packhorse driver).

Other names of occupations ending variously include:—Cook, Steward, Stewart, Wright, Chamberlain, Bowers (attendants on the ladies), Shepherd, Wiseman (either (a) a juggler or conjurer at markets and fairs, or (b) one who could charm away ills), Chapman (a travelling merchant), Mason, Smith, Marshall, Charles (from ceorls, churls, a name for serfs), Waite (watchman), Knight, Woodward (keeper of the wood), Faraday

(a wayfaring labourer, Day a day man, a labourer. A good example of how people became known by their occupations occurred in Barrowford when I was a boy. The village tinsmith was everywhere known as Jack Tinner.

It was a custom in the Middle Ages, and until quite modern times, for all tradesmen in town to exhibit shop signs, indicating the trade. Publicans and barbers still retain this ancient custom. A few surnames have been derived from these shop signs, as, Bell, Buckle, Horn, Blades, Keys.

Beginning with the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, many French names have been introduced, but in many cases are disguised by English spelling. The Norman barons and knights who came over with William, were usually designated by the place from which they came, as Roger de Lacy, Robert de Romilli, which is the French form, corresponding to our Saxon form, Jack o' th' Cottage. these French names that are local we may place: -Cailley (from de Cailly, a town in Normandy), Brett (from Breton, a native of Brittany, Dobney from d' Aubiney, Folley, Vernon, Tate (tête, head), Tatham and Bannister. This gives an alternative derivation to the name, for Robert de Banastre came over with William in 1066.

Another group of surnames has been formed from names of trees, as, Acton ac, oak, Ashton, Hollins (holly), Holmshed, Rowntree 'rowan, the mountain ash, Haworth haw, the thorn, hawthorn.

Another group has been named from birds, as, Duckworth, Finch, Cock, Cox, Lavcock, Maycock, Simcox, Robins, Robinson, Sparrow, Wren, Earnshaw (heron wood).

The custom of using font names, mentioned in the kinship rule was illustrated by some Biblical names. Other Bible names have been modified as, Elias to Ellis, and Elliott: Matthew to Matheson, Luke to Lucas, and Bartholemew to Bates.

A number of names cannot be classified, being irregular in their origin. Among them are:—Baldwin bold wine, abbreviated to Bawdin. Speak. Speke, may be derived from (a) O.E. spic (bacon or lard), or (b) the dialect name for the woodpecker. Corbridge cord bridge), Bracewell (brace, a belt), and Brunskill the brown spring).

It is quite likely I may have overlooked a few local family names, but in such cases a reference to similar surnames and place-names will probably reveal their earlier origin.

J. Widdle.

LOCAL PLACE NAMES.

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose By any other name would smell as sweet."

(Shakespeare).

Shakespeare was wrong. There is a great deal in a name. It is full of meaning, though we may not always discover it. Just as we tell the age of building by the style of architecture, so we can tell the age of a name by the structure of the word. As the architecture of a building reveals to us something of the life and outlook of those who occupied the edifice, so the structure of a place name reveals to us something of the character of the country, the system of land holding and cultivation, the various occupations and social relationships of the people.

Spelling alone is not always a sure guide to the origin of a name, on account of the general illiteracy of the people: local pronunciation must be taken into account. For example, there is a large

number of names of which Haw, How, Hoe, Oe, O, Hough, Heugh, Halgh, form a part. These have been very much confounded, therefore pronunciation must be relied upon to decide the exact meaning. The earliest place names are Celtic, but are few in number. Nearly all our old names are either Anglo-Saxon, from the various tribes of English, or Norse, from the Scandinavian or Danish tribes who settled here. The source will be indicated by letter, as C. Celtic, A.S. (Anglo-Saxon), N (Norse, Scandinavian or Danish).

The oldest names in our district are naturally those of geographical features: mountains and rivers.

PENDLE: Pen (C = mountain; -dle (A.S.\=hill, Calder; Cal (C = winding; -der (C = water.

The remaining names will be classified according to the dominant part of the name.

CROFT (A.S. : Enclosure. Whittycroft = White enclosure.

DENE (A.S. : Valley, Ogden - Oak Dene; Swinden = Swine dene,

END S.: The end of a low hill. Bank End.

Bank (A.S.): A steep ledge of land. East Bank, Bank Hall.

FORD (A.S.): A stream crossing. Barrowford, Higherford, Lowerford,

Barrow (C.) means a grave or mound, but the same Norse word means a long, low hill. The latter is probably the correct meaning, as there is no record or tradition of a prehistoric barrow.

On the other hand, the long low hill, which begins to rise up at Park Hill, and reaches its greatest height opposite the Fleece Inn, is a marked feature of the landscape. It is probably the same word in Firbar.

GARTH (N.): Enclosure. Noggarth, from Knap (A.S.) Hill-top.

CARR N.: Boggy ground, covered with low bushes. Carr Mill and Carr Hall.

BOOTH N.: A shelter or herdsman's dwelling on a vaccary (farm). Wheatley Booth.

HEAD A.S. A river head or source of a stream. Wheathead.

GATE OR YATE N.: A road. Narrowgates, Cross Gates (Gaits).

GILL N.: Ravine. Admergill. Admir is said to be the Celtic for Arthur, but this is doubtful. Ad=at; mer, mir=mire.

CASTER from Castra (Latin): Camp. Castergill.

GOTT N.: A water course, hence goyt, gut, cut (canal).

Ev. Eve. Ea (A.S.): An island. Blakey=Black island.

HAM (A.S.: House, the origin of our word "home." Dun (A.S.): Hill. Downham.

HAUGH (A.S.: Low lying ground by the river. Probably the origin of hough in Whitehough, whose dialect pronunciation is Whitehuk, the haugh being guttural.

Hoe, How, Hough, Heugh, indicates a mound or crag. The pronunciation is like hu in hut. Blacko, Clitheroe, Hugh Laithe.

HAY, HEY: From old English hege, and from Anglo-Saxon Haga, a hedge. Sometimes the endings are used for land enclosed by a hedge. From the word we also derive hawthorn, the hedge thorn, and the fruit or berries are still known as haigs. A local name is Netherheys.

Holm (N., is an island. Thorneyholme. The Holmes.

HOLT (N.): A copse. Haverholt.

HAL, HALL, AL (A.S.) for hall. Alkincoats. Halstead Lane.

HOPE N.: A gap in the uplands, as in Widdop, Middop, Bacup.

HURST: A wood. Hurstwood.

Ing (N, : Meadow land by the side of a stream, as . Ing Farm.

KNAP (A.S.): A hill top as Noggarth (Knap-garth) Whalley Nab.

KIRK (N.): A church. Newchurch.

LAUND: A grassy sward in the woodland or forest.

The Old Laund.

Lee, Lea, Ley, Leigh (A.S. leah) indicate a pasturage. Roughlee, Barley ridge lea, Wheatley, Reedley, Bradley (broad lea).

Rigg or Ridge: Generally applied to a road over a ridge, as Foulridge Fou-rigg meaning an ugly road.

RIDGALING means the road over the ridge to the hall at the ing.

PARK (French pare: Introduced by the Normans.
The place where cattle or sheep were herded.
Park Hill. It is interesting to note that the word is again being used in its original meaning, as when we park motors.

Pin: To fasten. Pinfold, where cattle or sheep were confined

ROYD N.: A clearing in the wood. Heyroyd.

Suxw (N.): A small wood. Fulshaw, Lomeshaye, Grimshaw.

STEAD (A.S.): A house or homestead. Halstead Lane

STY (A.S.): A path. Grey Style.

Syke N.: Stagnant water or a ditch. Harlsyke. Syke House.

Ton (N. tun): Enclosure about a farm. Skipton.

Wick N. A settlement. Barnoldswick (Bernulf's wick).

The following are a few irregular or specific names:—

Guimess. The place in the village where the legal notices would be displayed, seeing there was no parish church in the village. Gaum means notice, as in the dialect, "Tek na gaum on 't." —Les are pasturages. It is evident that all leases of land for pastures would be posted at the Gaumless. It has nothing to do with the village pump or water. Burnley Centre is also called the Gaumless, for the same reason.

UTHERSTONE, pronounced Utherstan, probably a corruption of heather-stone.

STANNERY, a stonery, a stone built caul for collecting water. The waterfall at Park Hill was called the Stannery.

SPITALFIELDS. Spital is a contraction of hospital.

MITTON HOUSES. Mitton = Mid-ton, the middle enclosure.

GRANGE. Where corn was stacked.

HUBBY. Hubba is a Saxon personal name—by (N) a settlement. The dwelling of Hubba.

CAUL, as in cauldron; an artificial construction for collecting water. The caul is the pool not the waterfall.

TRAWDEN, from Trochdene, from the trough or valley, as in the Trough of Bowland.

Colne, from Colonia (Latin, a colony. It is a Roman name. Probably the Romans settled some of their soldiers here, forming a colony. Koln Cologne, in Germany, is the same name.

Marsden. The earliest spelling is Merkesden.
Various guesses are made at interpretation, but
I disagree with all I have seen. The Saxon

word for village was "mark," a common name to-day in Germany. In Marsden there were two "marks" or villages—"Great" and "Little," and the pronunciation would be Marksden. which would euphonise to Marsden. That merkes should be sounded marks is not strange. when we remember that clerkes was clarks.

Reedyford. A swampy region where reeds or rushes grew.

LOMESHAYE. Lome AS, Loom or household furniture: shave Shaw, a wood. Probably the first settler would make handlooms or furniture.

Bogmoriles. A nearly modern name. Bogmarsh; mor = moor; iles isles, or islands.

Brogden. Broc (AS), a badger.

Wanless. Wan-leas. Wana was a Saxon personal name, hence the pastures of Wana.

Beverley. —. Efer AS = heifer; lev = pasture. "B" is a contraction I cannot explain.

CUNNEYGARTH. The coney or rabbit enclosure.

MALKIN, pronounced Maukin, a contraction of maltkiln.

Scholefield. (Skjol N). A shelter.

FOLD. There are two or three in Barrowford. Originally a fold was for stalling sheep or oxen. Later, it was applied to buildings or dwellings. forming an enclosure.

Several names are quite modern and need no explanation, as Newbridge. Others are nicknames, as Canaan and Paradise, and a few I may have overlooked, or have never heard.

J. WIDDUP.









